SECOND DRAFT

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POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN ORISSA

Published with the authority
of
The Government of Orissa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Post-war planning in Orissa began in October 1944 with the appointment of Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., as Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, in charge of Planning and Reconstruction. The Department of Planning and Reconstruction was created in November 1944 with Mr. A. H. Kemp, I.C.S., as Secretary to Government. The Provincial Economic Committee established in 1942, with its sub-committees, had already investigated some of the problems which would confront the Province in the post-war period. Their recommendations helped to formulate the first draft of the five-year plan of post-war development in Orissa which was published early in January 1945. At a public meeting held on the 5th January 1945 to inaugurate the plan, Mr. Gokhale stated that the first draft represented a truly co-operative effort on the part of officials and non-officials. But it was a tentative plan, not yet fully considered by Government, which was put forward to stimulate further discussion, and to comply with the request of the Government of India that the provincial plan should be submitted to them by the 15th January 1946.

2. During the fourteen months which have elapsed since the first draft was published a very substantial revision has been made of the original schemes. This revision was made in the light of the plan of the Government of India and the outlines of policy laid down by the Reconstruction Committee of Council, the Co-ordination Secretariat of the Government of India and by other important Central Committees and Conferences. It was assisted by a study of the plans of other Provincial Governments and Administrations in India, and full account was taken of the criticisms and suggestions evoked by the publication of the first draft. The Planning Department of the Government of Orissa have received valuable advice from officials of the Government of India and from non-officials of this Province in various conferences and meetings.

Flood control was reviewed at a Flood Conference held on the 15th and the 16th March 1945 which attracted the attention of Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, I.S.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. His visit to this Province in May 1945 paved the way for the important River Valleys Development Conference held at Cuttack in November 1945 at which the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, in charge of the Department of Labour presided. This Conference was attended by representatives of the Government of India, the Government of the Central Provinces, and the Orissa States. The value of this Conference may be judged from the fact that the foundation stone of the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi in Sambalpur district has now been laid by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa on the 15th March 1946.

Among other important conferences the Orissa Board of Communications held several meetings and considered the programme for developing roads, railways and waterways in Orissa.

In the past year the problems of Orissa have received much more attention, specially from the Central Government, than they have ever done before and the Provincial Government gratefully acknowledge the many visits paid to the province by officers of the Government of India.

The results of all this labour were laid before the provincial Planning and Reconstruction Board in its first meeting held on the 1st October 1945. The Board was composed of 31 prominent non-official ladies and gentlemen of the province and seven officials with His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., J.P., I.C.S., as President

3. The Board appointed an Advisory Committee to examine the revised proposals and to recommend any further changes that might be considered necessary. The proceedings of the Advisory Committee which have been separately published were of the greatest value to Government and they form a record of the very strenuous work which was done by all its members. The Board itself finally considered the report of the Advisory Committee at a meeting held on the 20th December 1945 where the plan as a whole was approved subject to further recommendations for revision and amendment. The report of the Planning and Reconstruction Board is being separately published. The work of the Planning Board and its Advisory Committee was of the very greatest assistance to the Planning and Reconstruction Department of Government in formulating the second draft which is being published in this book.

4. In order to facilitate reference to and comparison with the first draft, all schemes which appeared in the first draft retain the same position and number in the second draft. Alterations where necessary have been made in the descriptive portion of each scheme. New schemes which have been introduced in the second draft have been distinguished by an alphabetical suffix; for example new schemes introduced between old schemes 4 and 5 have been marked as Scheme Nos. 4-A, 4-B, 4-C and so on. It was considered inadvisable to change the order in which the old schemes were published although in a few instances such changes would have been more logical.

5. An administration established under section 93 of the Government of India Act cannot expect its successors to adopt all its plans nor does it claim finality or perfection for the plans which are now published. In the backward conditions of Orissa the planning of future development must be fluid and experimental, and the planners must probe in several directions. Some plans may succeed, others may fail. The successful plans must be

enlarged and consolidated; the doubtful schemes may have to be modified or abandoned. The Government of India have fixed 1st April 1947 as the date on which the first five-year plan will come into effect. So there will be time for the Orissa Government to produce, if necessary, a third draft. This second draft is being published to mark the progress which has so far been made and also with the hope that it may serve as a sign-post to the gradually unfolding prospect of a new and better Orissa.

6. The Government of Orissa have not been content with dreaming about the future or with making paper plans which may or may not materialise. They have already sanctioned for execution a large number of special priority and emergent schemes estimated to cost over Rs. 2 crores. Departments of the Provincial Government were directed in December 1945 to begin work immediately on these schemes and to try to finish them as far as possible before the 1st April 1947. A list of all such schemes is given in Appendix V to this book. The needs of Orissa are so elementary, and there is so much lee-way to make up, as compared with other provinces, that practically all the schemes for which work orders have been placed may be described as non-controversial and acceptable to all men of goodwill who are anxious for the advancement of the country. It may be added as an indication of the importance attached by Government to these plans that following the recommendations of Sir Archibald Rowlands' Committee on the Bengal Administration, the Provincial Government have made their Chief Secretary responsible for the Post-war Planning and Reconstruction Department of Government with effect from the 12th September 1945.

7. An attempt has been made in the following two chapters to give an idea of the background against which these plans have been laid and the chief objectives which we have set before us both in the first five-year period and afterwards. This has necessarily been done in broad outline without going too much into detail. In Chapter IV a descriptive account of the schemes under each subject of development has been given. Chapter V gives a general picture of the financial implications of the plan. Chapter VI acknowledges the debt of gratitude which the Provincial Government owe to the non-officials and officials whose co-operation has made possible the preparation of these plans.

8. An effort has been made to make this book self-contained and comprehensive, but it is recognised that there are aspects of general policy which cannot be mentioned in a formal official publication of this nature. Reference was made to some of those aspects by Mr. Gokhale in his speech in the public meeting held on the 5th January 1945. Mr. Gokhale referred to various problems which could be solved only by legislation or by administrative

arrangements which cannot be tabulated in the form of a cut and dried scheme or incorporated in a five-year plan. He also referred to the need for Orissa of relying on her own resources and satisfying the Government of India that the Province is doing all that is possible to justify generous treatment by the Central Government. Orissa is so situated that large schemes of development cannot be planned and executed without the help and co-operation of the Central Government, the Orissa States and the neighbouring provinces. Orissa on her part must do her utmost to facilitate and invoke such co-operation. The Government of Orissa have above all to ensure that the necessary machinery for execution of these plans is built up in the Province in the near future. Planning without execution is useless, so the emphasis henceforth will have to be laid on execution and on building up the necessary machinery which will make it possible for the Province to cope with a scale of expenditure something like three or four times the present scale of provincial expenditure. It is hoped that this can and will be done. It is in that hope that these plans are being published for the benefit of all concerned.

CHAPTER II

THE BACKGROUND*

Orissa is a land of mighty rivers and forests, rich minerals and vast potentiality of development. Kalinga, as this country was known in ancient times, once held sway over a great part of India and had an overseas empire in South East Asia. The people were virile and adventurous and carried their flag to distant countries. Kalinga was responsible for turning the ambitions of the Great Emperor Ashoka from warlike to peaceful and constructive channels. The Ashoka Pillar on the Dhauli Hills, a few miles south of Bhubaneswar, still bears witness to Ashoka's conversion. The country again rose to prominence during the time of King Kharavela and later on when there was a great constructive effort resulting in the building of the famous temples of Jagannath Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konarak.

2. In comparatively modern times, Orissa, or Utkal, to give its real name, was split up between 3 or 4 provinces and 23 States, with inevitable results. It is now a land of poverty, hunger and disease. Its very existence is little known to the outside world. Out of a total area of about 57,000 square miles with a population of over 13 million souls, an area of 25,000 square miles with 4 million inhabitants is included in 23 Orissa States of the Eastern Agency Group. The remaining 32,000 square miles with 9 million souls is included in the new province of Orissa which was created in 1936 and about which I propose to speak to you this evening.

3. The World War started soon after the province came into existence and the infant Province has not yet got over its teething troubles. It inherited three different systems of administration from Madras, Bihar and Central Provinces. The unification of laws, administrative procedure and revenue systems has not yet begun. The Province is possibly the poorest and the cheapest run Province in India. The Provincial Government is still without a habitation of its own. More than half the Province consists of Partially-Excluded Areas. Over 20 per cent of the population is officially classed as backward. Communications are extremely unsatisfactory. The rivers are mostly unbridged. But what is perhaps worse, the Province virtually consists of four land-locked islands surrounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east and by 30 different provinces and States on all other sides. Here with a vengeance is a country crying for planned development on a regional basis. But before I go on to planned development, let me give you a little more of the background.

4. Orissa is practically a one-crop Province—depending on a rice crop which is exposed to the vagaries of floods, drought and cyclones. While the rivers are raging torrents bearing death and destruction during the rains, there is insufficient water for rabi

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*This is reproduction of a talk broadcast from the Delhi Station. All-India Radio on 9th March 1946 by Mr. B. K. Gokhale, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Orissa.

cultivation during the cold weather. Advocating development of the Mahanadi Valley, a famous Madras Engineer, Sir Arthur Cotton, wrote in 1858 as follows :—

> "And then observe a district like Orissa, one dreary alternation of unmitigated drought or flood, without a single indication of improvement in any respect".

The river valleys of Orissa are still undeveloped. But the people are anxiously watching for developments of which great hopes have been raised during the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar's recent visit to Cuttack.

5. What with floods, drought and cyclones, there is hardly any year in which relief operations are not necessary in some part of the Province. With a peasantry generally on the verge of starvation, the cattle are stunted and impoverished; stall-feeding is unknown. Cowdung is largely used as fuel and the soil devoid of calcium, has been completely impoverished. The best imported Hariana cattle from the Punjab quickly deteriorate in Orissa. No wonder the milk supply is either inadequate or non-existent in many places. Most of the fish from the Chilka goes to Calcutta as local people cannot afford it. Deep sea fishing is unknown. Estuaries, well stocked with fish, cannot be exploited on account of bad communications and lack of refrigerating arrangements. No wonder that out of 10,284 children under 15 years of age, who were recently examined for deficiency diseases, less than 7 per cent were found to be in good state of nutrition !!.

6. Turning to public health, there is no town in the Province which has got both pipe water-supply and drainage. Mosquitoes are abundant and malaria takes a very heavy toll. Available statistical information, for what it is worth, indicates that Orissa very nearly heads the list in death -rate in the whole of India. Infant mortality is appalling. Diseases like Filaria, Leprosy and Yaws complete the picture. Malnutrition and disease have combined to sap the vitality of the population and one could hardly blame those who take to opium to drown their sorrows.

7. Primary education is in the hands of teachers who are paid less than ordinary coolies. Facilities for higher education are very poor. The Utkal University is in its infancy and has no habitation of its own. It will be many years before the University is sufficiently well equipped with facilities for higher education—let alone industrial and scientific research. Organised industries hardly exist. And although the people have still preserved their artistic talent and craftmanship—Cuttack is famous for its silver filigree work which is admired all over the world—finance and marketing arrangements are wanting to encourage workers and prevent exploitation. The provision of cheap electricity is a crying need to promote industrial development.

8. I have painted this grim picture—which is incredible unless seen—not because I like to dwell on it but to give the background against which post-war plans have to be laid. With obvious limitations of finance, trained personnel and manpower, our plans for the first five-year period had to be fairly elementary. The problem was not how to discover items for inclusion in our plans but how to pick and choose and omit schemes which were attractive but too ambitious to be tackled in the first five-year period. Rates of pay in Orissa are extremely low and, with every other Province launching out on ambitious schemes of development, it was obvious that we could not expect to get very much in the way of trained personnel. We have therefore concentrateed on sending our students abroad and to other parts of India for various kinds of training so that on their return, the pace of development may be quickened. Secondly, we are concentrating on increasing the supply of nourishing food to the people, including protective foods and vitamins so as to replace their pathetic contentment by a little vitality and ambition. We hope to improve public health and provide some of the towns and villages with pure drinking water-supply and drainage. We further hope to encourage the growth of industries, including handloom and cottage industries, so as to increase the revenues of the Province and make it feasible for us to pay for education, public health and other nation-building activities for which we now depend on doles.

9. Full details of our plans will be given by Dr. Mahanty about this time next week. Dr. Mahanty will no doubt tell you how we propose to broadbase our industries in villages, organise model village welfare centres and in other ways ensure that our plans really benefit the masses. He will explain to you our immediate plans for transition from war to peace and for resettlement of ex-servicemen. He will also tell you the special measures we propose to adopt for the uplift of hillmen and other backward people and for the education of women, on which we hope to lay special emphasis. Above all, we aim at providing the common man with adequate food and clothing, full employment, healthy conditions of life and a modicum of comfort to which, alas, he has been a stranger so far.

10. I am glad to say that our plans represent a truly co-operative effort on the part of non-officials and officials who combined to produce a synthesis which is likely to command the highest common measure of acceptance in Orissa. It is only by popular support that a plan of this kind can ever succeed. We had the benefit of advice and guidance from several eminent non-official ladies and gentlemen who kindly served on our Planning Board. His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of Orissa, himself presided over this Board and his inspiration and guidance was ungrudgingly at our disposal. We are deeply indebted to the

Hon'ble Sir Ardeshir Dalal, the Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar, the Hon'ble Sir Archibald Rowlands and other Hon'ble Members and officials of the Government of India who have consistently sympathised with our difficulties and encouraged us. The Province of Orissa is so situated and so poor that little or nothing can be done without the utmost co-operation from the Centre, the Orissa States and the neighbouring provinces. We on our part are doing our best to invoke and facilitate such co-operation. I gratefully acknowledge the generous response which has already been made by the Rulers of the Orissa States, the Hon'ble the Resident, Eastern States Agency and the Political Agent, Sambalpur. Thanks also to a new orientation of thought and the very sympathetic and liberal attitude which has been taken up by the Government of India, regional development on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority now seem within the range of practical politics. We hope that before long the Mahanadi Valley Project will be put into execution. There is perhaps no other single scheme of this nature in the whole of India which will yield a greater dividend in the shape of human happiness and relief of human suffering.

11. Rome was not built in a day ; nor can Orissa be made to flow with milk and honey within the next five years. The neglect of centuries will take long to remedy. Prosperity like peace has to be fought for and paid for. The new war against poverty, ignorance and disease demands a total effort from all people and on all fronts. Orissa needs initiative and bold planning for the next 100 years. As observed by the Chinese philosopher—

> "If you are planning for one year plant grain."
>
> "If you are planning for ten years plant trees."
>
> "If you are planning for hundred years plant men."

Orissa needs all this planning but above all she needs plans to be put into vigorous execution without delay. The very effort to execute these plans will build up the strength of the people. I firmly believe that given wise leadership and an enthusiastic band of trained engineers and workers, a miracle could be wrought even during the next five years and solid foundations laid on which the happiness and prosperity of Utkal could be built up in due course.

CHAPTER III

THE OBJECTIVES*

Mr. Gokhale gave an account of how Orissa which was once a prosperous country, has now to face problems of starvation, disease, ignorance and poverty and how we propose to deal with these problems and to develop her resources so that she might take her rightful place in the India of tomorrow. I will give some more details of our post-war plans and of what we propose to do in the immediate future.

2. Our primary need is to develop our rivers, on the lines of the Tennessee Valley in America. This is essential for the solution of our biggest single problem—namely the problem of floods. A series of dams and barrages will provide us with the much needed water for irrigation and enable us to grow a second crop. Navigational facilities will improve and soil erosion will be checked. But what is most important, electric power will be gererated cheaply and in plenty for industrial development, in which Orissa is most lagging at present. Preliminary investigations on our most important river the Mahanadi, have already commenced, and with the powerful support of the Government of India, we trust that this project will be an accomplished fact in the near future, to the lasting benefit of Utkal.

3. Meanwhile, for immediate flood protection, we have accepted the recommendations of our Flood Advisory Committee and have begun to construct double embankments, with high level escapes, on the banks of our principal rivers. Very interesting experiments are being carried out in this connection, at the Hydraulic Research Station at Poona, which will furnish further valuable data and help us in dealing effectively with the problem. We are taking up numerous irrigation projects, to improve facilities for irrigation, which is so very essential to improve our agriculture. The Grow More Food Campaign, which is slowly gathering momentum, will be merged in the Five-Year Plan in an intensified form, resulting in greatly improved outturn of foodgrains, and increased supplies of milk, fish, fruit and vegetables. We are encouraging the growth of fodder crops to increase our milk supply. We had a successful Grow More Fruit Week last year and we will intensify our efforts in this direction. We have a number of schemes for increasing the supply of manure and for preparing different kinds of compost. We shall undertake pilot experiments in co-operative farming, consolidation of holdings, co-operative marketing, grading and standardisation of produce, improvement of livestock, development of fisheries, canning, bee-keeping and so on. To

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* This is reproduction of a talk broadcast from the Delhi Station, All-India Radio, on the 16th March 1946 by Dr. H. B. Mohanty, M.Sc., Ph. D. (Cantab), Under-Secretary to Government, Department of Planning and Reconstruction, Orissa.

provide cheap credit to the agriculturists to enable all these to be done, we are making adequate provision for rural finance through the Co-operative Department, and on the lines of Credit Agricole D' Egypt.

4. Next in our programme comes public health. To provide one dispensary for every 20,000 population, we will open 100 new dispensaries in the first five years, which will become Health Centres in due course. We propose to improve epidemic control over the whole of the Province and provide comprehensive medical and health service in a selected area. Our Medical School has already been converted into a College. We are opening a Health School at Cuttack, a school for midwives and nurses at Berhampur, and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres all over the Province. We will also encourage Ayurvedic, and other systems of medicine. With increased availability of D. D. T. and Pyrethrum, we hope to undertake a vigorous campaign against malaria, our greatest scourge, filaria and other diseases. Town-planning and provision of safe water-supply and drainage, in urban as well as rural areas, are other main items in our programme to improve the general health of the people of Orissa.

5. Our third important objective, is to provide full employment to the people, and create national wealth to pay for social services. This means industrialisation on a large scale, including major, as well as medium and small scale industries throughout the Province. A paper-mill, glass factories, sugar-mills and rice and oil-mills are already in existence. A vegetable ghee factory is being put up at Berhampur, and we soon hope to have six textile mills in the Orissa deficit zone. Orissa is rich in raw materials, minerals, and forest produce and there is tremendous scope for numerous industries, such as, jute, cement, sugar. paper, glass, ceramics, salt and salt products, chemicals, saw-mills, boat-building, and so on. Orissa is well known for its silver filigree work, horn, and ivory work and fancy art textiles. The people are artistic and only need help and encouragement to develop their natural talent.

6. Power is the life-blood of industry, and to make cheap power available all over the Province, we propose to establish an electric grid, based on the river valley projects and the Duduma and other water-falls in the Koraput District. Orissa is rich in water-power resources but they need development. To build up the initial load we are immediately erecting thermal stations at Cuttack and Berhampur and thereafter at Balasore and Sambalpur. Our next contribution to industrialisation, will be improvement in transport, by construction of bridges and a network of new roads, including village roads, which will help to open up the country and improve trade and commerce. Two proposed railway lines, one from Talcher to Panposh and the other from Sambalpur

through Jeypore to Vizagapatam are under survey. We will improve our ports at Chandbali, Gopalpur and Puri and deepen the Kendrapara-Gobri Canal, which may have to be remodelled, when the Mahanadi Valley Project materialises and makes Cuttack, which is now the chief centre of trade and commerce in Orissa, a great inland port. The possibilities of reopening the ancient port at Paradip are being kept in view. Finally, we are going to have aerodromes and air strips at all district and subdivisional headquarters and a flying club to make Oriyas air-minded and take their due share in the post-war development of avaiation in India.

7. As Finance is mostly shy in Orissa an Industrial Credit Corporation will be established, to finance medium and small scale or cottage industries. Direct aid to industry will be given on a liberal scale, by amending the State-Aid to Industries Act, which is now a dead letter. Turning to the question of trained personnel, we are deputing a number of students to other parts of India and foreign countries for technical training and are increasing training facilities within the Province. We propose to start a number of industrial schools, polytechnics and other technical institutions. We wish to flood the country with technicians, to ensure, that the growth of new industries will not be hampered for want of trained personnel. While we are anxious to help the rapid growth of industries in every possible way, we are equally anxious to guard against the danger, that industrialisation will not bring in its train all the attendant evils of exploitation and slums, and add to our existing problems. Labour welfare will be rigorously safeguarded and the profit motive harnessed to national welfare, so that the new wealth which is created, will truly benefit not a few but all sections of our people.

8. Our main objectives are firstly to provide the people with adequate food and clothing, secondly full employment and thirdly healthy conditions of life. At the same time, to ensure an all round development, we cannot afford to neglect educational and cultural objectives. In fact, no real improvement in the standards of living will be possible, until the people as a whole receive the benefits of a liberal education. We are, therefore, paying the greatest amount of attention to develop education which is in fact the biggest single item of expenditure in our post-war programme. We hope to provide free and compulsory education in all municipalities and round our Village Welfare Centres which we hope to make the nucleus of rural uplift movement throughout the Province. We are laying special emphasis on female education and on the upliftment of hill-tribes and other backward classes. We are also expanding the facilities for higher education in different branches of study in our newly founded University to provide adequate personnel for our post-war plans.

9. We have taken special care to see that our schemes are well distributed throughout the Province and cater for all sections of the community. Fortunately a number of our ex-service men belong to partially-excluded areas, and we hope, that with their newly acquired discipline and improved standards of living, they will act as spear-heads of advance in various fields. It is only by well sustained propaganda that we hope to overcome ignorance, apathy, and superstition and get the villagers to take kindly to new ideas. We, therefore, urgently need a broadcasting station at Cuttack to facilitate continuous propaganda in Oriya. There are a number of improvements such as, improvement of cottage industries, village sanitation, care of cattle, use of better seeds and manures, etc., which the villagers could themselves take up to improve their economic condition, if only they could get the right lead. Some of the improvements no doubt need legislation and change in revenue system but there are others which need only ceaseless propaganda and continuity of effort to make them a success. We have of course to improve the machinery of administration including that of local bodies, and make our villages self-governing units which will be a source of strength to the country as a whole.

10. There is no finality or perfection about any plan and this applies equally to our post-war plans. Execution must proceed according to plan, but plans may have to be modified, improved upon or even abandoned, in the light of execution. Not all our pilot experiments will succeed ; some may fail. But we need not lose heart over them. Those that succeed will have to be intensified and others will have to be either modified or given up. It will take time to show results. We need patience to overcome the inertia of centuries and change people's habits and thoughts. There can however be no doubt that the plans have helped to raise new hopes in the bright future which is gradually unfolding itself.

11. Let me conclude with the hope that whether or not our plans succeed, planning as such will remain and we shall never again return to the blind and haphazard way of life in the past. Not failure but low aim is crime. Let us, therefore, aim high and with full faith in Providence and in a great future for our country work with a firm determination to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities before us. If only we can replace ignorance by understanding we could conquer poverty, disease, and all the other evils from which we suffer. With a firm determination and united effort, I have no doubt, that before long we shall be able to make "Mother Utkal" as happy and prosperous a country as she was in the days of her ancient glory.

CHAPTER IV

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF SCHEMES

1. **Re-settlement and Re-employment of Ex-servicemen**—Orissa is fully conscious of her debt to those Oriyas, who volunteered to fight in the Allied cause. The Provincial Government have prepared schemes to settle ex-servicemen and ex-pioneers on land and in industry. For settlement on land, it is proposed to establish colonies on a co-operative basis, and thereby bring fresh land under cultivation. Ex-servicemen who do not wish to leave their homes and settle in colonies will be helped to acquire land in or near their villages.

Provision has been made for training ex-servicemen in various technical and industrial subjects so that they may be better able to pursue the vocations in which they were engaged before they joined the forces. They may receive on certain conditions a grant up to a maximum of Rs. 500 to be spent on tools and raw materials.

Agricultural training will be arranged at various Government farms.

A Sub-regional employment exchange with information bureaux in the districts, has been established to register the needs of, and obtain suitable employment for all ex-servicemen and ex-pioneers. Children and dependents of ex-servicemen will be given educational concessions to enable them to continue their studies both in educational and in technical institutions. Apart from these specific re-settlement schemes, the Provincial Government are confident that their schemes of development will offer a big scope for the employment of ex-servicemen and they have directed that preference will be given to them in all fields. Men returning from the defence forces, with their training and discipline and with their vision broadened by contact with the outside world, have a valuable contribution to make to the post-war development in Orissa.

2. **Industries and Industrial Training**—It would not be an exaggeration to say that Orissa is industrially the most backward Province in India. The major industries in Orissa consist of a paper-mill, a glass and a soap factory, and two medium sized sugar factories. For the rest, there are some rice and oil-mills. Orissa is rich in raw materials, forest produce, and mineral wealth, the full extent of which has not been explored. There is a great scope for industrial development, but hitherto the industrial resources have not been used. Government propose to do all they can to facilitate the establishment of new industries in Orissa.

As the provision of cheap power is an essential preliminary to any scheme of industrialisation, Government intend to establish an electric grid fed by thermal and hydro-electric power stations. To improve communications and transport facilities they propose to build new bridges and a net-work of roads, including village roads, which will help to open the country and promote trade and commerce. A rapid Industrial Survey of the Province has already been completed and a detailed survey will be made as soon as possible, so that the industrial development of the Province may be planned on sound lines.

The progress of industrialisation will depend greatly on the supply of trained personnel. To remove the dearth of suitable technically trained men, young men of Orissa are being sent in large numbers to obtain higher education and training, in India and in foreign countries, under the scheme of technical training abroad sponsored by the Government of India. Seats are being reserved in different technical institutions in India and scholarships are being provided to students selected for training at these institutions.

In addition to scholarships, a loan-stipend fund will be created from which loans will be given on easy terms to deserving students who wish to pursue higher studies abroad or in India. These include studies for competitive examinations for the all-India services.

Existing institutions in the Province are being expanded as much as possible to provide additional training facilities. The capacity of the Civil Engineering Section of the Orissa School of Engineering will be doubled and diploma classes in Mechanical, Electrical and Public Health Engineering will be opened. A Polytechnic will be established to give training of a higher order in various arts and crafts. There will be six industrial schools, one in each district, where artisans will be trained in various crafts. Two of these schools will be established in the partially-excluded areas specially for the benefit of the hill-tribes and backward classes living in those areas. A number of demonstration parties, embracing practically all forms of cottage industries, will be attached to these industrial schools, and people of the interior will be induced by grant of liberal stipends to take a course of training in one or other branch of cottage industry at these schools. The demonstration parties will spend vacations in visiting the villages and train artisans who cannot attend the schools. It is proposed to establish craft schools in villages exclusively for the benefit of the villagers and agriculturists. Cottage and small scale industries will be organised in villages on co-operative lines so that the agriculturists may learn how to use their spare time profitably and add to their agricultural income by sparetime occupations.

The establishment of major industries will be the responsibility of the Central Government, but the development of medium and small-scale industries are the responsibility of the Provincial Government who will do all that is possible to encourage private enterprise. Capital is shy in Orissa and Government propose to help the growth of new industries by forming an Industrial Investment Corporation which may give financial assistance to new enterprises. Direct aid or subsidies will be given to small scale and cottage industries under the State-Aid to Industries Act, which will be suitably amended.

It is proposed to establish a Central Workshop for undertaking repairs to and the manufacture of spare parts for machines. The workshop will undertake the manufacture of machines and tools which are used in cottage and small-scale industries and of improved bullock carts to reduce damage to roads. It may provide employment to a large number of technically trained ex-servicemen.

To execute this programme, it will be necessary to strengthen the Industries Department. The Director of Development who is the head of the Industries Department is also the Director of Veterinary Services, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chief Inspector of Factories and the Election Officer. Government hope to relieve him of these additional offices so that he can give his undivided attention to the development of industries. He will be assisted by a Deputy Director of Industries, an Industrial Engineer, an Industrial Chemist and a Marketing Officer.

3. **Roads and Railways**—(*i*) *Roads*—It is obvious that the improvement in the road system is of the greatest importance to the industrial and commercial development of the Province. The need of an efficient road system to provide better marketing of the agricultural produce and to secure the better and cheaper distribution of manufactured goods is evident. Roads in Orissa have always been unsatisfactory. The main Orissa Trunk Road from Bengal to Madras crosses a number of rivers which are unbridged, and parts of the Province are without road communication for about half the year. A comprehensive plan of road development has been drawn up which will involve a capital cost of approximately Rs. 7 crores in the first five years. Of this, a sum of nearly Rs. 3 crores represents the capital cost of National Highways which, it is anticipated, will be financed by the Government of India direct, leaving a balance of approximately Rs. 4 crores to be debited to the scheme for the development of Provincial Highways, district and village roads. The road programme at present contemplated will extend over a period of 15 years and will involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 23 crores including the cost of National Highawys. In all, it is proposed to construct or improve 12,000 miles of roads in fifteen

years. The specifications of the various types of roads and bridges have been prepared according to the recommendations of the Nagpur Conference of Chief Engineers and related instructions received from the Government of India.

The highest priority must be given to the construction of the road bridges over the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers on either side of Cuttack. These are essential for the development of the Province, the establishment of a provincial headquarters and the completion of the non-effective trunk road. Such an extensive programme of road and bridge building will require a large labour force, and as other provinces will be engaged on work of the same nature, there is likelihood of a labour shortage. The use of machinery and labour saving devices on a rapidly increasing scale will be of the greatest importance.

(*ii*) *Railways*—The length of the railway lines traversing the Province is far short of the present needs. The growth of industries has been retarded by inadequate railway communications in areas rich in mineral and forest resources. The Railway have sanctioned money for survey of two of the new railway lines now proposed, Sambalpur—Titlagarh (or Lanjigarh), Jagadalpur through Bastar State with a branch to Jeypore, and the line from Khurda Via Sonepur to join the above line somewhere near Balangiri.

4. **Road Transport**—The re-organization of public road transport, both for goods and passenger services, and its co-ordination with rail and local shipping facilities are objectives of the highest importance. The Provincial Government hope that the scheme now under consideration will satisfy the needs of the Province.

5. **Electric Power Development**—Electric power is now supplied only in a few of the larger towns of the Province and in a few factories. The town supplies are provided by Diesel engines and the cost of the current is high. The Province has large resources of hydro-electric power. Of these the largest are situated in the Mahanadi valley and others lie at the Duduma falls on the Machkund river and the Bogra fall on the Kolab river, both situated in the Koraput district. The Duduma falls will soon be developed under a scheme to be administered jointly by the Madras and Orissa Governments. This will provide a source of hydro-electric power which in the first stage may develop up to 35,000 and ultimately 75,000 K.V.A.

The damming of rivers and their multi-purpose development, on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U. S. A. will provide plenty of cheap hydro-electric power for industrial development. To create the initial load for the big electrical projects, thermal stations are to be established at Cuttack, Berhampur and afterwards at Sambalpur and Balasore. The preliminary work for building a dam across the Mahanadi has already begun and the small thermal station at Sambalpur may later be replaced by the supply of power from the Hirakud Dam on the Mahanadi river. To make power available cheaply, it is proposed to form an electric grid extending almost over the whole of the Province which will connect the hydro-electric stations with the thermal stations.

6. **Mining Development**—Provision has been made for the training of a number of Oriya students at the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad, the School of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University and in Geology in the different Universities in India. It is understood that the Geological Survey of India will expand their activities and that their services will be available for the investigation of the mineral resources of the Province. A lump sum provision has been made for the development of the mineral resources of the Province which are believed to be extensive.

7. **Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage**—Of the six districts of Orissa, the district of Cuttack has a good canal irrigation system. In the other districts much has to be done to improve irrigation and secure a large area of land for double-cropping. The development of rivers on the model of Tennessee Valley Scheme, with a series of dams and barrages, will provide Orissa with large and new sources of irrigation, and make it possible to grow a second crop over a greater part of the province and the neighbouring states.

A number of minor irrigation schemes costing about Rs. 60 lakhs are being planned and executed under the Grow More Food Scheme. Some of these schemes will not be complete before April 1947, when the Grow More Food Scheme will be merged in the Five-Year Plan. Approximately Rs. 10 lakhs will remain to be spent on these schemes. In addition to this about Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent on schemes that will be introduced in the Koraput district, which is badly in need of irrigation and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs on miscellaneous schemes in other districts. A total of Rs. 30 lakhs more will be required for expenditure on minor irrigation works.

A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided for the deepening of the Kendrapara-Gobri Canal which will enable barges and tugs to move from the riverport of Chandbali to Cuttack, thereby providing cheap transport facilities for goods from Calcutta to Cuttack and vice versa. When the Mahanadi Valley project materialises, navigation facilities will be available beyond Cuttack along the higher reaches of the river as far as Sambalpur or possibly beyond. Cuttack, which is now the chief centre of trade and commerce in Orissa, is expected to develop in course of time into a great inland port.

8. **Embankment and Flood Control**—Large areas of the three deltaic districts of Orissa, namely, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore are exposed every year to devastating floods which cause heavy losses

in crops and property. Protection from floods or their prevention is, therefore, one of the chief problems of the province. A permanent solution is expected from the scheme of river control and development on the model of the Tennessee Valley Scheme in America. Engineers plan to build a series of dams and barrages across the rivers which will control floods. And provide irrigation and navigation facilities and plenty of cheap electric power for new industries. Preliminary investigations on Orissa's most important river, the Mahanadi, are already in progress, and thanks to the generosity of the Central Government, the laying of the foundation stone of the dam at Hirakud near Sambalpur on the Mahanadi by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa on the 15th of March has awakened the highest hopes among a people who have for many years suffered from the ever present dangers of floods and droughts.

As these big projects will take time to develop, the Provincial Government propose, following the recommendations of the Flood Advisory Committee, to construct double embankments with high level escapes along the banks of the rivers where they are most thereatened by the danger from heavy floods. This scheme is intended to provide short-term relief. It will cost approximately rupees one crore and should protect a large area of valuable agricultural land in the delta and help increased food production.

9. **Minor Ports**—The Port of Chandbali affords facilities for coastal shipping plying between Calcutta and other ports on the east coast. It is proposed to develop this port by the construction of slipways, jetties and a workshop which should stimulate more traffic. The question of improving the ports at Gopalpur and Puri is under consideration. The possibilities of reopening the ancient port of Paradip in the Mahanadi estuary and a port on the Chilka Lake will be investigated.

10. **Other Public Works**—(*i*) *Building Projects*—Soon after Orissa was created into a separate Province in 1936, the great world war intervened and stopped all building. The Government of Orissa have at present no buildings or residences for their administrative headquarters. It is necessary to begin work on the construction of a fully equipped administrative headquarters without delay. There is now a heavy and expanding demand for offices and residential accommodation, and progress on the five-year plan is bound to be slow unless new administrative buildings are provided. A sum of Rs. 1·1 crores has been set apart for all these building projects during the first five-year period. The buildings required by the various departments of the Government throughout the Province, for offices, courts and residential purposes, will cost much more than the amount provided, but under the handicap of a very small staff, and with other important construction work to be done, it is doubtful whether the Public Works Department will be able to spend more than the amount provided.

(*ii*) *Aerodromes and Landing Grounds*—It is proposed to construct small landing grounds at most of the district and sub-divisional headquarters and to acquire from the military authorities some of the aerodromes and landing grounds which will not be required for military purposes. Government of Orissa propose to maintain a few planes of their own to provide air travel facilities for their officers. As road communications are unsatisfactory, it is hoped that the provision of landing grounds and air strips will help to speed up the execution of the five-year plan. Action is being taken to form a Flying Club and to stimulate public interest in air travel.

(*iii*) *Expansion of the Public Works Department*—At present the staff of the Public Works Department in Orissa is most inadequate, and it will have to be greatly expanded if it is to execute the heavy programmes of road development, flood control, thermal and hydro-electric schemes, and the building of offices and residences. To speed up the provision of water-supply and drainage, it will be essential to create a separate Public Health Engineering. Department. For the improvement of towns and town-planning a separate Town Planning Department may be needed.

11. **Agriculture**—Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Although it is necessary to relieve pressure of population on land by industrialisation, improvements in agriculture must form the first claim on Government's scheme of economic development. Food scarcity has given this matter a new importance. Agricultural planning must provide for greater production and better quality. Quantity can be increased by expanding the area under cultivation and by improving the methods of cultivation by the use of better implements, better manures, and better irrigation facilities. Qualitity can be improved by introducing new and improved seeds.

The first essential is trained personnel. To meet the demand for trained staff, Government will depute twenty students for specialised higher training in foreign countries in agricultural subjects and twenty students for post-graduate training in India. One hundred students will be trained in the degree course in agriculture in various Agricultural colleges in India. A large number of fieldmen will be trained in the district agricultural farms. The Provincial Government propose to establish an Agricultural College or school in the Province.

In order to introduce improved methods of cultivation, up-to-date knowledge of scientific agriculture must be made available to the cultivators. It is proposed to provide a small staff at the headquarters of every police station, who will give agricultural advice, sell improved agricultural implements, and distribute seeds and manures, etc., to the cultivators. The department will establish a Central Research Station and District Experimental Farms in each district to deal with local problems. One or two farms will be established in the Agency areas specially for the benefit of the hill-tribes and the aboriginal inhabitants of those areas. The ultimate aim is to establish an experimental farm in each subdivision or even in each police-station, but this can only be done after the district farms have been properly organised.

Specialised departments, such as the Chemical, Botanical, Mycological and Horticultural Sections will be attached to the Central Research Station. The Chemical Section will survey the soils of the Province and supervise the distribution of manures and the composting of plant and animal wastes.

The Agricultural Engineering Section will undertake all schemes of minor irrigation such as tube well irrigation and the construction of small dams and storage facilities. As an experimental measure it is proposed, in the first five years, to construct 36 tube wells which will irrigate an area of 9,000 acres of land. If the experiment proves sucessful, the scope of this scheme will be extended. It is expected that the provision of chep electricity from the proposed grid will promote tube well irrigation over large areas where lack of cheap power makes it impossible at present.

During the first five years, 16 barge irrigation units will be organised to command an area of 2,400 acres of land. If the service proves economical, more units will be provided.

Agricultural machinery such as tractors, harrows, pumping sets, etc., which are not within the means of the average cultivator will be maintained at Government farms for hire. Stocks of common agricultural implements will be kept and their sale to cultivators will be subsidised.

The Botanical Section will develop new and better strains of plants. Seed multiplication farms have been provided to supply improved seeds. It will be a function of the Botanical Section to introduce new crop plants such as improved varieties of sugarcane, jute, tobacco, etc., from other parts of India and other countries. Special research stations will be established, one for the flood-affected areas, and the other for the saline-affected areas, to evolve flood and salt resistant paddies and other crops.

It is necessary to expand the sections of Mycology and Entomology to do research into plant diseases, ascertain methods of prevention, and devise measures for the control of pests of stored plant products, such as foodgrains and cash crops.

The Province of Orissa is particularly lacking in protective foods, such as fruits, vegetables, and milk, etc. The section of Horticulture will maintain nurseries and will help to increase the production of fruits and vegetables by advice, propaganda, and the subsidised sale of seedlings and grafts.

In order to test the economy and efficiency of improved methods of agriculture in the cultivator's own field, a number of subsidized farms will be opened at various centres of the Province. These farms will be managed by individual cultivators under the supervision and guidance of the Agriculture Department. The Department, however, will have no financial liability apart from providing the supervising staff. These farms will serve as centres to demonstrate the advantages of improved methods of agriculture, and will help to educate cultivators in scientific methods of cultivation. During the first five years 40 subsidized farms will be organised in the Province.

Improved methods of marketing must accompany improved methods of agriculture. A statistical survey of existing markets is expected to give valuable information on the remedies which are needed. The Statistical Section organised under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be continued, and the Marketing Section will be expanded and placed in charge of the grading and marketing of all agricultural produce. It is necessary to improve rural markets or 'hats' and enforce the use of uniform weights and measures throughout the Proviuce to secure fair price to the cultivators.

No subsidy is being provided for the reclamation of cultivable waste lands after the termination of the Grow More Food Campaign. It is hoped, that the subsidized supply of seeds and manures, coupled with the free advice and encouragement of the Department, will help to enlarge the area under cultivation. Experiments in flood-affected and saline areas may yield new strains resistant to flood and salinity and enable large areas in coastal tracts to be brought under cultivation. Deep-water paddy from Assam is already under multiplication in Government farms and it should be possible before long to introduce its cultivation in considerable areas where water is too deep for the ordinary local paddy.

As the result of the distribution of improved seeds, oil cakes, and ammonium sulphate, etc., it is expected that five lakh acres will be brought under improved paddy; 5,000 acres under improved wheat; and an extra three lakh acres under pulses; 50,000 acres under oil seeds; 5,000 acres under vegetables during the first five-year period. Steps are being taken to improve sugarcane cultivation and 'Gur' manufacture. The distribution of improved seeds to the cultivators will be continued until the entire Province is brought under improved crop varieties.

12. **Veterinary**—Intimately connected with the improvement of agriculture is the improvement of the livestock of the Province. The livestock of Orissa is exceedingly poor. The cows are notoriously poor milkers, and the bullocks are puny and weak and not suitable for work with modern and efficient agricultural imple-

ments, or for drawing heavy loads. Other livestock such as sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and horses are in the same condition. The poor condition of livestock has had far reaching effects on the entire agricultural economy of the Province. The deterioration is primarily due to lack of proper feeding, promiscuous breeding, inadequate veterinary aid and last but not the least, the ignorance and apathy of the people.

No lasting improvement of the livestock is possible unless they are properly fed. It is imperative that Government should promote the cultivation of fodder crops and the establishment of mixed farms where fodder crops may be grown for the animals. Schemes will be introduced for the improvement of pastures and village waste lands by bunding, rotational grazing and growing nutritious varieties of grass. A factory will be established for the manufacture of sterilized bone-meal flour to supply the essential minerals lacking in the food of the cattle and for use as fertilizer to make up the mineral deficiencies in the soil. A scheme has been included for the popularisation of the alkali treatment of straw.

For the production of pedigree sires of all species of domestic livestock, it is proposed to enlarge the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm at Angul and to establish five livestock breeding farms in other five districts. To effect a large-scale improvement in the quality of cattle and other domestic animals, it is proposed to establish an intensive cattle-breeding area in each district which will be supplied with pedigreed Hariana bulls, Murrah buffaloes, and Bikaneri rams, etc., from Government Farms. Subsidies will be provided in deserving cases for the maintenance of these animals. Legislative measures will be introduced for the compulsory castration of all scrub bulls and bufalo bulls in these areas. A cattle breeding and dairying section will be established at each of the Goshalas where good housing facilities and land for cultivation of fodder crops are generally available. Subsidised mixed farms will be established in each subdivision. Piggeries will be opened at Angul and Russelkonda, a horse-breeding station at Angul and a duck-rearing farm on the Chilka Lake where ideal facilities exist for this purpose. Poultry rearing will be encouraged as a cottage industry throughout the Province.

For the effective and expeditious control of diseases and pests three veterinary dispensaries will be established in each subdivision, with three stock-men centres under each dispensary, and all veterinary institutions in the province will be provincialised. For the control of contagious diseases a mobile veterinary dispensary will be provided for each district and to facilitate quick diagnosis in the field, field diagnostic laboratories will be attached to district headquarters veterinary dispensaries. The Department will introduce mass immunisation of cattle with goat tissue virus against rinderpest which alone is responsible for over 50 per cent of total cattle mortality. To control endo-parasites and to prevent the damage caused by them to hides and skins cattle-dipping tanks will be established at suitable 'hats' for regular drenching of the cattle with vermicides.

If animal industries could be made more profitable, people would naturally take more interest in the welfare of their livestock. To increase milk production, subsidized dairies will be established at each district headquarters. Goalas will be subsidised to colonise in the neighbourhood of towns and subsidised sale of concentrate cattle feed will be introduced. A scheme to increase the production of butter and ghee will be tried in selected areas. Proper methods of flaying and curing hides and skins and shearing of sheep will be introduced. A separate livestock marketing organisation will be set up to ascertain and develop suitable markets for improved livestock and their products at remunerative prices to the breeders.

To stimulate public interest in animal husbandry and in the improvement of livestock, a net work of cattle shows, i.e., two village shows in each subdivision, a district show in each district and a provincial show at Cuttack, will be organised. Leaflets and bulletins on various aspects of livestock welfare will be freely distributed to the public and the mobile veterinary dispensaries will also be utilised for propaganda work.

Special priority has been given to the training of the officers and men required for the execution of these schemes. It is proposed to establish a veterinary school for the training of veterinary assistant surgeons and stock-men. As it may take two years to establish the school, ten candidates will be sent each year to the Madras and Bihar veterinary colleges, and three candidates will be sent each year for higher training to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute. Ten candidates will be sent to foreign countries for specialised training during the first five-year period. For the efficient and expeditious execution of the plan, it is considered necessary to reorganise the department with a wholetime Director of Veterinary Services.

13. **Forestry**—Orissa is richly endowed with forests, but when the Province was created, the Forest Department was labouring under several handicaps. Owing to the economic depression of the early thirties, the programme for the construction of buildings and forest roads had fallen into arrears and there was a shortage of trained staff. The incorporation of the districts of Ganjam and Koraput added to the problems. In the agency tracts, Orissa inherited from Madras a vast area of undemarcated forests which are badly in need of preservation and development. There are also extensive

private forests the preservation of which was essential in the provincial interest, but they were not under Government control. To make up the shortage of trained staff to deal with these problems, it is urgently necessary to open a training school in the Province for the training of foresters and to send to the Forest College at Dehra Dun and to the United Kingdom a number of students for higher and specialised training in forestry.

Next in importance is the provision of offices, quarters and wells for the staff, most of whom have to live in highly malarious areas. Unless they are properly housed it is impossible for them to maintain their health and efficiency. This is specially needed in the agency tracts of the Ganjam district. Roads are necessary equally for forest purposes as for the development of the agency tracts. It is proposed to construct 30 miles of new roads every year and to improve 50 miles of existing roads. The scheme will have to be continued during the subsequent five-year periods. The demarcation of all Government forests, the preservation of which is necessary in the public interest, will be completed during the first five-year period, and a survey will be made to improve all private forests with the object of deciding whether the management of any or all of them should in the public interest be controlled by Government.

Soil conservation is of vital importance for the prosperity of Orissa. Soil is a national asset which is wasting away through the destruction of vegetative cover, and wrong methods of cultivation, etc. It is very necessary to take steps to check soil erosion but the work cannot be done without first having officers properly trained in soil conservation work. A beginning will be made by deputing an officer for training in the Punjab and in Bombay. On his return he will start work on soil conservation on an experimental scale. Effective action to deal with a problem of such magnitude cannot be taken before the beginning of the second five-year plan.

The coastal tracts of Orissa suffer greatly from the shortage of fuel and poles. Their agricultural welfare depends on supplies being readily available at a reasonable price. It is necessary to promote forest plantations on an extensive scale to meet these local demands. A beginning will be made during the first five year period.

14. **Fisheries**—Next to agriculture and animal husbandry, fisheries constitute a major industry in the Province, the resources being immense. A network of rivers, canals, reservoirs and a large number of tanks and ponds constitute the inland fishereies. The extensive estuaries of the Mahanadi, Dhamra, Subarnarekha and Rushikulya and the Chilka lake form the estuarine fisheres, and a coast line extending over more than 200 miles provides extensive fishing grounds for the marine fisheries of the Province,

The chief source of inland fisheries are the tanks, which abound in villages in the plains; but they are kept in insanitary conditions. By grouping the tanks into collective fish farms on co-operative lines and by liberally subsidising them, it may be possible not only to produce better conditions but at the same time ensure a good income to the owners by fish breeding. After five years it is expected that the farms will be self-supporting.

Bad communications are largely responsible for keeping the estuarine fisheries in their present undeveloped condition. The fisheries in the Mahanadi estuary with a potential output equal to that of the Chilka lake fisheries, are close to Cuttack and demand more attention. A pilot scheme for the transport of fish from the estuarine area to Cuttack, and from Cuttack to Calcutta, with the help of a power launch and motor trucks will be put into operation immediately as a special priority scheme. If this is successful a more ambitious scheme of opening a cold storage plant and an ice factory will be considered. In the subsequent period, similar schemes will be introduced for the other estuaries.

Most of the fish from the Chilka lake is now exported to Calcutta. The Chilka lake, although an estuary, has special problems which will be examined under a scheme of biological and technological investigations after which conservation and propagation schemes will be formulated. The pressing problem of the Chilka fish trade is the prevention of the systematic exploitation of the fishermen by a handful of merchants. A co-operative marketing scheme under Government supervision will be organised to replace these merchants and middlemen and to safeguard a fair return to the fishermen.

With a long coast line with no suitable harbour facilities Orissa cannot as yet consider major schemes for the development of marine fisheries; but the Provincial Government cannot overlook the present unsatisfactory condition of marine fishermen. To ameliorate their lot, more fish-curing yards, which have already proved their utility in Madras and Orissa, will be opened. To each of these, a Fishermens' Co-operative Store will be attached so that the fishermen may obtain their daily necessities as well as fishing tackle and implements, etc., on the spot and at reasonable rates.

The adoption of these measures involve the employment of trained technical staff and the reorganisation of the Fisheries Department. Students are to be trained in the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as in India for this purpose. The reorganisation of the Department will secure the better administration and development of the Government fisheries, the establishment of oyster farms and the shark liver oil industry and a survey of the fishery potentialities of the Province.

15. **Co-operation**—The co-operative mevement in Orissa in the past had confined itself to providing credit, and it has not been much of a success. Its immediate requirements are to be satisfied by three priority schemes, the first for Co-operative Training and Education, the second for the Organisation of the Registrar's office, and the third for the establishment of the Provincial Co-operative Bank. The movement will develop on sound lines only if it has a staff of trained officers with a wholetime Registrar, and a Provincial Bank which will serve as the apex financing institution and the balancing centre of the movement. It is proposed to pay special attention to the organisation of agricultural co-operatives. Societies will be established to market agricultural produce to the greatest advantage of the cultivator. The Department plans to introduce pilot schemes for the consolidation of holdings, co-operative farming and a scheme on the model of the Credit Agricole D' Egypt under which the Registrar will be made the sole agency for the grant of Government loans and for the regulation of credit. Co-operative societies in cottage and small scale industries will be organised for the joint purchase of raw materials and appliances and the joint sale of finished products.

Hand-loom weaving, which is the most important cottage industry in Orissa, is in a backward state. It will be organised under the Provincial Weavers' Marketing Society. Other forms of co-operation such as the Consumers' Co-operative Stores, Building Co-operative Societies, and Co-operative societies for the development of salt manufacture, etc., will be promoted. Rural welfare co-operatives will be established at the Village Welfare Centres, and three schemes will be introduced for the special benefit of the backward classes and of the people of the partially-excluded areas. Co-operation will play an important part in the schemes for resettlement of exservice men and expioneers. It is proposed to have co-operative land settlement colonies, co-operative industrial societies, and co-operative construction societies for the employment of men after they are released from the defence services.

During the first five-year period efforts will be made to put new life into the movement and secure better standards of administration. Most of the co-operative schemes will be on an experimental basis, and if they prove to be successful they will be expanded during the second five-year period. The movement aims at bringing within the fold of agricultural co-operatives, as soon as possible 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population in the province.

16 **Instructional propaganda**—Provision has been made for the formation and development of an extensive publicity organisation to be specially devoted to the instruction of the public in various aspects of Government's activities and plans of economic

development. It is only by well sustained propaganda that Government can overcome ignorance, apathy and superstition, and persuade the rural population to adopt new ideas. The field publicity organisation which is in charge of all publicity work in the Province will be developed for this purpose. The Province needs a broadcasting station at Cuttack to facilitate continuous propaganda in the Oriya language. To make the people in the villages radio-minded, there is a plan in the first five years to distribute 500 radio sets in the rural areas.

17. **Rural uplift and village amenities**—(a) *Village welfare centres*—The chief object of planning is to raise the economic level of the common man. To improve the economic condition of the people it is essential that they should be instructed in the most efficient methods of agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries, etc. The Provincial Government attach the greatest importance to village welfare and to all schemes which will strengthen the village economy, free the villager from the clutches of usurious money-lenders, poverty, disease and ignorance, and make the villages self-governing units which can stand on their own legs and prove a source of strength to the whole country. With this end in view Government propose to establish village welfare centres, one in each of the police-stations, which will serve as the nucleus of rural uplift movement throughout the Province. Each centre will have a building of its own and a big central hall for meetings and demonstrations and side rooms to serve as reading rooms, library and gymnasium, etc. Each centre will be supplied with a village radio set which will bring to the notice of the villagers all the latest information in the field of agriculture and industry and make a bid for their co-operation in all fields of development. Government publications and pamphlets, etc., issued by the departments of Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Education and Industries will be distributed to the Village Welfare Centres. Lectures and demonstrations by the field staff of various departments of Government and by touring officers, will be given at the centres. The centres will be located as far as possible near dispensaries, or the services of a village aid-man and a midwife to render medical aid will be available at the centre. Free compulsory education will be introduced in areas near the village welfare centres and demonstrations in vegetable gardening, bee-keeping, poultry farming, and other useful sparetime occupations will be given. Attached to the centres, or in close proximity to them there should be seed and manure distribution centres and Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Societies to cater to the agricultural and industrial needs of the neighbouring villages. Each centre will be in charge of a paid worker who will be responsible for promoting co-operation in the village for improving village roads, and for improving local sanitation. The centre

must be made both interesting and instructive. It must form the focal point for all progressive elements in the village and for initiation of all necessary reforms in economic, social, educational and other fields of activity. Each centre should be the nucleus for the growth of cottage industries where villagers should be able to purchase raw materials and tools, etc., and bring in their finished products for sale through marketing societies or other organisations. Attached to each centre there will be a Panchayat which will generally advise on the lines of development and serve as a nucleus of local self-government. The Panchayat will settle petty disputes and save the villagers from the curse of litigation.

(*b*) *Rural water-supply*—Want of adequate protected water-supply is a major problem both in the urban and rural areas of the Province. The problem is much worse in the rural areas where there is either scarcity of water or the sources of supply are unsafe. These unsatisfactory water-supplies in the rural areas are the cause of sudden outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases. In the flooded areas in particular, the usual sources of water-supply are contaminated by the flood water and severe epidemics of cholera occur. The provision of safe drinking water in villages will go a great way towards preventing epidemics of cholera and other water-borne diseases. Plans have accordingly been made to provide tube-wells or deep masonry wells in 5,000 villages during the first five years.

18. **Education**—In framing schemes of educational development the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education, popularly known as the Sargent Report, has generally been followed. Three pre-primary schools will be started during the first five-year period as an experimental measure to give social experience to children between the ages of two and five years. The Sargent Scheme envisages that if compulsion is introduced at the primary stage it will take forty years for the scheme to be fully effective. There are still a million children in this Province who should attend primary schools. If the scheme is to mature in forty years' time, at least 25,000 children should be brought annually to school, and for this 800 teachers will have to be trained every year. While the Sargent report has prescribed Matriculation as the minimum qualification for primary teachers, in Orissa at present, only middle passed candidates are being recruited for the purpose. So, far from being able to recruit matriculates, there may be difficulty in finding the required annual intake of 800 teachers with only the middle examination to their credit. It will take time to construct the buildings for the elementary training schools to train these teachers. Having regard to these factors, it is proposed to open six Elementary Training Schools which will turn out 240 teachers a year from the

fourth year onwards. During the first five-year period compulsory free education will be introduced in all municipalities and in selected rural areas in each thana, chiefly round the Village Welfare Centres.

Connected with the expansion of primary education is the need of adult education, and Government propose to open classes in all village welfare centres. The adult education of women in these centres will be supervised by peripatetic teachers, under the scheme of Zanana Education, who will do all they can to make women more useful in their homes. In addition to the three R's, domestic crafts, sewing, knitting and embroidery, etc., will be taught. Provision has been made for an Occupational Institute or 'Sevasadan' for women at Cuttack so that elderly women may learn handicrafts and some useful trades which will help them to earn their living or add to the income of their family. In order that interest in education may be further stimulated, visual and mechanical aids to education will be extensively used at all stages of education.

There are areas in the Province where there are no primary schools. They cannot wait until free compulsory education on a provincial scale is introduced. Provision has been made for the opening of 500 schools and particular attention will be given to the needs of the agency or partially-excluded areas.

With the development of the partially-excluded areas, the demand for lower secondary or Middle English Schools is steadily increasing. 25 new Middle English Schools will be opened in these areas and the existing schools will be improved by giving them additional teachers, buildings and equipment.

Special emphasis has been given to the education of women and it is realised that expansion in this direction may have far reaching results. During the last few years Government have introduced a scheme of aided Middle English Schools for girls at subdivisional headquarters. There is now a demand for these schools in populous villages and 20 new schools for girls are to be opened. The grant-in-aid to the existing girl schools will be increased.

To find teachers for these Middle English Schools, a special training school for matriculate women teachers will be opened. It is hoped that the shortage of trained teachers for High Schools will be relieved by the recent increase in the admissions both to the Cuttack Training College and to the Secondary Training Schools for men, and by the increase in the value and the number of stipends.

The aided high schools are badly in need of improvement. Provision has been made for the introduction of courses in general science, manual training and physical education.

A scheme has been prepared to subsidise the supply of midday refreshments to school children and it is expected that the new matriculates will improve in health and physique as a consequence of compulsory physical training and midday refreshments. Provision has been made for a new type of high school, called the Technical High School. Existing Government High English Schools will be converted into Technical High Schools. Scholars are being sent abroad to be trained, and on their return they will take an important part in the new Technical High Schools.

Girls are coming forward in increasing numbers to obtain high school education. There is now at least one high school for girls at each district headquarters, except the Koraput district. Provision has been made to open 10 more high schools for girls at the subdivisional headquarters.

Suitable provision has been made for the improvement and expansion of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

With the establishment of the Utkal University higher education has been given a great impetus and several colleges have been opened in the Province. They will be given grants to bring their buildings and equipment to a reasonable standard of efficiency. Provision has been made for the opening of degree classes in Geology, Zoology and Geography and post-graduate classes at the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. Degree classes will be opened in all Colleges at district headquarters and a separate college for women with I. A., I.Sc., and B. A. classes will be opened at Cuttack. The newly founded Utkal University is at present without buildings of its own. Provision has been made for the University buildings at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs. Higher education has been neglected in Orissa in the past and there have been few suitable institutions. Unless priority is given to the opening of colleges for higher and post-graduate education to ensure a steady flow of educated men for the various post-war schemes of development, it is feared that trained men to execute and administer the schemes of general and economic development will not be available.

The pay of the primary school teachers in Orissa is deplorably low. The need of raising the status of the teaching profession in general and of the primary school teachers in particular is recognised by all who wish to further the cause of education. The Sargent Report has prescribed Matriculation as the minimum qualification for the primary school teacher. It is impossible to obtain the required number of matriculates to serve as teachers in the new schools to be opened during the first five-year period as well as to replace the existing teachers. Middle-passed men will continue to be recruited as primary school teachers for sometime to come. The Orissa Planning and Reconstruction Board has recommended a scale of pay of Rs. 15—½—20 for untrained primary school teachers and Rs. 20—½—25 for trained teachers. Women teachers will be paid Rs. 5 extra and in the muffasil areas they are to be provided with quarters.

Special attention has been given to the education of the scheduled castes, hill tribes and the backward classes who will be given every encouragement at all stages of education. For the education of mentally and physically handicapped children, proision has been made for a school for the blind and another for the deaf and mutes. A separate Law College, a College of Commerce, a school of Arts and Crafts and a Provincial Musuem with a Central Library have been planned.

Special priority has been given to the training of students in foreign countries in technical and higher studies. Teachers and inspecting staff will be given facilities to make contacts with the outside world and to keep in touch with modern educational practice and development

19. **Medical and Public Health**—While the standard of health in India as a whole is low in comparison with that of other countries, Orissa falls much below the standard of other provinces in India. Ill-health and high mortality are prevalent, and there is need for a comprehensive health service the ultimate aim of which should be to provide every man, woman and child with preventive as well as curative service of a reasonable standard whether or not they are able to pay for it.

Some District Boards and Municipalities are without properly qualified health officers and everywhere the number is inadequate. It is first of all necessary to provide adequate staff for all local bodies and to provincialise the services of non-Government health officers. There should be at least one Health Officer for each district and an Assistant Health Officer for a population of 10 lakhs and one Health Inspector, one Disinfector and two vaccinators for a population of one lakh in rural areas and one Health Inspector, one Disinfector and one vaccinator for a population of 10,000 in urban areas.

The hospitals in urban areas will be improved and enlarged and reasonable provision will be made for nursing, laboratory, X-ray and other facilities. It is proposed to provincialise all the subdivisional hospitals and raise their standard. In the rural areas more dispensaries will be established, at the rate of one per 100 sq. miles or per 20,000 persons to enable each individual to get medical relief within a reasonably easy distance. It is not possible to increase the number of beds in these dispensaries to more than 3 per 10,000 of population at present because trained staff is not available. These dispensaries will in course of time develop into Health Centres when more trained staff become available. In order to dovetail preventive and curative activities and to ensure the best results, a special scheme of establishing Health

Centres will be tried in a selected area of the province. An infectious diseases hospital will be established at each district headquarters, and epidemic control throughout the province will be improved.

The province will have a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Mental Hospital. There will be established a Central Medical Store which will cater to the needs of the Medical and Public Health Departments. A scheme for an anti-yaws campaign and another for the appointment of village aidmen to render First Aid and to treat minor ailments have been drawn up specially for the benefit of the people of the partially-excluded areas.

The ultimate aim of the department is to provide one doctor for 2,000 persons, one nurse and 7 beds for 1,000 persons and corresponding developments in other respects.

Malaria is prevalent throughout the province and the only organised unit to tackle the problem is the Provincial Malaria Organisation. But that organisation is not equipped to take preventive action. It is necessary to expand the organisation and to establish two control units which will deal with the question of prevention.

The problem of leprosy in the province is almost as serious as malaria. The result of the survey made by the leprosy staff revealed that the incidence of leprosy is 1·44 per cent for the whole province and it is as high as three per cent in some areas. To expand the preventive and curative facilities for lepers, provision is made for opening more leper asylums, rural colonies, and clinics including those attached to hospitals and dispensaries.

Filaria, which is no less a menace than the other devitalising diseases is prevalent particularly in the coastal districts. Provision has been made for carrying out research in filaria. But it is expected that the provision of modern drainage and water-supply will greatly reduce this menace.

Through ignorance, superstition, and careless and unscientific treatment of child-birth, infant mortality is very high in the province. Provision has been made to open maternity and child welfare centres at district and subdivisional headquarters, and the services of trained 'dais' will be available at all Village Welfare Centres.

The existing school medical service extends to only a limited portion of the student population and there is no provision for the examination of primary school children who form the bulk of school-going population. To improve the service, an organisation will be set up under which the local medical officer in charge of each dispensary, will be made responsible for the examination of the health of all school children in his area.

It is of the utmost importance to educate the public in health principles. Health publicity will be organised on a more intensive scale and mobile field hygiene units will be established at all district headquarters.

To meet the demand for the large number of doctors required for the various medical and health services, the Medical School at Cuttack has been converted into a Medical College and plans have been made to bring the attached hospital up to the standard required of such an institution. The demand for specialist doctors will be satisfied when candidates sent for post-graduate medical study to other parts of India and abroad return.

As there are only 68 nurses in the Province, that is, one for about 1,30,000 of population, special attention is being given to the improvement of nursing education at the Cuttack General Hospital, so that more nurses may be trained and the standard of training may be raised. In the meanwhile, to meet the immediate demand for nurses, ward orderlies will be trained and they will replace untrained nursing orderlies in the Hospitals.

A Health school will be established for the training of health visitors, midwives, nurses, health inspectors and medical under-graduates and post-graduates in preventive aspects of medical care. It is proposed to train technicians who, in addition to compounding work, will be able to perform laboratory and X-ray work. Provision has been made for the training of a large number of 'dais' so that their services may be available in the muffasil areas.

The Provincial Government will encourage the other systems of medicine such as the Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathy, etc. The Ayurvedic school will be improved. Subsidies will be given to practitioners of other systems of medicine in areas where allopathic system is not available. All such practitioners will be registered. A special Committee will be appointed to examine the indigenous systems of medicine as a whole and to suggest qualifications for the practitioners and the standard of teaching, etc.

20. **Housing and town planning**—Schemes have been prepared for town planning, slum clearance, and road-widening in the towns of Orissa. These towns have grown without any ordered plan, and it is necessary to apply remedies before conditions become worse. It is proposed to have a separate Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack. There is no town in the province which has both a pipe water-supply and modern drainage. The towns of Puri and Berhampur have their protected water-supply, but the supply is not adequate and is restricted to 8·5 gallons and 6 gallons a head a day respectively against the normal requirement of 25 gallons. There is no drainage system in the Province worth mentioning. It is proposed to provide water-supply and drainage in all towns with a population of 10,000 and above. The highest priority will be given to Cuttack, the largest and the capital town of Orissa for which a comprehensive scheme of water-supply and drainage is urgently required. Provision for parks and open spaces will be

made. An allotment has been made for the mechanisation of municipal conservancy and for the construction of residential quarters for low-paid municipal employees.

21. **Labour and labour welfare**—While large-scale industrialisation is necessary for the economic development of the Province every care will be taken to see that industrialisation does not give rise to the evils of slums and overcrowding. The welfare of workmen will be safe-guarded, and every precaution will be taken to see that industrial areas, which may come into existence in the future, are properly laid out and that the workmen are given reasonable amenities and conditions of life. A separate factory inspecting department with a labour welfare officer, and a lady welfare officer specially to look after the interests of female and child labour, will be established.

22. **Scientific and Industrial Research**—Provision has been made for various aspects of scientific research under the different departments of Government such as Agriculture, Veterinary, Medicine, etc., as also of academic research in educational institutions. The intention is to encourage applied and industrial research in the existing laboratories, and to establish an industrial research laboratory. A lump sum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the furtherance of scientific and industrial research and it is hoped that the newly founded Utkal University will take full advantage of this scheme.

23. **General administration**—The speedy and efficient execution of the post-war schemes will depend greatly on the adequacy of the staff in the districts, and the accuracy and reliability of the statistics on which the plans of development are to be based. An Additional District Magistrate has been appointed in each district to relieve District Magistrates of their routine work. This will enable the District Magistrates to have more time to deal with development questions. An additional Deputy Collector will be posted to each subdivision for the same purpose. A Deputy Collector with an appropriate staff will be appointed in each district to attend to the large programme of land acquisition work which the post-war schemes will entail.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, a separate organisation has been working in the districts which have not got the system of village officers. This staff will be replaced in time by the village officers who are proposed to be appointed in the coastal districts of North Orissa, except for the Khasmahal areas where the system of Sarbarakars is prevalent. The land records staff at Sambalpur will be strengthened for the same purpose. The village officers will not only collect agricultural and vital statistics, but will also perform various miscellaneous duties and form an important link in the administration between the Government and the people.

The cadre of the Provincial Civil Service has been increased by 37 posts and that of the Subordinate Civil Service by 38 posts for the specific purpose of finding more officers in the districts to deal with Government's new responsibilities for planning and economic development in addition to their war time responsibilities such as procurement and distribution of food and cloth, etc., which will continue in peace time.

The large unsurveyed areas in the Province are a great obstacle to the collection of information about agricultural conditions and are a source of unnecessary litigation and administrative difficulties. Government propose to begin survey and settlement operations in all the unsurveyed areas, and to resume those operations which were interrupted by the outbreak of war in 1939. To obtain an adequate and trained staff for this work, a preparatory scheme for training of amins and inspectors has been drawn up.

Rates of pay in Orissa are extremely low and since 1930 they have been subjected to two cuts. In view of the high cost of living now prevailing and the demand made by every province in India for trained men to administer their schemes of development, it is clear that Orissa will have to consider a revision of existing scales of pay in order to attract really able men and to have a contented staff to execute the post-war plans.

To improve the administration of local bodies, it is necessary to appoint executive officers who will help the local bodies in the execution and day to day supervision of their work. The services of these executive officers as well as those of district engineers and health officers will be provincialised. It may be necessary to establish a Central Local Self-Government Board and a special inspectorate to supervise the work of these officers. The local bodies will be given adequate financial assistance to make up the war time neglect of repairs to roads and buildings and for other leeway projects.

24. **High Court**—Although the Province was formed in 1936. Orissa continues under the jurisdiction of the High Court at Patna, The need of a High Court of its own for Orissa is generally recognised. A lump sum provision has been made with the hope that a High Court will be established in Orissa in the near future as soon as circumstances permit.

CHAPTER V

Financial Implications

The first draft of Orissa's plan of development assumed an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 33 crores during the first period of five years. Of this a sum of Rs. 24½ crores was allocated to capital expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 8½ crores was allocated to recurring expenditure including servicing charges. The allocation to capital expenditure included a sum of Rs. 1¾ crores for recoverable loans. It was estimated then that recurring expenditure at the end of the five-year period would increase to Rs. 2¼ crores a year.

In the second draft, it is assumed at present, that the corresponding figures will be—

(1) Total expenditure during the first five years.	Rs. 37·89 crores
(2) Capital expenditure including recoverable loans or grants Rs. 4·24 crores	Rs. 24·22 crores
(3) Recurring expenditure including (*a*) maintenance and repair charges Rs. 1·82 crores and (*b*) servicing on loans Rs. 2·25 crores.	Rs. 13·67 crores

It is estimated that the recurring expenditure at the end of the first period of five years, including charges for servicing loans and maintenance, will increase to about Rs. 4 crores a year.

2. The revision which is shown in the second draft has increased the estimated expenditure in fourteen classes of development, including education, rural uplift, industries and agriculture.

The revision has reduced the estimated expenditure in nine classes of development including general administration, roads and other public works.

The largest single item of expenditure in the revised plan is the estimate of expenditure on education, and the estimates on electric power development, communications, and rural uplift take the next places in that order.

3. The resources available to the Government of Orissa will include substantial assistance from the Government of India, though this assistance will be conditioned by constitutional developments and by the accrual of central revenue surpluses in the post-war period. On these assumptions, Orissa may expect to receive a grant of Rs. 9·90 crores from the Central Government during the first period of five years.

It is now estimated that the provincial revenues during the same period will increase by Rs. 2·24 crores.

In addition to these resources the Provincial Government will be able, with the assistance of the Government of India, to raise loans for expenditure on productive schemes. The possibility of raising loans for schemes now classed as unproductive will be considered after a further examination of the revenues of the Province in the post-war period and of proposals to impose new taxes. The Government of India have agreed that all self-financing schemes, which may ultimately be expected to pay their way and other schemes of obvious value to the economic development of the Province, should be classified as productive schemes which may be financed from loans raised for this purpose. For example, all capital expenditure on electric power development, irrigation schemes, and other schemes of unquestionable economic importance will be financed from loans intended for productive purposes. It is now estimated that the aggregate amount required for productive schemes classified in this way will amount to about Rs. 10·17 crores including amounts distributed as recoverable loans.

According to these estimates the total amount available from central grants, increased provincial revenues, and loans for productive schemes will be about Rs. 22·31 crores compared with the aggregate estimate of Rs. 37·89 crores. The Provincial Government hope that the balance of Rs. 15·58 crores will be raised by means of loans allocated to unproductive schemes. The possibility of raising these loans will depend upon the capacity of the Province to defray servicing charges and refund the loans within a stated period without having to demand further assistance from the Government of India for the purpose of meeting these charges. The extent to which Orissa will be able to raise loans for unproductive purposes will depend largely on the progress made in developing the economic resources of the province and on the capacity of the revenues of the Province to keep pace with that development. If Orissa succeeds in developing industries and at the same time in increasing its revenue, it should be possible without difficulty to find money for the entire five-year plan. Orissa may be able to persuade the Central Government to pay more than Rs. 9·9 crores from Central revenues in view of the special conditions of the Province. If these expectations are not fulfilled, some of the schemes of development which are now being planned will have to be postponed until the provincial revenues expand sufficiently to bear increased expenditure on social and other non-productive services.

4. At present the chief difficulty in the way of executing the five-year plan of the Orissa Government is that of man power, that is, of finding trained men to do the work. The second difficulty is that the execution of the plan will demand an expansion of the administrative services which may be difficult to organize in time; and until this administrative expansion is achieved various departments may not be able to handle all the schemes which are now being planned. The third difficulty is the possible delay in obtaining new equipment and machinery. Considering these difficulties and taking a modest view of things, it does not seem likely that the Province will be able to carry out the whole of the programme for an expenditure of Rs. 37·89 crores which is now in contemplation

for the first period of five years. It is more likely that the total expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, during this period will be about Rs. 26 crores. On this assumption the resources available would be as follows :—

		Rs.
(1) from Central revenue surpluses	..	9·90 crores
(2) from provincial revenue surpluses	..	2·24 crores
(3) from loans for productive purposes	..	10·17 crores
(4) from loans for unproductive purposes	...	4·00 crores

On this less optimistic estimate recurring expenditure at the end of the first five years should not increase to more than Rs. 2 crores a year, and it is hoped that the Government of India will increase their annual subvention to this figure.

5. This financial forecast for the first five years does not take into account the sums which the Central Government will spend in Orissa during that period. The Central Government have decided to build dams to control the Mahanadi river and work on the first dam at Hirakud will begin almost immediately. They propose also to build road bridges over the Kathjuri and Kuakhai rivers to the south of Cuttack, and to spend large sums of money on the national highways throughout Orissa.

6. The Provincial Government believe that the real obstacle to progress in executing these plans will not be the shortage of funds, but the capacity of the various departments to execute the schemes and deal with an increase in provincial expenditure which will be at least twice or three times greater than the existing scale of expenditure.

CHAPTER VI

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The thanks of the Provincial Government are due to all the non-official members of the Provincial Planning and Reconstruction Board, and especially to those who served on the Advisory Committee appointed by the Board. Acknowledgments are due to several other non-officials who did not have the opportunity to serve on the Planning and Reconstruction Board but helped Government considerably with their suggestions and criticism on the first draft. Acknowledgments are also due to the Press for their support and co-operation at all stages in the preparation of this plan. Where so many have laboured in a spirit of service and sacrifice, it would be invidious to single out names for special mention.

2. The Planning and Reconstruction Department is greatly obliged to all Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments and other officers and staff, both in the Secretariat and in subordinate offices, for their active and cordial co-operation in the work of preparing these plans. The second draft, like the first, has been a truly co-operative effort on the part of both officials and non-officials from the highest downwards.

3. The Government of Orissa would take this opportunity to acknowledge the generous response which has been made by the Rulers of the Orissa States; the Hon'ble the Resident, Eastern States Agency; and the Political Agent, Sambalpur, who have given their sympathy and co-operation. Every effort has been made to see that the plans for Orissa harmonize with the plans of development which are being drawn up by the Orissa States, so that Utkal as a whole may reap the benefit.

4. The Provincial Government are indebted to the Hon'ble Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, and other high officials of the Central Government, who visited Orissa and gave the province the benefit of their advice and guidance. Acknowledgments are due to all Departments of the Central Government who have examined the plans and have helped the Provincial Government with their constructive suggestions.

5. His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis has been a guide, philosopher and friend to Orissa, and a source of inspiration and strength to all who have been engaged in framing these plans. Finally the Provincial Government acknowledge their deep debt of gratitude to His Excellency Lord Wavell whose sympathetic and personal interest in the affairs of Orissa has already borne rich fruit.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The thanks of the Provincial Government are due to all the non-official members of the [illegible] Board, and especially to those [illegible] appointed by [illegible] to serve on the [illegible] [illegible] deserve special mention.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
KEY STATEMENT

Subject of development	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Amounts recoverable in thousands of rupees
	Capital	Recurring	Total	
1		2		3
1. Re-settlement and re-employment of ex-service men.	37,64	18,15	55,79	7,86
2. Industries and Industrial Training.	1,00,65	1,09,24	2,09,89	53,00
3. Roads ..	4,00,00	..	4,00,00	
4. Road Transport ..	15,00	..	15,00	
5. Electric power development.	4,00,00	22,00	4,22,00	
6. Mining development..	..	5,00	5,00	
7. Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage.	30,00	..	30,00	
8. Embankments and Flood Control.	1,00,00	3,45	1,03,45	
9. Minor Ports ..	9,50	..	9,50	
10. Other Public Works..	1,27,86	36,21	1,64,07	
11. Agriculture ..	1,44,91	1,21,17	2,66,08	73,18
12. Veterinary ..	23,47	43,79	67,26	
13. Forestry ..	7,13	3,66	10,79	
14. Fisheries ..	10,14	12,75	22,89	6,60
15. Co-operation ..	67,94	21,52	89,46	56,00
16. Instructional Propaganda.	4,71	13,90	18,61	
17. Rural uplift and village amenities.	2,96,59	12,78	3,09,37	2,23,38
18. Education ..	3,17,93	1,67,58	4,85,51	

Subject of development	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Amounts recoverable in thousands of rupees
	Capital	Recurring	Total	
1	2			3
19. Public Health and Medical Service.	94,22	1,14,31	2,08,53	3,50
20. Housing and Town-planning.	1,94,75	16,35	2,11,10	
21. Labour and Labour Welfare.	4,27	3,00	7,27	
22. Scientific and Industrial Research.	15,00	5,00	20,00	
23. General Administration.	8,56	2,27,10	2,35,66	
24. High Court ..	12,03	2,50	14,53	
Total ..	24,22,30	9,59,46	33,81,76	4,23,52
Servicing charges on recoverable grants and loans at 3½ per cent (Half the total amount has been taken for the whole period of five years.)	..	2,25,31	2,25,31	
Repairs and maintenance charges at 3 per cent (Half the capital outlay has been taken for the whole period of five years).	..	1,81,57	1,81,57	
GRAND TOTAL ..	24,22,30	13,66,34	37,88,64	4,23,52

APPENDIX II

LIST OF SCHEMES

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
1. Re-settlement and re-employment of ex-service men.					
1. Re-settlement of ex-service men on land.	17,05	1,30	18,35	Special priority.	3,68
2. Re-settlement of ex-service men and ex-Civil Pioneers in Industry (includes scheme No. 4.)	..	6,75	6,75	Do.	
3. Re-settlement of ex-Civil Pioneers on land.	18,55	1,08	19,63	Do.	4,18
4. Re-settlement of ex-Civil Pioneers in Industry.	..	..	..	..	Amalgamated with Scheme No. 2
4-A. Training of ex-service men and ex-Civil Pioneers in Industry.	2,00	6,00	8,00	Special priority	
4-B. Training of demobilised service men in Agriculture.	4	39	43	Do.	
4-C. Establishment of employment exchanges.	..	2,13	2,13	Do.	
4-D. Educational concessions to the children of ex-service men.	..	50	50	Do.	
Total ..	37,64	18,15	55,79		7,86
2. Industries and Industrial Training					
5. Reorganisation of the Orissa School of Engineering.	12,40	4,73	17,13	Special priority	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
5-A. Organisation of a Cental Workshop.	10,00	10,00	20,00	Special priority	
6. Establishment of industrial schools (includes Scheme Nos. 24—30, 32—36, 39, 40).	13,50	12,12	25,62	Do.	
7. Loan Stipend Fund..	3,00	..	3,00	Do.	3,00
8. Higher technical training abroad (includes Scheme Nos. 9, 12).	..	6,10	6,10	Do.	
9. Higher training in Civil Engineering in the U. K. or U. S. A.	.	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 8.
10. Higher training in technical and industrial subjects in India (includes Scheme Nos. 11, 13—18, 44).	..	3,18	3,18	Special priority	
11. Training in Electrical Communication Engineering.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 10.
12. Higher training in Paper Technology.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 8.
13. Training in Textile Industry.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 10.
14. Training in Industrial Chemistry.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
15. Training in Chemical Engineering.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
16. Training in Metallurgy	..	..	..	..	Ditto
17. Training in Enamelling	..	..	..	..	Ditto
18. Training in Ceramics	..	..	..	..	Ditto

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme, (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
19. Industrial Survey ..	4	3,10	3,14	Special priority	
20. Reorganisation of the Industries Department	19	4,31	4,50	Do.	
20-A. Organisation of a marketing section of the Industries Department.	..	92	92	All Province	
21. Polytechnic Institute	10,00	6,00	16,00	Do.	
21-A. Establishment of Craft Schools.	2	1,06	1,08	Do.	
22. Grant of subsidy to small-scale industries.	..	50,00	50,00	Do.	
22-A. Establishment of an Industrial Investment Corporation.	50,00	..	50,00	Do.	50,00
23. Improved bullock-carts.	..	5,00	5,00	Do.	
24. Wool-weaving demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 6.
25. Tanning demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
26. Wood-works demonstration party	..	..	..	..	Ditto
27. Peripatetic pottery demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
28. Soap-making and oil refining demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
29. Peripatetic demonstration party for toy making.	..	..	..	..	Ditto

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme, (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
30. Demonstration of cane and bamboo work.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 6.
31. Development of Sericulture, Ericulture and Tassar rearing (includes Scheme Nos. 38 and 74).	1,00	2,15	3,15	All Province	
32. Peripatetic dyeing demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 6.
33. Peripatetic weaving demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
34. Demonstration party for stone masons.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
35. Improvement of Angul Weaving School and the Phulbani Industrial school.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
36. Bell-metal demonstration party.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
37. Improvement in the economic condition of filigree workers.	50	57	1,07	Particular area.	
38. Tassar-rearing	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 31.
39. Peripatetic demonstration party for fibre work.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 6.
40. Peripatetic demonstration party for horn work.	..	..	..	..	Ditto
Total ..	1,00,65	1,09,24	2,09,89	..	5,300
3. Roads					
41. Road development ..	4,00,00	..	4,00,00		

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
4. Road Transport					
42. Improvement of Public Road Transport	15,00	.	15,00	All Province	
5. Electric Power development					
43. Thermal and Hydro-Electric Grid Scheme.	4,00,00	22,00	4,22,00	Do.	
6. Mining development					
44. Training in Mining ..	..	..	..	..	Amalgamated with Scheme No. 10.
45. Mining development	..	5,00	5,00	All Province	
7. Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage					
46. Minor Irrigation Works.	30,00	..	30,00	Do.	
8. Embankment and Flood Control					
47. Flood Control ..	1,00,00	..	1,00,00	Particular area	
47-A. Investigation of Multi-purpose river development.	..	3,45	3,45	Do.	
Total ..	1,00,00	3,45	1,03,45		
9. Minor Ports					
48. Development of Minor Ports.	9,50	..	9,50	Particular area	
10. Other Public Works					
49. Building Projects ..	1,10,00	..	1,10,00	All Province	
50. Aerodromes and Landing Grounds.	17,86	14	18,00	Do.	
51-A. Expansion of the Public Works Department.	..	36,07	36,07	Do.	
Total ..	1,27,86	36,21	1,64,07		

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
11. Agriculture					
51. Establishment of an Agricultural College.	9,50	3,81	13,31	Special priority	
52. Higher training in Agricultural subjects in U. K. or U. S. A.	..	2,15	2,15	Do.	
53. Post-graduate training in Agricultural subjects in India.	..	42	42	Do.	
54. Reorganisation of Agriculture Department.	5,72	24,67	30,39	All Province	
55. Training of students in Agricultural Colleges of other provinces.	..	3,71	3,71	Special priority	
56. Training of Fieldmen	1,10	93	2,03	Do.	
57. Organisation of the Horticultural section of the Agriculture Department.	4,02	4,22	8,24	All Province	
57-A. Training in Fruit Technology at the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology at Lyallapur.	..	2	2	Special priority	
58. Organisation of the Chemical section of the Agriculture Department.	1,75	78	2,53	All Province	
58-A. Soil survey for crop planning.	13	34	47	Special priority	
59. Organisation of the Botanical section of the Agriculture Department.	2,85	1,53	4,38	All Province	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
60. Organisation of the Mycological section of the Agriculture Department.	1,32	42	1,74	All Province	
61. Organisation of the Entomological section.	1,78	39	2,17	Do.	
62. Establishment of an Agricultural Engineering section.	2,73	1,54	4,27	Do.	
62-A. Maintaining Agricultural implements at Government Farms for lending to cultivators on rent.	59	96	1,55	Special priority	
63. Multiplication of improved paddy seeds.	6,00	8,16	14,16	All Province	
63-A. Increased production by the use of improved paddy seeds.	23,37	5,83	29,20	Do.	23,37
63-B. Extension of area under pulses through seed distribution,	12,60	3,15	15,75	Do.	12,60
63-C. Supply of oil-cakes	7,05	3,15	10,20	Do.	7,05
63-D. Green manuring of winter paddy crops.	91	2,75	3,66	Do.	91
63-E. Subsidised sale of Ammonium Sulphate	11,25	3,75	15,00	Do.	11,25
63-F. Provision of motor vans for distribution of seeds, manures and grafts to the cultivators.	11	1,15	1,26	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
64. Tube-well irrigation ..	15,75	2,52	18,27	Special priority	
65. Establishment of Provincial Research Station.	7,26	3,63	10,89	Do.	
66. Establishment of district experimental farms.	5,30	2,93	8,23	Do.	
66-A. Establishment of model agricultural farms in Agency tracts.	88	66	1,54	Do.	
66-B. Subsidised farms	..	63	63	Do.	
67. Increased production of wheat by distribution of seeds.	80	20	1,00	All Province	80
68. Control of crop and store pests and diseases.	68	44	1,12	Do.	
69. Extension of area under oil seeds.	1,00	25	1,25	Do.	1,00
70. Tree planting for fruits and fuel.	..	1,00	1,00	Do.	
71. Scheme for improvement and extension of sugarcane cultivation and improvement of gur manufacture.	14,00	5,35	19,35	Do.	13,95
72. Extension of area under vegetables.	2,25	25	2,50	Do.	2,25
73. Scheme for developing Bee-keeping industry.	20	10	30	Do.	
74. Development of Sericulture.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 31.
75. Barge irrigation ..	1,92	249	4,41	Special priority	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
76. Improvement of Agricultural marketing.	..	21	21	All Province	
76-A. Improvement of Agricultural statistics.	..	24,85	24,85	Do.	
77. Composting of forest and farm wastes.	10	22	32	Do.	
78. Establishment of special research stations for areas affected by flood.	77	63	1,40	Special priority	
79. Establishment of special research stations for saline affected areas.	74	49	1,23	Do.	
80. Improvement of Cocoanut cultivation.	48	49	97	Particular area	
Total ..	1,44,91	1,21,17	2,66,08	..	73,18
12. Veterinary					
81. Establishment of an Orissa School of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.	5,00	1,62	6,62	All Province	
82. Reorganisation of the Civil Veterinary Department of Orissa.	40	5,06	5,46	Do.	
82-A. Appointment of a Provincial Livestock Officer.	4	1,01	1,05	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
83. Training of Orissa candidates at the Bihar and Madras Veterinary Colleges.	..	1,47	1,47	Special priority	
84. Deputation of candidates from Orissa for higher training in Animal Husbandry subjects at British Universities.	..	1,25	1,25	Do.	
85. Post-graduate training of candidates from Orissa at the Central Research Institute.	..	4	4	Do.	
86. Opening of new Veterinary Dispensaries.	4,08	1,74	5,82	All Province	
86-A. Provincialisation of Local Fund Veterinary Institutions in North Orissa.	..	75	75	Do.	
87. Expansion of Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm at Angul, Cuttack.	1,02	1,86	2,88	Special priority	
88. Establishment of District Breeding Farms.	1,75	4,88	6,63	All Province	
88-A. Establishment of subsidised Dairy Farms in Orissa.	13	88	1,01	Special priority	
88-B. Improvement of poultry and eggs in Orissa.	37	1,81	2,18	All Province	
88-C. Establishment of a Duck-rearing Farm at Kalupadaghat.	34	1,45	1,79	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme, (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
89. Training of Veterinary Stockmen.	2	15	17	Special priority	
90. Opening of new Stockmen Centres.	55	1,81	2,36	All Province	
91. Contribution to Utkal Gomangal Samiti for purchase and free distribution of pedigree Hariana bulls, etc., grant and subsidy for their maintenance. (Includes scheme No. 94).	3,80	2,23	6,03	Special priority	
92. Improvement of pastures.	..	1,00	1,00	Do.	
93. Establishment of Cattle Breeding and Dairy Centres at Goshalas.	54	78	1,32	..	
93-A. Colonization of Gowalas in the neighbourhood of selected towns in Orissa.	3,00	1,92	4,92	All Province	
94. Subsidy to keepers of stud bulls, buffalo-bulls, rams and bucks.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 91
95. Establishment of a Factory for manufacture of sterilised bonemeal flour and bonemeal manure.	27	48	75	All Province	
96. Supply of pedigree livestock to subsidised "mixed" farms.	37	..	37	Do.	
97. Encouragement of fodder crops.	..	1,00	1,00	Special priority	

erial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme, (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
-A. Subsidised sale of concentrate cattle feed for increasing the production of milk in urban areas in Orissa.	2	6,12	6,14	All Province	
98. Establishment of cattle dipping tanks with facilities for regular drenching of livestock with vermicides.	20	25	45	Do.	
98-A. Mass immunisation of cattle against rinderpest.	11	20	31	Do.	
99. Mobile Veterinary Dispensary for each district.	66	1,05	1,71	Do.	
100. Maintenance of one stallion each at six centres.	21	23	44	Do.	
101. Appointment of trained shearers.	3	15	18	Do.	
102. Popularisation of aikali treatment of rice straw.	2	10	12	Do.	
103. Contribution to Cattle Shows.	2	89	91	Do.	
104. Establishment of field diagnostic laboratories.	12	3	15	Do.	
105. Improvement of production and quantity of ghee in selected ghee-producing areas.	9	58	67	Particular area	
106. Establishment of piggeries at Angul.	6	45	51	Do.	
107. Establishment of a horse breeding station at Angul.	25	55	80	Do.	
Total ..	23,47	43,79	67,26		

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
13. Forestry					
108. Establishment of a Training School for foresters.	65	25	90	Special priority	
108-A. Training of students abroad in Forestry.	..	77	77	Do.	
109. Soil Conservation ..	2	69	71	All Province	
110. Extension and improvement of forest roads.	3,75	16	3,91	Particular area	
111. Construction of quarters and wells for the staff of the Forest Department.	1,61	..	1,61	Do.	
112. Demarcation of Forests.	20	89	1,09	Do.	
113. Creation of minor forests.	90	5	95	Do.	
114. Management of private forests.	..	30	30	Do.	
115. Settlement of forest reserves.	..	55	55	Do.	
Total ..	7,13	3,66	10,79		
14. Fisheries					
116. Training in fisheries	..	42	42	Special priority.	
116-A. Reorganisation of the fisheries section.	29	2,21	2,50	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
117. Development of inland fisheries.	4,80	7,50	12,30	All Province	4,00
118. Development of Estuarine fisheries.	1,40	15	1,55	Particular areas	1,40
118-A. Pilot scheme for investigation of the possibilities of development of the Mahanadi estuary.	23	40	63	Do.	
119. Development of marine fisheries—Establishment of fish-curing yards and co-operative fishermen's stores.	2,10	82	2,92	Do.	70
120. Biological and Technological Investigations of the Chilka Lake fisheries.	77	95	1,72	Do.	
120-A. Co-operative Marketing of Chilka fish.	55	30	85	Do.	50
Total ..	10,14	12,75	22,89		6,60
15. Co-operation					
121. Organisation of the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa.	6	1,84	1,90	All Province	
121-A. Increase in Administrative staff of the Co-operative Department	..	76	76	Do.	
122. Increase of Audit staff.	..	99	99	Do.	
122-A. Construction of quarters for the field staff of the Department.	4,24	..	4,24	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz.. Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees ro Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
123. Establishment of the Provincial weaver's co-operative marketing society	4,25	64	4,89	All Province	4,00
124. Co-operative propaganda.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 138
125. Establishment of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank.	10,50	60	11,10	Do.	10,00
125-A. Scheme for making the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the sole agency for distribution of Government and Co-operative credit in a specified area.	1,00	55	1,55	Particular area	1,00
126. Organisation and supervision of Industrial Co-operative Societies.	..	1,39	1,39	All Province	
127. Organisation and supervision of Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Societies for grains and pulses	1,00	1,42	2,42	Do.	
128. Organisation and Supervision of Weaver's Co-operative Societies.	..	1,42	1,42	Do.	
129. Organisation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.	..	2,26	2,26	Do.	
129-A. An experimental scheme for Co-operative farming.	1,50	15	1,65	Do.	1,00

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
129-B. Consolidation of holdings on Co-operative basis	..	30	30	All Province	
130. Increase of execution staff for departmental execution of Co-operative Awards.	1	82	83	Special priority	
131. Organisation and supervision of Consumers Co-operative Societies.	..	1,09	1,09	All Province	
132. Re-organisation of the Co-operative District Circle Offices	1,80	1,55	3,35	Do.	
133. Organisation of Co-operative Welfare Societies.	..	..	..	..	Combined with Scheme No. 141
134. Co-operative Training and Education.	1,70	1,08	2,78	Special priority	
135. Subsidies to societies for backward classes.	..	50	50	All Province	
135-A. Subsidies to co-operative societies in partially-excluded areas.	..	50	50	Special priority	
136. Organisation of building societies.	40,00	2,17	42,17	All Province	4,0
137. Organisation and supervision of agricultural production and marketing Societies for special crops.	1,00	96	1,96	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
137-A. Organisation and supervision of Turmeric Growers' Marketing Society for Agency areas.	28	26	54	Special priority	
137-B. Organisation and supervision of salt Manufacturers' Co-operative Societies.	60	27	87	Particular area	
Total ..	67,94	21,52	89,46	..	56,00
16. Instructional propaganda					
138. Publicity ..	1,60	11,44	13,04	All Province	
138-A. Installation of village radio sets.	3,11	2,46	5,57	Special priority	
139. Organisation of Information and Publicity service and appointment career Advisers.	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Education vide Scheme No. 160-A.
140. Visual aids to Education.	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Education, vide Scheme No. 169-B.
Total ..	4,71	13,90	18,61	..	
17. Rural uplift and village amenities.					
141. Village welfare centres.	13,77	5,98	19,75	All Province.	
141-A Provision for rural water-supply.	50,00	..	50,00	Special priority	Vide Scheme No. 203.
142. Improvement of small townships.	9,44	56	10,00	All Province	
143. Loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturist Loans' Act.	2,23,38	6,24	2,29,62	Do.	2,23,38
Total ..	2,96,59	12,78	3,09,37		2,23,38

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
18. Education					
144. Opening of six Elementary Training Schools.	6,00	3,30	930	Special priority	
145. Expansion of the Secondary Training Schools at Cuttack and Berhampur.	4,00	4,30	8,30	Do.	
146. Expansion of Training College at Cuttack.	1,50	2,22	3,72	Do.	
147. Opening of a Secondary Training School for Women.	2,60	1,69	4,29	Do.	
148. Conversion of Government Zila Schools into Technical High Schools.	4,00	3,81	7,81	All Province	
148-A. Construction of quarters for teachers of existing Government High Schools for boys.	12,50	..	12,50	Do.	
149. Strengthening the Headquarters staff of the Director of Public Instruction.	..	1,50	1,50	Do.	
150. Provision for sending annually eight graduates for higher study abroad and three school teachers and Inspecting Officers for study in educational me hods.	..	7,84	7,84	Special priority	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousand of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
151. Construction of buildings for schools under free and compulsory Education.	36,00	..	36,00	All Province	
152. Improvement of buildings and equipment of existing primary schools.	25,00	..	25,00	Special priority	
153. Improvement in the pay of teachers in existing primary schools.	..	33,73	33,73	All Province	
154. Opening of Government Middle English Schools for boys.	10,00	2,71	12,71	Particular area	
155. Improvement of the existing Middle English Schools for boys.	10,00	10,95	20 95	Special priority	
156. Grants-in-aid to twenty Middle English schools for girls.	5,00	1,85	6,85	All Province	
157. Improvement of the existing Aided Middle English Schools for girls.	1,20	1,10	2,30	Special priority	
158. Grant-in-aid to 30 Hgh Schools for boys.	12,00	6,75	18,75	All Province	
159. Opening of ten Government High Schools for girls.	16,25	3,15	19,40	Do.	
160. Improvement of existing High Schools for boys.	14,00	5,00	19,00	Special priority	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
160-A. Appointment of career advisers in High Schools.	2	1,33	1,35	All Province	Vide Scheme No. 130.
161. Improvement of the existing Girls' High Schools.	8,00	..	8,00	Do.	
162. Appointment of Inspectress, District and Deputy Inspectresses of Schools.	53	60	1,13	Do.	
163. Training of Physical Instructors.	2,56	30	2,86	Special priority	
164. Physical Education..	90	1,46	2,36	Do.	
165. Strengthening the Inspecting staff.	12,50	5,35	17,85	All Province	
66. Improvement of Education of scheduled caste, backward and hill-tribe students.	..	3,70	3,70	Special priority	
167. Establishment of a College of Commerce.	2,71	22	2,93	Particular area	
167-A. Construction of buildings for a Law College.	3,00	..	3,00	Do.	
168. Research and Post-graduate Scholarships.	..	76	76	All Province	
169. Grants to youth activities including grant for a school of music.	1,00	1,00	2,00	Do.	
169-A. Adult Education..	..	3,70	3,70	Do.	
169-B. Visual Aids to Education.	35	60	95	Do.	Vide Scheme No. 140.

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
170. Opening of B.A. and I.Sc. classes in the Puri and Balasore Colleges.	20,00	2,20	22,20	Special priority	
171. Improvement of aided Colleges.	3,50	71	4,21	Do.	
172. Opening of degree classes in Geography, Geology, and Zoology in the Ravenshaw College.	11,00	1,96	12,96	Do.	
173. Opening of Post-graduate classes in the Ravenshaw College	10,50	4,88	15,38	Do.	
174. Opening of a College for women with I.A., I.Sc. and B.A. (pass) course.	8,30	2,83	11,13	Do.	
175. Expansion of Zanana Education.	65	36	1,01	All Province	
176. Stipends for women students outside the Province.	..	37	37	Do.	
177. Opening of a 'Sevasadan' or occupational institute for women.	1,10	45	1,55	Do.	
178. Encouragement of Oriya Literature.	..	25	25	Do.	
179. Improvement of institutions for Oriental learning.	80	50	1,30	Special priority	
180. Establishment of a school of Arts and Crafts.	2,30	30	2,60	Particular area	
180-A. Education of the Blind.	40	13	53	Do.	
180-B. Education of the Deaf and Mute.	40	23	63	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, it any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
181. Introduction of free and compulsory education.	4,20	25,20	29,40	All Province	
181-A. Opening of pre-primary schools.	1,71	48	2,19	Special priority	
182. Opening of primary schools in partially-excluded areas.	2,50	4,50	7,00	Do.	
183. Midday refreshment for students.	..	5,00	5,00	Do.	
184. Elementary training schools for women at Berhampur and Sambalpur.	1,80	1,45	3,25	Do.	
185. Improvement of Hindu Women's Training Institution at Cuttack.	1,60	..	1,60	Particular area	
186. Expansion of the Sambalpur College.	31,00	6,21	37,21	Special priority	
187. Construction of buildings for Utkal University.	20,00	..	20,00	Do	
188. Improvement of Anglo-Indian and European Education.	80	65	1,45	Particular area	
189. Establishment of a Provincial Museum and a Central Library.	3,75	..	3,75	Do.	
Total ..	3,17,93	1,67,58	4,85,51		
19. Medical and Public Health					
190. Training of Technicians and ward orderlies.	..	50	50	Special priority	
190-A Training of Health Inspectors.	3	43	46	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
191. Post graduate medical education in India and abroad.	..	230	230	Special priority	
192. Improvement of District Headquarters Hospitals (excluding the Medical College Hospital, Cuttack).	3,27	2,36	5,63	Do.	
193. Provincialisation of Subdivisional Hospitals.	2,70	1,46	4,16	Do.	
194. Expansion of Medical Relief.	29,90	15,55	45,45	Do.	
195. Improvement in status and emoluments of the Nursing profession and lower grades of the medical profession.	..	10,00	10,00	All Province	
196. Improvement of nursing education in the Cuttack General Hospital.	..	25	25	Special priority	
197. Expansion of Maternity and Child Welfare Services in Orissa.	8,58	4,58	13,16	All Province	
198. Establishment of a midwifery training school at Berhampur.	55	30	85	Special priority	
199. Training of Dais	..	2,42	2,42	All Province	
200. School Medical service.	6	5,47	5,53	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
201. Establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Orissa.	3,40	2,17	5,57	Particular area	
202. Town drainage	..	..	..	..	(Transferred to 20—Housing and Town-planning, vide Scheme No. 216-A.)
203. Provision for rural water-supply.	..	..	..	..	(Transferred to 17—Rural uplift and village amenities, vide Scheme No. 141-A.)
204. Health Organisation	..	12,75	12,75	Special priority	
205. Anti-Leprosy scheme	7,50	9,27	16,77	All Province	
206. Anti-Malaria scheme	2,60	2,54	5,14	Special priority	
207. Anti-Filaria scheme	8	84	92	Do.	
208. Epidemic Control in rural areas.	72	1,05	1,77	All Province	
209. Establishment of a Health School.	1,19	1,05	2,24	Particular area	
210. Encouragement of indigenous systems of medicine other than allopathy by granting suitable subsidies.	..	1,00	1,00	All Province	
210-A. Establishment of an Ayurvedic School.	2,50	75	3,25	Particular area.	
210-B. Registration and control of practitioners of systems of medicine other than allopathy.	..	10	10	All Province	
211. Establishment of a Mental Hospital.	4,50	78	5,28	Particular area	

Serial number and name of scheme.	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
212. Mobile Field Hygiene Units.	26	1,25	1,51	All Province	
213. Improvement of the Orissa Medical College and the attached Cuttack General Hospital.	19,80	8,07	27,87	Special priority	
213-A. Establishment of a Medical Store.	3,50	21,93	25,43	Particular area	3,50
214. Establishment of Infectious Diseases Hospitals.	2,78	3,25	6,03	All Province	
214A. Establishment of Venereal Disease Clinic.	20	80	1,00	Special priority	
215. Anti-Yaws campaign	10	1,09	1,19	Do.	
Total ..	94,22	1,14,31	2,08,53	..	3,50
20. Housing and Town-planning					
216. Provision of urban water-supply.	50,00	..	50,00	All Province	
216-A. Town Drainage ..	50,00	..	50,00	Do.	Vide Scheme No. 202
217. Mechanisation of Municipal Conservancy	1,75	1,35	3,10	Do.	
218. Town-planning and Town Improvement.	45,00	5,00	50,00	Do.	
218A. Town Improvement trust for Cuttack.	40,00	10,00	50,00	Particular area	
219. Provision of quarters for the low-paid municipal staff.	8,00	..	8,00	All Province	
	1,94,75	16,35	2,11,10		

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
21. Labour and Labour welfare					
220. Re-organisation of the Factory Inspection Department.	1,50	1,24	2,74	All Province	
221. Welfare measures for factory and industrial labour.	2,77	1,76	4,53	Do.	
Total ..	4,27	3,00	7,27		
22. Scientific and Industrial Research					
222. Scientific and Industrial Research.	15,00	5,00	20,00	All Province	
23. General Administration					
223. Introduction of village officers in the coastal districts of North Orissa, in Ganjam Agency and in Koraput.	33	25,34	25,67	Special priority	
224. Provision of Land Acquisition Staff for post-war schemes.	1,50	12,51	14,01	Do.	
225. Restoration of pre-existing scales of pay.	..	1,20,00	1,20,00	All Province	
226 Increased district staff for reconstruction measures.	6,00	10,58	16,58	Do	
227. Improvement of administration of the local self-governing units in the Province.	..	10,00	10,00	Do.	
227-A. Financial assistance to local bodies to make up the war-time neglect of repairs to roads, buildings, etc.	..	25,00	25,00	Do.	
228. Standardisation of Weights and Measures.	70	2,40	3,10	Do.	
229. Survey and Settlement operations.	..	18,87	18,87	Do.	

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year plan in thousands of rupees			Category of scheme (viz., Special priority, All Province, etc.)	Amount recoverable in thousands of rupees or Remarks, if any
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
229-A. Training of Amins and Inspectors in Survey and Settlement operations.	..	32	32	All Province	
230. Increase in the land records staff at Sambalpur.	3	2,08	2,11	Do.	
Total ..	8,56	2,27,10	2,35,66		
24. High Court					
231. Establishment of a High Court in Orissa.	7,50	2,50	10,00	All Province	
231-A. Construction of Civil Court buildings and residences for Sub-Judges and Munsifs.	4,53	..	4,53	Do.	
Total ..	12,03	2,50	14,53		

APPENDIX III

Individual Schemes

Serial number and name of scheme	Approximate cost of five-year Scheme (in lakhs of rupees)			Category of scheme ([illegible] Regional, [illegible] Provincial, etc.)	Remarks [illegible]
	Capital	Recurring	Total		
[illegible] A. Training of Artists and Craftsmen [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
(b) [illegible]					
[illegible] Establishment of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] Co-ordination of [illegible]					
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

SCHEME No. 1

1. Serial number of scheme—1

2. Name of the scheme—Resettlement of ex-service men on land

3. Brief description of the scheme—According to up-to-date information there are 8,160 Oriyas in the Defence Services. As resettlement on land will be more expensive than resettlement in other walks of civil life it is proposed to confine resettlement on land to those ex-service men who possess good or examplary character and agricultural background or experience of farming and who are either landless or owners of uneconomic holdings. It is expected that not more than 1,000 persons will fulfil the above conditions and may have to be resettled on land. Of them 500 may like to settle in colonies and the remaining 500 may like to have lands near their homes.

In a colony each ex-service man will be given an area of 10 acres including one acre for homestead and orchard. It is proposed to settle not less than 25 persons in a colony and to have 10 colonies in all for these 500 ex-service men.

To start with, it is proposed to organise two colonies for ex-service men in any two out of the three localities, viz., Angul, Ganjam plains and Ganjam Agencies.

The exact number to be settled in each colony will be determined according to the size of the blocks of land available. For each colony, an additional area of approximately 40 acres will be allowed for pasture and communication, etc. There should also be some surplus land available near each colony which would allow plenty of scope for its future expansion.

It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities in the colonies at an average cost of Rs. 15,000 per colony though the cost of this may in each case vary according to the nature of the land and type of irrigation facilities provided. Each colonist will be paid at the rate of Rs. 75 per acre for reclamation of the lands allotted to him. It is also proposed to allot Rs. 500 per head for house construction and Rs. 300 per head for purchase of bullocks. The cost of bullocks may be met from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund. The reclamation of the lands and construction of houses in the colonies will, as far as possible, be done by the colonists themselves who will be paid regular wages during this period.

The colonies will be organised on co-operative basis since this is the best way of settling the ex-service men in new places. The following four conditions will have to be accepted by the settlers:—(1) They will have a committee to decide on methods of farming in consultation with the Agriculture Department; (2) The members of the Society will take loans from the Society and not from any other money-lender ; (3) Marketing of the agricultural produce will be done through the Co-operative Society; (4) All agricultural requirements, e.g., seeds, manure, and implement, etc., will be obtained by the members through the Society

The Society will have proprietary right over the lands while the members should be tenants under the society and have occupancy right as may be admissible under the Tenancy laws in force in the area.

The members will not be free to dispose of their lands and their rights and interests will be protected by the bye-laws of the Society so long as they will pay the rent and abide by the above four conditions.

A whole-time staff will be necessary to carry on propaganda, explain the scheme to the men, select colonists and organise the colonies.

As regards the ex-service men who would not like to go to the colonies but would like to have land near their homes, only those who already possess some land, say, about 2 acres, will be given 3 acres more in the villages to make their holding 5 acres which is considerd to be an economic holding. In such cases Government will hold in mortgage the lands purchased and given out to them so that Government will have first claim on the land. Care will be taken to see that the money given for the purchase of these lands is not misused.

The total capital cost of the scheme will be divided among the Central Government, the Provincial Government and settlers. The contribution of the settlers will be a doubtful factor but a portion, of the finance required for the colonies may be borrowed from the local Central Co-operative Banks. A certain amount is expected from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund, for purchase of bullocks, etc. The supervisory cost will be divided equally between the Central and the Provincial Governments.

It is estimated that the capital cost per head would come to Rs. 1,705 taking into account all the 1,000 persons to be resettled under this scheme. The savings if any from the scheme of colonisation will be utilised in the scheme for purchase of land for those who would like to have lands near their homes and vice versa.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Registrar on Rs. 150—25/2—250 (average of 5 years Rs. 170 per month).

(*b*) Lower staff—

One senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies on Rs. 75—5/2—90 (average of 5 years Rs. 79 per month).

One Kamdar on Rs. 15—1/2—20 (average of 5 years Rs. 17½ per month).

One Stockman on Rs. 20—1—30 (average of 5 years Rs. 22 per month).

One peon for the senior Inspector on Rs. 10—1/5—14

One peon for the Assistant Registrar on Rs. 10—1/5—14

The staff will be obtained by direct recruitment or promotion.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,69,000	5,68,000	5,68,000	..	..	17,05,000
(*b*) Recurring	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	1,30,000
Total ..	5,95,000	5,94,000	5,94,000	26,000	26,000	18,35,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—

The scheme will be productive of food crops from the lands cultivated and will bring in a small amount by way of Government revenue from reclaimed lands.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel—The scheme is designed for returned service personnel exclusively.

10 Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required—Nil

12. Whether assistance from Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 2

1. Serial number of scheme—2

(This includes scheme No. 4)

2. Name of scheme—Resettlement of ex-service men and ex-pioneers in industry.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are 8,160 Oriyas in the defence services and 3,252 in the Pioneer Forces. It is expected that 850 service men and 500 pioneers would on demobilisation like to lead industrial life. But they will require some capital to settle in some cottage or small scale industries. It is proposed provide each of them with a capital of Rs. 500

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring ..	6,75	..	..	..	..	6,75
Total ..	6,75	..	..	..		6,75

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will benefit the ex-service men and ex-pioneers.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The scheme is designed entirely for the benefit of ex-servicemen and ex-pioneers.

10. Nature of plant, equipment stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining material, machinery, or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicale of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The grant will be paid in kind preferably in the form of materials and equipment.

SCHEME No. 3

1. Serial number of scheme—3

2. Name of the scheme—Resettlement of Civil Pioneers on land

3. Brief description of the scheme—According to up-to-date information there are 3,252 Civil Pioneers. As resettlement on land will be more expensive than resettlement in other walks of civil life it is proposed to confine resettlement on land only to those Pioneers who possess good or exemplary character and agricultural background or experience of farming and who are either landless or owners of uneconomic holdings. It is expected that not more than 1,000 persons will fulfil the above conditions and may have to be resettled on land. Of them, 500 may like to settle in colonies and the remaining 500 may like to have lands near their homes.

In a colony each Pioneer will be given an area of 10 acres including one acre for homestead and orchard. It is proposed to settle not less than 25 persons in a colony and to have 10 colonies in all for these 500 Civil Pioneers.

To start with, it is proposed to organise one colony for Pioneers in any one out of the three localities, viz. Angul, Ganjam plains and Ganjam Agencies.

The exact number to be settled in each colony will be determined according to the size of the blocks of land available. For each colony an additional area of approximately 40 acres will be allowed for pasture and communication, etc. There should also be some surplus land available near each colony which would allow plenty of scope for its future expansion.

It is proposed to provide irrigation facilities in the colonies at an average cost of Rs. 15,000 per colony though the cost of this may in each case vary according to the nature of the land and type of irrigation facilities provided. Each colonist will be paid at the rate of Rs. 75 per acre for reclamation of the lands allotted to him. It is also proposed to allot Rs. 500 per head for house construction and Rs. 300 per head for purchase of bullocks. The reclamation of the lands and construction of houses in the colonies will, as far as possible, be done by the colonists themselves who will be paid regular wages during this period.

The colonies will be organised on co-operative basis since this is the best way of settling the men in new places. The following four conditions will have to be accepted by the settlers. (1) They will have a committee to decide on methods of farming in consultation with the Agriculture Department. (2) The members of the

Society will take loans from the Society and not from any other money-lenders. (3) Marketing of the agricultural produce will be done through the Co-operative Society. (4) All agricultural requirements e. g. seeds, manure and implements etc., will be obtained by the members through the Society.

The Society will have proprietary right over the lands while the members should be tenants under the society and have occupancy right as may be admissible under the Tenancy laws in force in the area.

The members will not be free to dispose of their lands and their rights and interests will be protected by the bye-laws of the Society so long as they will pay the rent and abide by the above four conditions.

A wholetime staff will be necessary to carry on propaganda, explain the scheme to the men, select colonists, and organise the colonies.

As regards the Pioneers who will not go to the colonies but will like to have lands near their homes, only those who already possess some land, say, about 2 acres, will be given 3 acres more in the villages to make their holding economic. In such cases Government will hold in mortgage the lands purchased and given out to them so that Government will have first claim on the land. Care will be taken to see that the money given for the purchase of these lands is not misused.

A portion of the finance required by the colonists may be borrowed from the local Central Co-operative Banks.

The savings if any from the scheme of colonisation will be utilised in the scheme for purchase of land for those who would like to have lands near their homes and vice versa.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Already provided in the scheme No. 1 for ex-service men.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies on Rs. 75—5/2—90 (average of five years Rs. 79 per month).

One Kamdar on Rs. 15—1/2—20 (average of five years Rs. 17½ per month).

One Stockman on Rs. 20—1—30 (average of five years Rs. 22 per month).

One peon for the senior Inspector on Rs. 10—1/5—14 (average Rs. 12 per month).

The lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	6,19	6,18	6,18	Nil	Nil	18,55
(*b*) Recurring	21	21	22	22	22	1,08
Total ..	6,40	6,39	6,40	22	22	19,63

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will be productive of food crops from the lands cultivated and will bring in a small amount by way of Government revenue from reclaimed lands.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel—The scheme is designed for returned Civil Pioneers exclusively.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from :—

(*a*) baroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required—Nil

12. Whether assistance from Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Nil.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 4-A

1. Serial number of scheme—4-A.

2. Name of scheme—Training of ex-service men and ex-pioneers in industry.

3. Brief description of scheme—Government of India have drawn up a scheme for the technical training of demobilised services personnel and the Oriya technicians now in the services will automatically be trained under that scheme. The cost of the training will be allocated between the Central and Provincial Governments in the following manner :—

(*a*) The entire cost of the Directional and Inspectional staff and the Trade Testing panels shall be borne by the Central Government.

(*b*) The cost of capital equipment and machinery shall also be borne by the Central Government.

(*c*) The cost of new permanent constructions will be borne by the Central and Provincial Governments in the proportion of one-third and two-thirds respectively.

(*d*) The cost of new temporary constructions will be borne by the Central and Provincial Governments in the proportion of 60 and 40 respectively.

(*e*) All recurring expenditure connected with training including replacement of machinery and equipment, consumable stores, pay of instructional and administrative staff, maintenance and allowance of trainees, etc., shall be shared on the basis of 60 and 40 per cent, respectively by the Central and Provincial Governments.

(*f*) The divisible expenditure shall be apportioned on the basis of the total expenditure at the various centres located within the Province. Some returned pioneers may also ask for industrial training but as the Orissa School of Engineering which is the only institution where training for them could be arranged, will be under the Central Government no separate arrangement can be made for these returned pioneers. The Government of India have accordingly been requested to accommodate the pioneers in their scheme.

There will be about 500 ex-service men and 300 ex-pioneers for training and the cost of their training will be as set forth in item 7 below.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Two years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00	..	..	..	..	2,00
(*b*) Recurring	3,00	3,00	..	..	..	6,00
Total ..	5,00	3,00	..	..	..	8,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The scheme is meant exclusively for ex-service men and ex-pioneers.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required—Nil

12. Whether assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel —No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 4-B

1. Serial number of Scheme—4-B

2. Name of scheme—Training of demobilised ex-service men in agriculture.

3. Brief description of scheme—Government have been informed that 250 ex-service men will require agricultural training. To meet the normal demand of the Agricultural Department there is already a scheme working in the Province under which 50 men at the Cuttack farm and 25 each at the Khurda and Sambalpur farms are getting fieldmen's training of six months' duration. In order to accommodate the 250 ex-service men it is proposed to double the number of men at these three centres and to open three new centres to train 50 men each at the Government farms in the Agency area either at G. Udayagiri or Pottangi, at Kujang and at the Rice Research Sub-station at Berhampur. The doubling of capacity of existing centres and the opening of new centres will be for a period of six months only.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Six months

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

The scheme will be worked under the Supervision of the staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six agricultural overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each

Four Agricultural sub-overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

Six junior clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Six peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—1/5—14 each

The staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4	..	..	..	..	4
(*b*) Recurring	39	..	..	..	.	39
Total ..	43	..	..	..	..	43

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The scheme is designed exclusively for returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc. needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—No provision for the accommodation of the ex-service men to be trained has been proposed as it is expected that the Army authorities will provide tentage for them. Stipend at Rs. 20 each a month has been provided.

SCHEME No. 4-C

1. Serial number of scheme—4-C

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of employment exchanges

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Government of India, Department of Labour, have initiated a scheme for establishment of employment exchanges throughout the country. This scheme is designed primarily for the resettlement in civil employment of demobilised services personnel and workers now engaged in war work. In the first instance the scheme is for five years. It is possible that the scope of the scheme may be expanded later on, and its life continued for a further period, if found useful.

Under these proposals there will be one sub-regional Exchange for Orissa at Cuttack in charge of a Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment, who will be of the rank of a Deputy Collector. Under the sub-regional Exchange there will be set up about 10 employment information bureaux at places to be selected later. The sub-regional Exchange will be responsible for registration and placement of all ex-service men. The information bureaux will act as agencies for the sub-regional Exchange. The Government of Orissa will have to pay 40 per cent of the cost as their contribution to the scheme.

4. Area of application—Province of Orissa

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The arrangements should be completed by March 1946 after which the scheme will run for five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	Rs. 1st year	Rs. 2nd year	Rs. 3rd year	Rs. 4th year	Rs. 5th year	Rs. Total
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	42,000	42,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	2,13,000
Total ..	42,000	42,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	2,13,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Designed almost entirely in their interest. Some ex-service personnel may directly be employed in the scheme.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

12. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If the schemes is found useful, it may be continued.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. New 4-D

1. Serial number of scheme—New 4-D

2. Name of scheme—Educational concessions to the children of ex-service men.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to give aid to the children and dependants of ex-service men during the period of their education.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—It is meant exclusively for their children.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is likely to be continued during the succeeding five-year periods.

14. Any other remarks or information—There is a scheme for giving help to children of all service men in the matter of their education in the shape of free studentship and money grants for books and boarding charges. It is proposed to extend the scheme to children of the ex-service men.

SCHEME No. 5

1. Serial number of scheme—5

2. Name of scheme—Reorganisation of the Orissa School of Engineering

3. Brief description of the scheme—The existing school was established about 23 years ago and was intended to cater to the requirements of the Orissa Division in the matter of subordinate Civil Engineers. With the formation of the new province, the demand for this class of Engineers increased to some extent. The demand will increase greatly during the post-war period. It is, therefore, necessary to reorganise the school by increasing the capacity for Civil Engineering Section by 100 per cent and by opening other Diploma classes in Mechanical, Electrical Engineering and Public Health Engineering.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme will start in the first year and continue thereafter.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

- Principal
- Professor of Civil Engineering
- Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
- Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering
- Assistant Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
- Professor of Public Health Engineering
- Lecturer of Civil Engineering
- Lecturer of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering
- Lecturer of Mathematics and Science
- Lecturer of Public Health Engineering
- Workshop Superintendent

(*b*) Lower staff—

- Foreman Instructor
- Assistant Foreman
- Part-time Lecturer in Accounts
- Head Clerk
- Accountant
- Clerks
- Store-keeper
- Typist
- Librarian
- Mistries

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,00,000	7,10,000	2,30,000	..	..	12,40,000
(*b*) Recurring	60,000	75,000	82,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	4,73,000
Total ..	3,60,000	7,85,000	3,12,000	1,28,000	1,28,000	17,13,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the ex-service men may be appointed to the staff of the school or given training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Machines and scientific apparatus

(*b*) locally—Building material and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled labour—490
Unskilled labour—910

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 5-A

1. Serial number of scheme—5-A

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of a Central workshop

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Central workshop will manufacture machinery and their parts required by Government Departments and Industrial concerns of the Province. It will also undertake repairs to various types of machinery and manufacture of improved type of bullock carts for sale to the public on a subsidised basis.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff } Details will be worked out later
(*b*) Lower staff }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
Total ..	7,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	20,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 9,00,000 from sale of machinery, their parts and bullock carts will be received back.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The staff can be appointed from among the returned service personnel, if suitable men are available.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Machinery
(*b*) locally—Furniture and tools

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Tools and machinery from Military workshops may be required as well as surplus machines from the Disposals Directorate.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The workshop will expand in the next five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 6

1. Serial number of scheme—6 [Includes scheme Nos. 24—30 32—36, 39-40.]

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of Industrial Schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are at present onl two Industrial schools one at Phulbani and the other at Angul The former trains students in smithy, carpentry and weaving and the latter in weaving only. The capacity of the schools is very limited and the standard of training is elementary. There are i addition a number of demonstration parties the chief work o which is to train artisans to produce articles of modern demand with improved appliances. It is proposed to attach these demonstration parties to the industrial schools which will impart training of a higher standard. Training and demonstration will be given i subjects such as wool-weaving, tanning, wood-work, pottery, soap-making, oil-refining, toy-making, cane and bamboo work, dyeing, weaving, stone masonry, bell metal, fibre and horn work. The staf will tour in the neighbouring areas to train those who cannot conveniently join the schools. The rate of stipend has also been increased to make it attractive for artisans trainees to join these schools in large numbers. There will be one school in each district and three in the backward and partially-excluded areas for hill tribes, one at Angul, one at Phulbani and the third one at Rayagada.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Nine Superintendents on Rs. 150—10—300 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

60 Inspectors on Rs. 75—5—150 each
60 Mistry Inspectors on Rs. 50—2—70 each
9 Accounts Clerks on Rs. 45—2—65 each
9 Store Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
45 Inferior servants on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff by local advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	..	..	13,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	92,000	1,96,000	3,01,000	3,08,000	3,15,000	12,12,000
Total ..	5,42,000	6,46,000	7,51,000	3,08,000	3,15,000	25,62,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the returned personnel may be appointed to the staff or trained in the schools.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Tools and appliances

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Training will be given in the following trades :—1. Weaving, 2. Smithy-Ferrous metal, 3. Smithy-Non-ferrous metal, 4. Carpentry, 5. Fittership, 6. Masonry, 7. Moulding, 8. Cane and basket-weaving, 9. Wool-weaving, 10. Soap-making, 11. Tanning. One-third of the staff proposed in item 6 above will be recruited in each of the 1st three years.

SCHEME No. 7

1. Serial number of scheme—7

2. Name of scheme—Loan stipend fund

3. Brief description of the scheme—To encourage higher education among Oriya youths, it is proposed to set up a loan stipend fund from which loans may be advanced to deserving students to enable them to pursue higher education in India or abroad in technical or other subjects including study for the examinations for all-India services. Loans will be refundable in suitable instalments without interest after the loanees secure employment.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Can start in the 1st year and is a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	25,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	3,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25,000	50,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	3,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The full amount minus a small percentage that may ultimately become irrecoverable on account of stipendiaries failing to pass the necessary examinations or their failure to secure suitable employment, will be recovered.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of them who might wish to undergo further education will take advantage of the fund.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 8

1. Serial number of scheme—8 [Includes scheme Nos. 9 and 12]

2. Name of scheme—Higher technical training abroad

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to send graduates to the United Kingdom or United States of America for higher training in civil, electrical, mechanical, fuel, textile, automobile and radio engineering, metallurgy, mining, geology, industrial education, glass, fermentation and sugar technology, building research, plastics, wood and wood products, pulp and paper, paints, dyes and varnishes, hydraulics, industrial and applied chemistry, meteorology, river research, scientific instruments, leather technology and pharmaceutical chemistry, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil
(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	45,000	1,19,000	1,67,000	1,43,000	1,36,000	6,10,000
Total ..	45,000	1,19,000	1,67,000	1,43,000	1,36,000	6 10,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitable ex-service men with requisite qualifications may be deputed for higher training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The stipendiaries will be selected through the Joint Public Service Commission.

SCHEME No. 10

1. Serial number of scheme—10 [Includes Scheme Nos. 11, 18 and 44].

2. Name of scheme—Higher training in technical and industrial subjects in India.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to send students for training in Electrical Technology (9), Electrical communication Engineering (3), Paper Technology (2), Textile Industry (25), Industrial Chemistry (2), Chemical Engineering (2), Metallurgy (2), Enamelling (2), Ceramics (2), Mining (10), Architecture (10), Automobile Engineering (3), Electrical Engineering (3), Mechanical Engineering (10), Glass technology (5), Soap and oil (5), Toy-making (4), Radio Technology (5), and Zoology (25). The number within brackets indicates the number of students to be sent for training in each subject.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	32,000	59,000	73,000	80,000	74,000	3,18,000
Total ..	32,000	59,000	73,000	80,000	74,000	3,18,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Ex-service personnel possessing requisite qualifications may be selected for training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Assistance will be required for securing seats in suitable institutions.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There is an acute shortage of trained personnel in Orissa. It is, necessary to depute a good number of candidates for training in technical subjects.

SCHEME No. 19

1. Serial number of scheme—19

2. Name of scheme—Industrial Survey

3. Brief description of the scheme—Accurate industrial planning can only be based on a detailed survey of the industrial resources of a province. Many other provinces have already completed their detailed industrial survey but very little work has so far been done in Orissa. Except for the recent report on the geological resources of Orissa and the rapid industrial survey by Dr. Mohanty there is little data to work out any comprehensive industrial plan for the Province. Survey of chemical, mechanical and power resources and potentialities, survey of raw materials, agricultural, mineral and chemical; survey of the home market and transport facilities and survey of the labour force both skilled and unskilled available in the Province are yet to be undertaken.

It would be necessary to conduct this survey under a highly qualified Industrial Planning Officer preferably from the staff of some reputed industrial concern. He would have to be paid an attractive salary. It is proposed to have six district surveyors—one for each district with a field staff of 38 fieldmen—two for each subdivision.

Information on existing industrial resources of different kinds will be collected in accordance with questionnaires prepared under the direction of the Industrial Planning Officer. The Industrial Planning Officer will draw up his plans based on these informations and any other information that he may collect. He would also guide the work of fieldmen and district surveyors. It is expected that the preliminary work on industrial planning would be over by the end of fourth year, after that a skeleton staff may work under the Deputy Director of Industries who will carry on the work of any further survey which may be then necessary and maintain statistical information about the industries which would come into existence during the post-war period.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years for the present.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Industrial Planning Officer on Rs. 1,000 per month will be recruited by the Joint Public Service Commission from the staff of some reputed industrial organisations.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six district surveyors on Rs. 100—5—200 each
38 fieldmen on Rs. 60—5/2—100 each
(38 for first three years and 19 for last two years)
One grade II upper division assistant on Rs. 65—2—85
Two lower division assistants Rs. 35—2—55—E. B.—2—65 each
Two typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each
One accountant on Rs. 65—2—85
One office peon on Rs. 12—¼ 14—1/6—15
Nine orderly peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E.B.—1/5—14 each (Nine for first three years and 8 for last two years)

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000
(*b*) Recurring	73,000	74,000	76,000	43,000	44,000	3,10,000
Total ..	77,000	74,000	76,000	43,000	44,000	3,14,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It will help acceleration of the industrial development of the Province by which the people will be benefited.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the ex-service personnel may be appointed to suitable posts.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—It is difficult to forecast the work of the succeeding five years as it is chiefly dependent on the work done during the first five years. During the second period, however, the industrial survey staff may work on specific surveys with the help of temporary specialist staff, if necessary.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 20

1. Serial number of scheme—20

2. Name of scheme—Re-organisation of the Industries Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to re-organise the Industries Department by making the Director of Development a full-time Director of Industries and divesting him of the charge of other Departments except the Factories Inspection Department of which he will retain charge for the first three years. It is also proposed to appoint a Deputy Director of Industries, a Financial Adviser, three Industrial Intelligence Officers, an Industrial Engineer, an Industrial Chemist and an Assistant Director of Industries (Leather) to assist him in industrialising the Province.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Deputy Director of Industries on Rs. 600—40—1,000.

One Financial Adviser on Rs. 500—30—800.

One Industrial Engineer on Rs. 300—20—560.

One Industrial Chemist on Rs. 300—20—560.

Ond Industrial Intelligence Officer on Rs. 300—10—400—20—500.

One Assistant Director of Industries (Leather) on Rs. 250—10—400.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Assistant Intelligence Officers on Rs. 150—10—300—15—375 each.

District Organisers on Rs. 125—5—150—10—300 each (three from 1st year and six from 4th year).

Two Mechanical Supervisors on Rs. 100—5—175 each

One Steno-typist on Rs. 40—2—60 *plus* special pay at the rate of Rs. 40 per month.

Two Inspector Accountants on Rs. 120—10—170 each

Two Research Assistants on Rs. 100—5—175 each

Two Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 75—5—150 each

One Upper Division Grade I Assistant on Rs. 90—5—140.

Four Upper Division Grade II Assistants on Rs 65—2—85 each.

Three Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 35—2—55—2—65 each.

Two Typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

Twenty-three Orderly Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Two Laboratory Attenders on Rs. 15—1—20 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff by local advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	19,000	..	..	..	..	19,000
(*b*) Recurring .	76,000	79,000	82,000	97,000	97,000	4,31,000
Total ..	95,000	79,000	82,000	97,000	97,000	4,50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) aborad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—It is a continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 20-A

1. Serial number of scheme—20-A

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of a marketing section of the Industries Department

3. Brief description of the scheme—The industrial products of the Province have not even been properly surveyed for want of staff specifically appointed for the purpose. The industrial position of the Province is therefore obscure and it cannot be said exactly how the Province is progressing in industry. It is however proposed to bring about an all round improvement of industry in the post-war period and if this is to be achieved a separate marketing staff to look after the marketing side is necessary. There is already a marketing staff under the Director of Agriculture to deal with agricultural and livestock products, but that staff cannot take up industrial products which are under the control of the Director of Development. The proposed staff will be kept minimum at the beginning and will be strengthened according to necessity in future

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One senior Marketing Officer on Rs. 300—10—400
Two junior Marketing Officers on Rs. 150—10—300 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One head clerk on Rs. 60—2—70
Two clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
Four peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Joint Public Service Commission and the lower staff recruited directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	18,000	18,000	18,000	19,000	19,000	92,00
Total ..	18,000	18,000	18,000	19,000	19,000	92,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Qualified returned service men will be eligible for appointment.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The staff will be increased in future according to necessity.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 21

1. Serial number of scheme—21

2. Name of scheme—Polytechnic Institute

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Education Department propose to set up technical high schools in the Province situated at Cuttack, Berhampur and Balasore. It is also proposed to set up six industrial schools one in each district for training artisans. It is further proposed to set up a Polytechnic Institute for the whole Province which would probably be located at Cuttack so that students from the technical schools desirous of undergoing higher training may join the Polytechnic.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will take four years to set up the institute after which the scheme will be a continuing one.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff — } Details to be worked out later
(*b*) Lower staff — }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	..	10,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	25,000	75,000	1,25,000	1,75,000	2,00,000	6,00,000
Total ..	2,75,000	3,25,000	3,75,000	4,25,000	2,00,000	16,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A small income would be realised by way of fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitably qualified ex-service men and technicians will be employed on the staff.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus and machinery

(*b*) locally—Small tools and appliances, furniture and fittings

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—600

Unskilled labour—1,120

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—May be necessary in respect of machinery, etc., from abroad.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 21-A

1. Serial number of scheme—21-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of craft schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—The agriculturists in villages spend a considerable portion of their time during non-cultivation season without any occupation. The scheme proposes to train agriculturists in handicrafts utilising the raw materials available locally, so that they can augment their income from this source. It is proposed to allow a stipend of Rs. 5 per student per month. There will be ten craft schools with a student population of twenty in each.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be made by the expanded staff of the Industries Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Ten Instructors on Rs. 25—40 each

Ten Assistant Instructors on Rs. 20 each

Ten peons on Rs. 10 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	21,000	21,000	21,500	21,500	21,000	1,06,000
Total ..	23,000	21,000	21,500	21,500	21,000	1,08,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 1,000 is expected as receipt from the sale proceeds of the finished material.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not directly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Tools, implements, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—It is a continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 22

1. Serial number of scheme—22

2. Name of scheme—Grant of subsidies to small scale industries

3. Brief description of the scheme—Provision for grant of subsidies to industries already exists under the State-aid to Industries Act but so far very few industries have been able to take advantage of this provision owing to stringent conditions attached to the grant of these subsidies. It is proposed to liberalise these conditions and to grant subsidies on a generous scale to foster the growth of small and medium scale industries.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Can start in the 1st year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000
Total ..	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive. It will give impetus to enterprises for the industrial development of the Province.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the returned service personnel may avail themselves of the privilege if they like to start small-scale industries with subsidy herein provided.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Tools

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There are quite a number of people in Orissa who have got the capacity and are eager to start new industries but lack funds. In some cases some funds for experimental purposes are necessary. The people have often no securities to offer for loans and in case of experiments they may be unable to repay the loans. Subsidies under the State-aid to Industries are provided to encourage people to embark on such experiments and enterprises to industrialise the Province.

SCHEME No. 22-A

1. Serial number of scheme—22-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of an Industrial Investment Corporation.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is at present no adequate organisation for financing industry. The ordinary Banks following the practice of English Banking are unwilling to invest their funds in long-term industrial enterprises. It is therefore proposed to set up an Industrial Investment Corporation which may raise loans in the initial stages from Government for providing funds for the setting up of industries.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Can start in the 1st year and it is a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The entire amount is recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned service personnel may avail themselves of the facilities for loan for setting up new industries.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The business of the corporation will expand and it may be able to raise loans from the market for industrial expansion.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 23

1. Serial number of scheme—23

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of bullock carts

3. Brief description of the scheme—The carts in use in the Province are of antiquated types and cannot carry heavy loads. Their thin iron tyred wheels cut and damage road surfaces badly. The carts have got to be improved as a measure of improvement of transport facilities, so essential to the development of industry and as a protection to road surfaces. Improved carts with springs and rubber tyres if possible will be manufactured in the Central Workshop from scrap materials available from the War Disposal Department and will be sold to deserving persons on a subsidised basis.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The work will be carried out by the staff of the Central Workshop and of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
Total ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of them may utilise the carts in the pursuits they undertake.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will continue.

14. Any other remarks or information—In view of the enormous sums proposed to be spent on post-war road development, it is considered that expenditure under the present scheme would effect a considerable economy by preventing roads from being damaged by the crude narrow-wheeled country carts.

SCHEME No. 31

1. Serial number of scheme—31 [Includes scheme Nos. 38 and 74]

2. Name of scheme—Development of Tussar Rearing, Ericulture and Sericulture.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Ericulture and Sericulture can be taken up by the cultivators as a subsidiary industry. It is proposed to appoint one Sericulture Expert for the whole Province with Eri and Sericulture Supervisors and other subordinate staff to help him. Four seed stations, two for Eri and two for Seri, are proposed to be established. The Tussar industry in the Sambalpur district which was once in a very flourishing condition is now in a state of decline. It is proposed to revive the industry and establish five demonstration centres in that district each concerned with about 600 Tussar-weavers. Seed cocoons will be supplied to these weavers who will return mature cocoons. The cost of seed cocoons will be recovered from the sale-proceeds of mature cocoons. Each centre will be in charge of a mistri who will work under an assistant supervisor for the whole district.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Sericulture Expert on Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—500

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Supervisors on Rs. 100—5—200 each

Thirteen Assistant Supervisors on Rs. 40—2—60 each

Two Superintendents on Rs. 50 each

Thirty-three Mistries, on Rs. 25—½—30 each

Twelve Kamdars on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Two Store-keepers on Rs. 45—2—65 each

Six Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Six Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

One Typist on Rs. 40—2—60

One Daftry on Rs. 15—½—18

The upper staff will be recruited through the Joint Public Service Commission and the lower staff by local advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each yea the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	T
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Capital ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00
(b) Recurring	35,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	2,15
Total ..	55,000	55,000	60,000	70,000	75,000	3,15

8. Productivity of the scheme—Productive. The work capital of Rs. 85,000 provided by Government will be recovered.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—The lower staff will be recruited from among su able ex-service men.

10 Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Tools, implements, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes Nil.

12. Wnether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical perso nel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—It is a continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—Some work has be done on Eri in Orissa but this work is too infinitesimal to produ any appreciable results as would enable their adoption on a lar scale. It is proposed to expand this work. So far no systemat work has been done on Seri and it is proposed to undertake syst matic work. It is also proposed to revive the Tussar industry Sambalpur as the products are very durable and are much appreci ted not only in the Province but also outside.

SCHEME No. 37

1. Serial number of scheme—37

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the Economic condition f filigree workers.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Filigree workers in Orissa lo not get adequate remuneration for their work and the major art of the profits in the trade goes to the rich merchant middlenen. It is, therefore, proposed to organise a Co-operative Society f filigree workers which will manufacture and sell goods of guaraneed quality and improved workmanship as well as gold and silver vires which are now imported from outside. The worker members vill get not only adequate wages but also share the profits of the ociety. There will be a model demonstration factory attached to he society to which Government will contribute for the purchase f machinery and grant a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 in five years. The vorking capital will be raised by the society itself.

4. Area of application—Cuttack District.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years at present

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Co-operative Sub-Assistant Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125

(*b*) Lower staff—One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14. The upper staff will be recruited by promotion from the existing staff of the Co-operative Department and the lower staff by direct appointment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	25,000	25,000	..	..	..	50,000
(*b*) Recurring	16,000	13,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	57,000
Total ..	41,000	38,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	1,07,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Some machinery for the factory.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—N

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developmen contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—The continuance of the scheme will depend on th success achieved by it during the 1st five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

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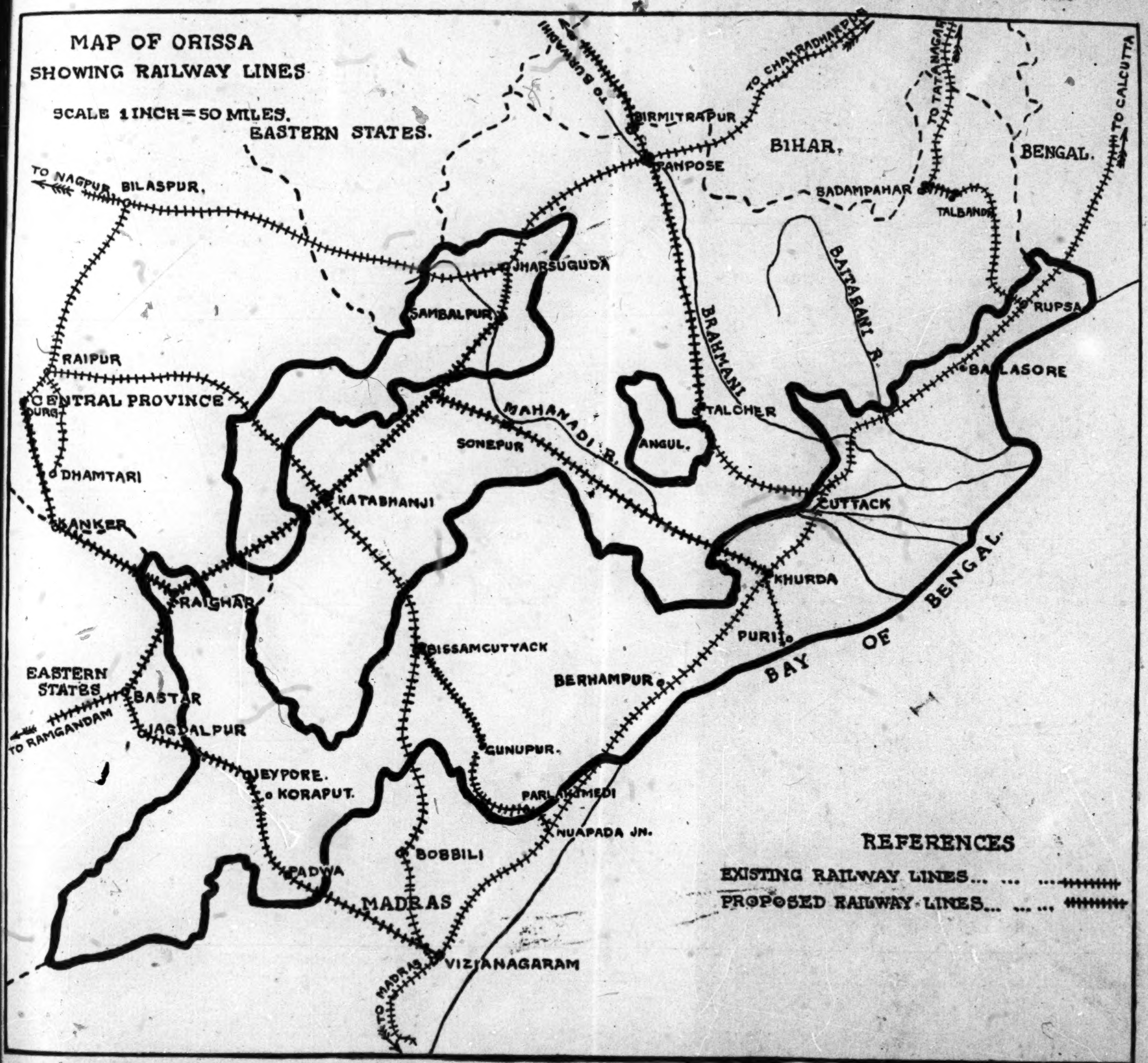
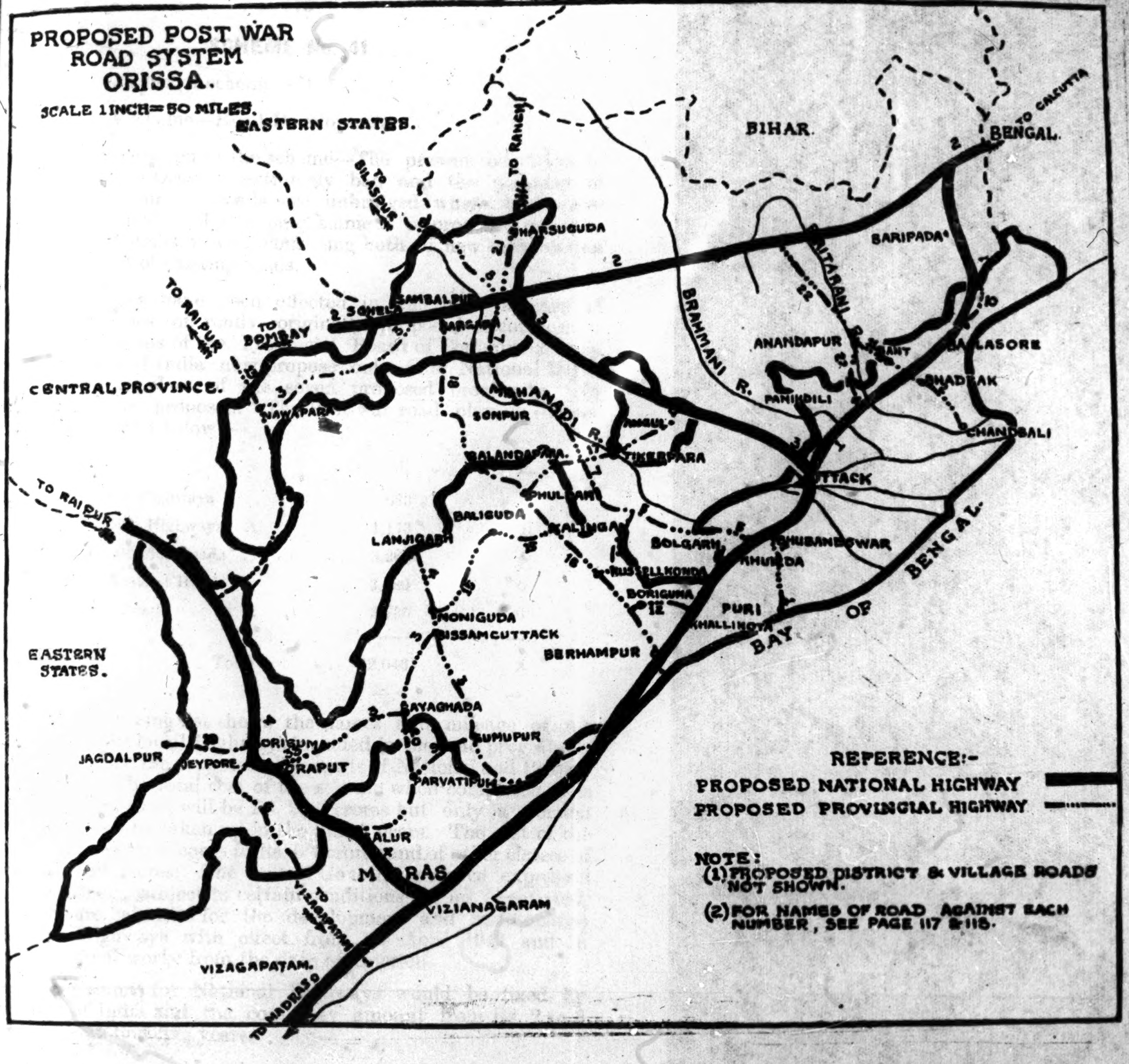


MAP OF ORISSA
SHOWING RAILWAY LINES

SCALE 1 INCH = 50 MILES.

EASTERN STATES.
TO BURWADIH
TO CHAKRADHARPUR
TO TATANAGAR
BIRMITRAPUR
BIHAR.
BENGAL.
TO CALCUTTA
TANPOSE
BADAMPAHAR
TALBAND
TO NAGPUR
BILASPUR.
JHARSUGUDA
SAMBALPUR
BAITARANI R.
BRAHMANI
RUPSA
BALASORE
RAIPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCE
DURG
MAHANADI R.
TALCHER
SONEPUR
ANGUL.
DHAMTARI
KATABHANJI
CUTTACK
KANKER
KHURDA
RAIGHAR
PURI
BAY OF BENGAL.
RISSAMCUTTACK
EASTERN STATES
BASTAR
BERHAMPUR
JAGDALPUR
TO RAMGANDAM
GUNUPUR.
JEYPORE.
KORAPUT.
PARLAKIMEDI
NUAPADA JN.
BOBBILI
PADWA
MADRAS
VIZIANAGARAM
TO MADRAS
REFERENCES
EXISTING RAILWAY LINES... ... ...
PROPOSED RAILWAY LINES... ... ...



PROPOSED POST WAR ROAD SYSTEM ORISSA.

SCALE 1 INCH = 50 MILES.

REFERENCE:-

PROPOSED NATIONAL HIGHWAY ▬

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY -·-·-·-

NOTE:

(1) PROPOSED DISTRICT & VILLAGE ROADS NOT SHOWN.

(2) FOR NAMES OF ROAD AGAINST EACH NUMBER, SEE PAGE 117 & 118.

EASTERN STATES.
BIHAR.
BENGAL.
TO CALCUTTA
TO RANCHI
TO BILASPUR
JHARSUGUDA
SAMBALPUR
SOHELA
BARGARH
TO RAIPUR
TO BOMBAY
CENTRAL PROVINCE.
NAWAPARA
SONPUR
MAHANADI R.
BRAHMANI R.
BAITARANI R.
BARIPADA
ANANDAPUR
BHADRAK
BALASORE
CHANDBALI
PANIKOILI
ANGUL
TIKERPARA
CUTTACK
BALANDAPARA
PHULBANI
BALIGUDA
LANJIGARH
KALINGA
BOLGARH
BHUBANESWAR
KHURDA
RUSSELLKONDA
BORIGUMA
PURI
KHALLIKOTA
BERHAMPUR
BAY OF BENGAL.
MONIGUDA
BISSAMCUTTACK
TO RAIPUR
EASTERN STATES.
RAYAGHADA
GUMUPUR
PARVATIPUR
JAGDALPUR
JEYPORE
BORIGUMA
KORAPUT
SALUR
MADRAS
VIZIANAGARAM
TO VIZAGAPATAM
VIZAGAPATAM.
TO MADRAS
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SCHEME No. 41

1. Serial number of scheme—41

2. Name of scheme—Road Development

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present condition of the road system in Orissa is extremely bad and the majority of even the most important roads are unbridged where they cross large rivers. For the full road programme it is proposed to take up the following items of work consisting both of new construction and improvement of existing roads.

Some changes have been effected in the total mileage of different categories of roads originally proposed according to the recommendations of the Provincial Board of Communications. The Government of India now propose only four National Highways in Orissa in place of the seven proposed previously. No National Trails are proposed. The Post-war road plan in Orissa now stands as noted below :—

	M.	F.
(1) National Highways	683	6
(2) Provincial Highways	1,173	1
(3) Major District Roads	3,265	4
(4) Other District Roads	3,189	0
(5) Village Roads	3,735	0
Total	12,046	3

The accompanying list shows the names and mileage of the National and Provincial Highways included in the road programme and the maps show the proposed alignments of National and Provincial Highways. The total cost of the scheme when completed, it is hoped in 15 years time, will be Rs. 23·2 crores but only a portion of the scheme can be taken up in the first 5 years. The cost of the National Highways will come to Rs. 6·4 crores and of other classes of roads to Rs. 16·8 crores. The Central Government have expressed their preparedness, subject to certain conditions to be negotiated, to accept future liabilities for the development and maintenance of National Highways with effect from 1st April 1947 and in respect of original works from the date of sanction.

The programme for National Highways would be fixed by Government of India and the cost may amount from Rs. 2 to 3 crores during the first five years.

The provisional policy regarding construction of roads give importance to—

(i) making good the repairs neglected during the war period

(ii) construction of bridges over rivers at present unbridge to link up existing arteries in the road system,

(iii) improvement, widening and raising formation widths.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—15 years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(a) Upper staff—
(b) Lower staff— } Staff has been provided under Scheme No. 50-A—Expansion of the Public Works Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
(a) Capital ..	60	70	80	90	100	400
(b) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	70	80	90	100	400

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive. The programme should lead to a large increase of revenue from petrol and motor vehicle taxation and increased income due to better communication.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the upper and lower staff will be recruited from returned service personnel and demobilised unskilled personnel will find employment as labourers.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—
(*b*) locally—
} Vide statement " A "

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers	37,340
Unskilled labourers	1,68,960

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The remainder of the ultimate expenditure of approximatley Rs. 16·8 crores on roads which have been planned for Orissa will be distributed over the ten years following the first five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—The rough estimates of cost for the second and third five-year period are Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 7·8 crores respectively excluding expenditure on National Highways.

A list of the various types of road proposed is given in the following statements :—

Proposed National Highways

	Miles	Furlongs
1. Calcutta-Madras Trunk Road	290	2
2. Calcutta-Bombay Trunk Road	61	0
3. Cuttack-Sambalpur Road	169	4
4. Vizianagaram-Raipur Road via Likma	163	0
Total	683	6

Proposed Provincial Highways

1. Cuttack-Puri Road via Bhubaneswar and Sardeipur	53	2
2. Bhadrak-Chandbali Road	31	0
3. Orissa Circuit Road	369	0

Mandasa-Parlakimedi-Gunupur-Ramanguda-Bissemcuttack-Rayaghada-Koraput-Borigumma-Umerkot-Jorigan-Deobhog (8 miles through C.P.)Sinapalli-Khariar-Nawapara-Padmpur-Sohella.

The remainder of this road, closing the circuit, is already classed as a National Highway

	Miles	Furlongs
4. Bissemcuttack-Moniguda-Lanjigarh	33	0
5. Khurda-Bolgarh-Digiri	35	0
6. Vizagapatam-Jeypore Road	53	0
7. Sambalpur-Sonepur	23	4
8. Sambalpur-Bilaspur (along Mahanadi river)	46	3
9. Parvatipur-Gunupur	11	0
10. Balasore-Baripada-Tatanagar	3	2
11. Bhadrak-Bonth (to Anandapur)	18	0
12. Khallikote-Boirani Road		2
13. Nawapara-Raipur	6	0
14. Russelkonda-Belguntha-Gerado-Torasing to Daspalla State.	30	0
15. Maniguda-Baliguda-Udyagiri-Kalinga Road	106	0
16. Berhampur-Phulbani Road	105	0
17. Phulbani-Tikerpara-Angul Road	78	0
18. Phulbani-Balandapara-Bargarh Road	56	4
19. Boriguma-Jagdalpur Road	26	0
20. Parvatipur-Rayaghada Road	1[illegible]	0
21. Sambalpur-Ranchi	39	0
22. Panikoili-Keonjhar to Ranchi	16	0
Total	1,173	1
Major District Roads	3,265	4
Total—N. H. and P. H. and M. D. R.	5,122	3
Other District Roads	3,189	
Village Roads	3,735	
GRAND TOTAL	12,046	

STATEMENT 'A'

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT LIKELY TO BE REQUIRED

Nos.	Particulars
50	Steam Road Rollers
27	Crushers (12) and Granulators (15)
40	Water wagons
40	Lorries
20	Concrete-mixers
40	Tar and Bitumen boilers
8	Tar and Bitumen mixers
45	Centrifugal pumps 3″—(20); 6″—(25)
36	Trial boring sets
40	Contractor hand pump
6	Tractors and trailers
20 sets	Cassions
2	Bull dozers
7	Gantries and cranes
2,000 s.ft.	Steel shuttering
8	Dredgers
6	Vibrators

SCHEME No. 42

1. Serial number of scheme—42

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of Public Road Transpor

3. Brief description of the scheme—For some time past th question of evolving a policy for the development of a ration system of road transport for effective co-ordination with ra transport has been under the consideration of the Central and th Provincial Governments. The need for consideration in this fiel has arisen from the fact that motor transport has been largel operated so far by single owners who individually have not th resources to provide efficient motor transport at all times an adequate service and convenience to the public. They hav also often indulged in wasteful and uneconomic competition amon themselves and against railways to the detriment of the publi interest. It is considered that the time has now come when sma units of motor transport operators composed of individual owne should be amalgamated into substantial concerns capable of efficiently operating motor transport and providing the best service t the public. It is also felt that motor transport should, as far a possible, be brought in line with railway transport which is almos entirely owned by the State. For this purpose and with a view t securing effective co-ordination between rail and road transport i is intended that the Provincial Government and the Centra Government who now run the railways should also participate i the companies responsible for the operation of motor transport.

It is intended that there should be Joint Stock Motor Transport Companies in place of individual owners, responsible fo operating motor transport. The Province shall be divided into the following three zones, each zone having one transport company. The transport companies would be Joint Stock Companies with limited liabilities.

1st zone	..	Cuttack-Puri-Balasore
2nd zone	..	Sambalpur-Angul
3rd zone	..	Ganjam-Koraput

The affairs of each Road Transport Company will be managed by a Board of Directors composed as follows:—

One nominated by the Central Government

One nominated by the Orissa Government

Four operators to be elected by the share-holders

One from the other investing public to be elected by the share-holders.

The management and direction of the Company will for all practical purposes continue to be vested in the hands of existing operators who will form the majority of the Board of Directors. One of the directors will be the managing director.

It is not intended to remove or dispense with the services of any one who is at present usefully employed in the operation of motor transport. It is, however, intended that all future appointments of drivers, cleaners, conductors and other technical and operational staff will be made from amongst suitable ex-service men, if available.

In order that the ultimate control of these concerns should rest with the State it is proposed that the Provincial Government and the Central Government should participate together to the extent of 51 per cent. The operators and promotors will have 42 per cent and the other investing public 7 per cent of the capital. It is proposed to fix the value of each share at Rs. 100. The financial interest of the existing operators are fully safeguarded in the scheme. The details of the scheme have yet to be worked out, so a lump sum provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The companies will start functioning from the first year. A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	7,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	15,00
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	15,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—It may bring in 6 per cent as dividend on the capital per annum.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—All future appointments of drivers, cleaners, conductors and other technical and operational staff will be made from among suitable ex-service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Transport vehicles and spare parts.

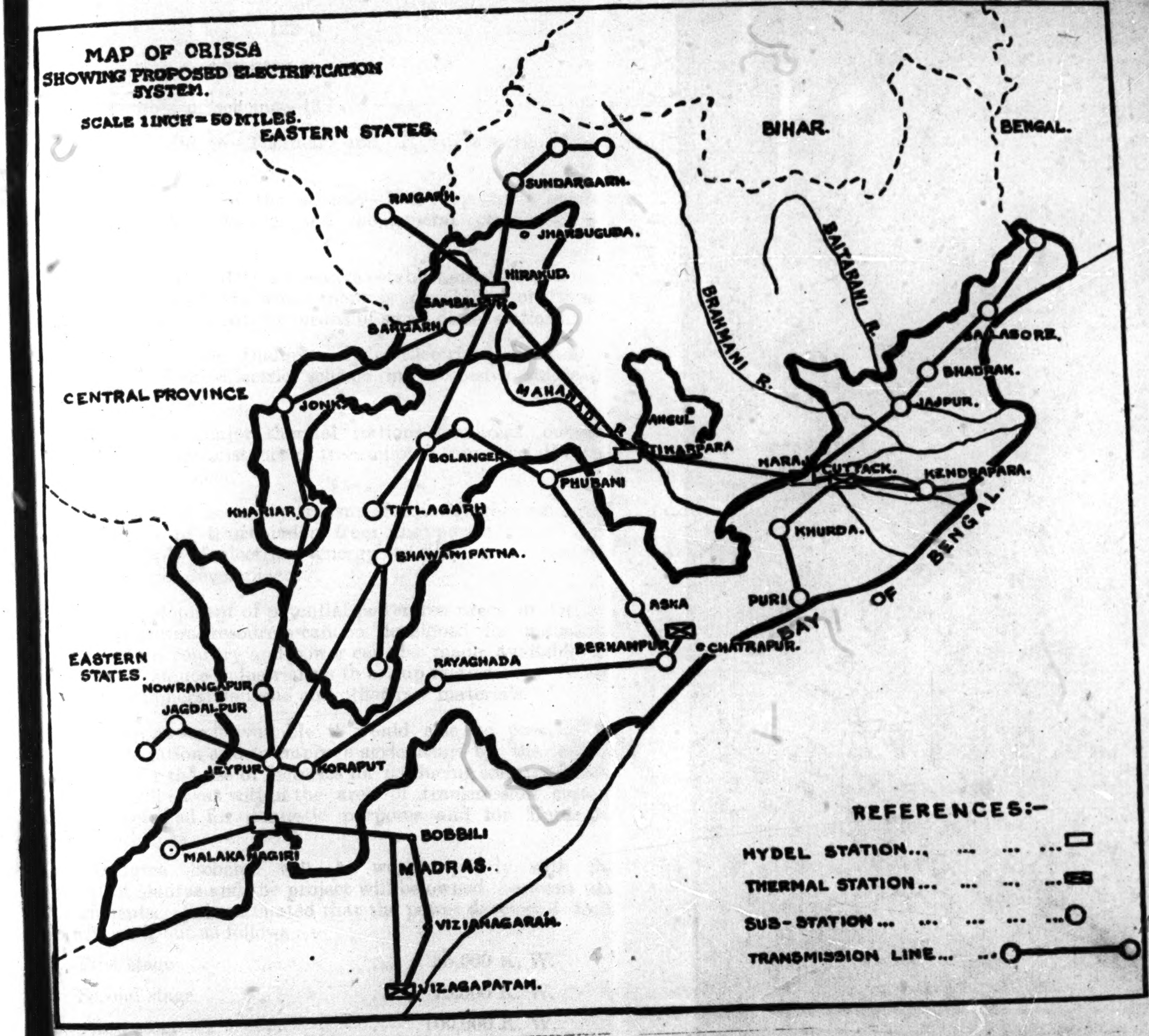
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further develop ment contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding fiv years pariods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital cos represents the share capital to be owned by the Provincia Government, i.e., 26 per cent.



MAP OF ORISSA
SHOWING PROPOSED ELECTRIFICATION
SYSTEM.
SCALE 1 INCH = 50 MILES.

EASTERN STATES.
BIHAR.
BENGAL.
SUNDARGARH.
RAIGARH.
JHARSUGUDA.
HIRAKUD.
SAMBALPUR.
BARGARH
CENTRAL PROVINCE
JONK
MAHANADI R.
BRAHMANI R.
BAITARANI R.
ANGUL
TIKARPARA
BOLANGER
PHUBANI
BALASORE.
BHADRAK.
JAJPUR.
NARAJ
CUTTACK.
KENDRAPARA.
KHURDA.
KHARIAR
TITLAGARH
BHAWANIPATNA.
PURI
BAY OF BENGAL.
ASKA
BERHAMPUR
CHATRAPUR.
EASTERN STATES.
RAYAGHADA
NOWRANGAPUR
JAGDALPUR
JEYPUR
KORAPUT
MALAKANAGIRI
BOBBILI
MADRAS.
VIZIANAGARAM.
VIZAGAPATAM.
REFERENCES:—
HYDEL STATION... ... ...
THERMAL STATION... ... ...
SUB-STATION ... ...
TRANSMISSION LINE... ...

SCHEME No. 43

1. Serial number of scheme—43

2. Name of scheme—Thermal and Hydro-Electric Grid cheme for Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish an Electrical Grid System and the general plan may be utlined as under :—

(*a*) To build up load by successive establishment of thermal stations at places, where there is possibility of future load development, by means of small diesel stations.

(*b*) To develop the Duduma Hydro-Electric project as a major Hydro-Electric scheme in successive stages of development.

(*c*) To construct major thermal stations for areas outside the economic distance of transmission from the Hydro-Electric project.

(*d*) To construct necessary transmission lines within economic distance of transmission from the power house sites for supply of electrical energy to the rural areas for industrial development.

By successive development of potential power resources in Orissa, it is hoped that natural resources can be developed for industrial development of the country and power can be made available at a rate which will induce industrialists to set up factories in Orissa near the sites of mineral deposits and other raw materials.

When cheap power is available it would also be possible to ntroduce lift irrigation and to improve agriculture by the supply f cheap power for the use of factories for producing soil fertilisers. A number of small towns within the area of transmission system may also be electrified for domestic purposes and for Municipal Waterworks Schemes.

The Duduma Scheme will be worked jointly with the Government of Madras and the project will be owned between the wo Governments. It is estimated that the power developed from his fall will work out as follows :—

First stage	..	..	35,000 K. W.
Second stage	..	..	70,000 K. W.
Third stage	..	..	100,000 K. W.

It is estimated that it will take 10 years to complete the firs stage and the final stage will be reached in about 20 years. Th suggested transmission lines from this and the other stations ar shown in the attached map. It is proposed to take the trans mission line from the Duduma Scheme to Ganjam and Korapu districts and also to some of the States for development of natura resources.

It will be necessary to build up thermal stations within th economic distance of transmission from the Duduma project fo load building purposes.

Cuttack Thermal Scheme

For North Orissa, a thermal station of moderate capacity o 2,000 K. W. will be installed near Cuttack on the other side of th river Mahanadi by utilising Talcher coal. During the first fe years power will be supplied to Cuttack and Jagatpur site for supplying existing loads and future industrial requirement Later on the capacity of the station will be increased up t 4,000 K. W. and power will be transmitted to Barang, Bhubaneswar, Khurda and Puri. It is anticipated that a thermal statio at Bhubaneswar—Khurda will be built up during the first stag This station will be shut down when power is obtained from th Thermal Grid.

Ganjam Thermal Scheme

A thermal station of about 1,000 K. W. capacity will b constructed as soon as possible in Ganjam to supply power t existing licensed areas in bulk and to construct a transmission gr to supply power within a radius of 25 miles from the power hou to help rapid industrial developments. The site of the power hou has been selected near Chatrapur where sufficient water is availab Later on as load develops, the Ganjam station capacity will b increased to 2,000 K. W. and power will be supplied as far a Aska and Russelkonda. Power will also be supplied to th proposed vegetable ghee factory.

When Duduma transmission line is brought up to Ganja this power house may be retained to supply peak load conditio and for "Regulation" purposes.

Sambalpur and other Thermal Stations

A small thermal station of 1,000 K. W. may be construct at Sambalpur during the first stage for load building purposes, t be replaced later, either by a steam or hydro-electric station.

When the multipurpose Mahanadi valley scheme is taken u a hydro-electric station will be constructed at Hirakud which w replace the thermal station at Sambalpur. Later on hydel statio may also be developed on the Mahanadi river near Cuttack f supply to the grid, replacing the thermal station.

Thermal stations for small towns will be gradually taken up and a thermal station at Balasore may be constructed as soon as load requirements warrant construction of a steam station for supplying bulk power to the existing licensed area and developing new areas within 25 miles radius of the power house.

The expenditure of this Province during the first five years is estimated at approximately Rs. 4·22 crores. The total cost in the final stages will be of the order of about Rs. 10 crores. This will include development of the Duduma Scheme jointly with Madras, construction of thermal schemes for Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur and initial development of Hirakud.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—About 15 to 20 years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} Staff has been provided under Scheme No. 50-A. Expansion of the Public Works Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
(*a*) Capital ..	50	70	100	100	80	400
(*b*) Recurring	1	2	4	6	9	22
Total ..	51	72	104	106	89	422

The recurring cost includes the cost of running as well as the extra staff required for running and maintenance.

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will furnish cheap electricity for the whole of Orissa and facilitate the establishment of industries, such as manufacture of aluminium, paper, cement, dry ice, etc. Electrical energy may also be used for tube-well irrigation. It is hoped that in course of time this scheme will be self-supporting.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly but some may find employment in it.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Steam turbo sets, transmission and sub-station machinery, and water turbine sets.

(*b*) locally—Building materials, transmission lines, poles, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers	500
Unskilled labourers	1,670

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be developed over the next two to three five-year periods as load develops.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

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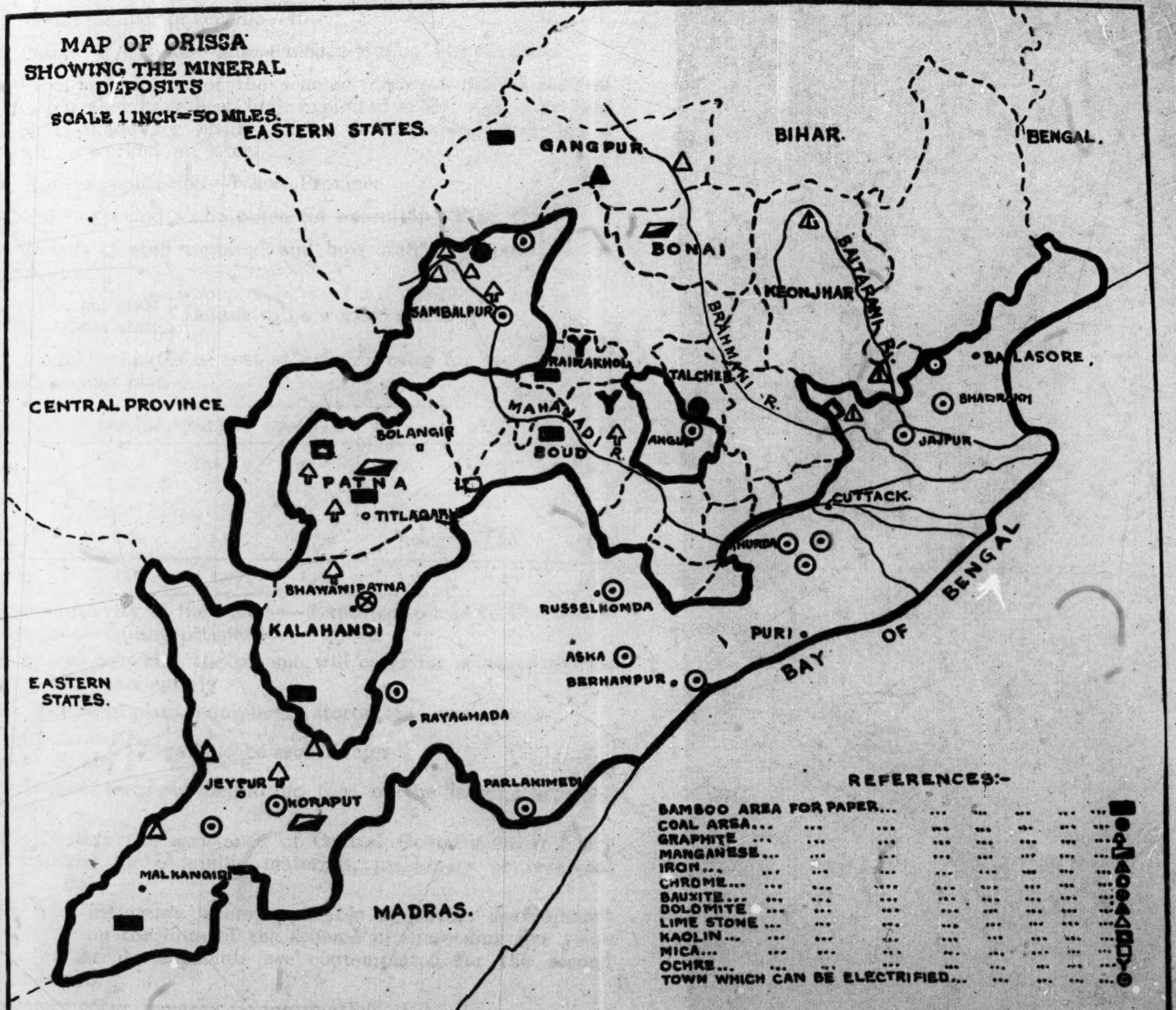

MAP OF ORISSA SHOWING THE MINERAL DEPOSITS

SCALE 1 INCH = 50 MILES.

EASTERN STATES.
GANGPUR
BIHAR.
BENGAL.
BONAI
BAITARANI R.
KEONJHAR
BRAHMANI R.
SAMBALPUR
RAIRAKHOL
TALCHER
BALASORE.
BHADRAKH
CENTRAL PROVINCE
MAHANADI R.
BOLANGIR
ANGUL
JAJPUR
BOUD
PATNA
TITLAGARH
CUTTACK.
KHURDA
BHAWANIPATNA
RUSSELKONDA
KALAHANDI
PURI
BAY OF BENGAL
ASKA
BERHANPUR
EASTERN STATES.
RAYAGHADA
JEYPUR
KORAPUT
PARLAKIMEDI
MALKANGIRI
MADRAS.
REFERENCES:-
BAMBOO AREA FOR PAPER ... ■
COAL AREA ... ●
GRAPHITE ... ⧋
MANGANESE ... ▰
IRON ... ▲
CHROME ... ○
BAUXITE ... ◉
DOLOMITE ... ▲
LIME STONE ... △
KAOLIN ... ▣
MICA ... □
OCHRE ... Y
TOWN WHICH CAN BE ELECTRIFIED ... ⊙

SCHEME No. 45

1. Serial number of scheme—45

2. Name of scheme—Miscellaneous Mining Development

3. Brief description of the scheme—Orissa is rich in mineral resources but they have been little exploited so far. A lump-sum provision is made for future mining development, the details of which will be worked out later.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff } Details to be worked out later
(*b*) Lower staff }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	5,00
Total ..	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	5,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Expected to lead to a considerable amount of mining prosperity.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad } Details to be settled later
(*b*) locally }

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Not known

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further developments are contemplated for the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 46

1. Serial number of scheme—46

2. Name of scheme—Minor irrigation works

3. Brief description of the scheme—A number of minor irrigation works totalling about Rs. 60 lakhs are being planned and executed under the Grow More Food Scheme. Some of these schemes will not have been completed by April 1947 the date up to which minor irrigation schemes are proposed to be financed from the Grow More Food funds. Approximately about Rs. 10 lakhs will remain to be spent after this date on such schemes. In addition to this about Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent on schemes not yet taken up in Koraput district and a further Rs. 10 lakhs on miscellaneous schemes n other districts. Thus a total of Rs. 30 lakhs will be required for these works. Generally speaking the projects will consist of—

(*a*) damming of streams and diverting water through small distributaries.

(*b*) improvement of tanks, embankments and construction of small reservoirs for irrigation, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— (*b*) Lower staff—	Staff has been provided in Scheme No. 50-A. Expansion of the Public Works Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
(*a*) Capital ..	10	5	5	5	5	30
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	5	5	5	5	30

8. Productivity of the scheme—Most of the projects will yield between 3 to 5 per cent revenue after deducting maintenance charges All the projects will also provide indirect revenue in the shape of increased crops and increased taxes such as excise tax, income-tax, postal revenue due to the increased prosperity of the people.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the posts of Subdivisional Officers, Overseers and clerical staff can be filled by demobilised military personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Miscellaneous machines and pumps for lift irrigation.

(*b*) locally—Pipes, cement, steel for masonry works, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers	950
Unskilled labourers	9,921

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—It is expected that all sources of minor irrigation will have been tapped by the end of the five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 47

1. Serial number of scheme—47

2. Name of scheme—Flood control

3. Brief description of the scheme—Large areas of the three deltaic districts of Orissa, i.e., Cuttack, Puri and Balasore are subjected to annual floods during the monsoon which causes heavy loss of standing crops. Research has been carried on for many years on the proper methods to be adopted to control the flood water of the rivers and to prevent these floods. According to final recommendation of the Orissa Flood Advisory Committee a number of schemes for construction of Marginal Embankment with high level escapes as shown in statement below would be technically sound and would help towards protection of a large portion of the delta from the threat of flood in future and would have no undesirable repercussions elsewhere.

A survey is also being made of the upper reaches of the Mahanadi to investigate the possibility of multi-purpose reservoirs to completely control floods. The figures of cost below do not include the cost of the survey for multi-purpose river development.

4. Area of application—Districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } Necessary staff has been provided in Scheme No. 50-A. Expansion of the Public Works Department.
(*b*) Lower staff — }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00	10,00	30,00	30,00	25,00	1,00,00
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00	10,00	30,00	30,00	25,00	1,00,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—It is hoped that crops of about 250 square miles of land in the deltaic districts will to a great extent be protected from the risk of annual floods. Proposals are also under examination for recovering an embankment cess to pay for the recurring charges on maintenance and repairs.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the lower staff can be recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—All materials necessary will be obtained locally

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour ..	1,800
Unskilled labour ..	24,500

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

STATEMENT I

Serial No.	Name of scheme and locality
1.	Mahanadi Model Experiment
2.	Sill and regulator in Surlake Sea Cut—Puri district.
3.	Diversion of the Kanchi head—Puri district
4.	Reconstruction of the Debi-Kandal right embankment as far as Tel drainage and closing Manikunda Ghai—Puri and Cuttack districts.
5.	Double marginal embankment on Pattia-Kharsua as far as Kani Nadi head with high level escapes where necessary—Cuttack district.
6.	Constructing an embankment on the right bank of the Burah river from below the anicut to near the Kharsua junction including closing Jamuna and Similia Channel heads—Cuttack district.

Serial No.	Name of scheme and locality
7.	Constructing embankment on the right side of the Debi river from Madhab to Hasanpur and Lataharan connecting up with embankment No. 1-B—Puri and Cuttack districts.
8.	Double embanking the Khushabhadra river to coastal sand hills at Alanda with necessary high level escapes and drainage sluices and closing the eastern loop of the river—Puri district.
9.	Closing the Tirimul Ghais on the lower Daya right bank and constructing an embankment from there to near the Monaguni junction—Puri district.
10.	Constructing an embankment along the right bank of the Kandal from below the Tel drainage to Taunla head closing theTaunla head and extending the existing Kandal Debi right embankment downstream to Taunla outfall—Cuttack and Puri districts.
11.	Raising the crest of the flood escape on the Brahmini gradually—Cuttack district.
12.	Constructing an embankment from Kazisahi on the Baitarani left bank downstream to beyond the upper Genguti river head including closing that head—Balasore district.
13.	Closing gradually the head of the old Baitarani river below the anicut—Balasore district
14.	Closing Pothi river at head—Cuttack district
15.	Construction of retired lines and embankment projects which are still under investigation.

SCHEME No. 47-A

1. Serial number of scheme—47-A

2. Name of scheme—Multi-purpose River development

3. Brief description of the scheme—During the flood season n enormous quantity of water not only goes to waste in the arious rivers in Orissa but in going to waste it causes heavy dis-harges in the delta which the channels cannot carry, resulting in isasterous floods which cause enormous damage. Observations, urveys and experiments over a large number of years have proved hat control of floods by embankments can never be completely atisfactory. It is proposed to conserve the water of the main ivers by means of artificial reservoirs in the upper reaches of hese rivers and their tributaries. These reservoirs would be ormed by constructing dams across the rivers at suitable places to ead up water. The reservoirs would store up the huge quantity f excess water during the monsoons, which would otherwise do amage. This would be gradually released for use during the dry eather for irrigation, navigation and development of hydro-electric ower. During the monsoon the reservoirs would absorb he peak discharge of the high floods, holding it up for a few days ntil the river levels downstream subside, when the excess ater can be gradually released in a controlled manner.

By stepping up the rivers by means of these dams, the water epth will be considerably increased, and thus allow steamer avigation up the rivers. Steamers would climb the dams by eans of locks. It seems that such a scheme would enable steamers o go right from the port of Chandbali up to Sambalpur and eyond.

Government of India have decided to examine the possibility f development of the rivers in India on these lines. A conference as held at Cuttack on the 8th November 1945, with the Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Chair to discuss the possibilities of evelopment of the rivers in Orissa. It was decided to begin ork on the Mahanadi and preliminary investigations and surveys ere taken in hand. It is proposed to build three dams on the ahanadi, one at Hirakud in the Sambalpur district, one at ikarpara in Angul subdivision and the other at Naraj in the uttack district. At the request of the Government of India the oundation stone of the first dam at Hirakud was laid on the 15th arch 1946 by H. E. Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., .C.S., Governor of Orissa. Detailed Survey is now in progress by Superintending Engineer contributed by the Government of ndia and an Executive Engineer and other subordinate staff contributed by the Government of Orissa. It is hoped to tak up the investigation of the other rivers after that of the Mahanadi The present scheme provides only for the cost of preliminar survey operations.

4. Area of application—The catchment area of the Mahanad in Orissa, the Indian States and the Central Provinces.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—After preliminar investigation detailed survey and execution will be taken up.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} Necessary staff for investigation ha been provided under the scheme fo the expansion of the Public Work Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	To
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Tr.	Trs.	T
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	69	69	69	69	69	3,4
Total ..	69	69	69	69	69	3,

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive during t first five years. Expected to be productive later in the shape income from navigation, irrigation and electric power. A indirectly productive by helping soil conservation and increasi the earning capacity of the population. Income might commen to come in after the second or third year of construction. But it unlikely that the scheme will be profitable, until at least 10 ye after completion of construction.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—The initial survey will not cater for returned serv personnel, but during construction, employment would be availa for thousands of workmen including suitable demobilised technici skilled and unskilled workmen.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Hydro-electric machinery, construction machinery such as concrete mixers, cranes, etc.,

(*b*) locally—Cement, lime, stone and other construction materials.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—About 30 coolies will be required for survey operations but thousands of labourers will be required during actual construction.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Vide para. 3 above.

14. Any other remarks or information—The execution and working of the scheme will need special legislation as the scheme will affect not only Orissa but a number of States in the Eastern States Agency and the Central Provinces. A scheme on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority will have to be worked out.

SCHEME No. 48

1. Serial number of scheme—48

2. Name of scheme—Development of minor ports

3. Brief description of the scheme—Before the outbreak of war with Japan there was a small volume of coastal shipping trade between Chandbali and Calcutta. The development of the port by construction of slipways, workshop and jetties would lead to increased traffic. If the Kendrapara canal is deepened, a water route for certain types of traffic from Calcutta to Cuttack would be opened.

The possibility of development of minor ports at Puri, Gopalpur, in the Chilka Lake and Mahanadi mouth has to be investigated.

4. Area of application—Chandbali in the district of Balasore, Chilka and Mahanadi mouth.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and completed within the five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—Marine surveyors

(b) Lower staff—Draughtsmen, Chainmen, Mechanics, Clerks and minials.

(Number of above staff not determined.)

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	9,50,000
(b) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	9,50,000

The cost of repairs and maintenance of ports including the cost of staff for maintenance has been provided for separately under the lump sum provision equivalent to 3 per cent on the capital cost of the entire plan.

8. Productivity of the scheme—The minor ports can bring in income by way of port dues and may pay for themselves by coastal trade with Calcutta.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the returned service personnel of the R. I. N. may be employed in the scheme.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Winches, lathes, buoys, cranes, etc.

(b) locally—Other materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers..	256
Unskilled labourers..	2,681

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further development of the ports by way of dredging and construction of warehouses, jetties, etc., will be contemplated if the scheme is found lucrative.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 49

1. Serial number of scheme—49

2. Name of scheme—Building projects

3. Brief description of the scheme—The various plans of post-war development will entail a heavy expansion of the headquarters departments of Government. The Government of Orissa, till now have no proper capital buildings as construction had to be held in abeyance for the duration of the war. The proposed expansion will lead to a heavy demand both for offices and residental accommodation and progress will be held up unless the construction of new buildings keeps pace with requirements. It is, therefore, proposed as soon as possible to take up the construction of Government buildings constituting the new capital of Orissa which were due to have been constructed on the formation of the Province, and of other office buildings and residential quarters for all grades of Government servants. This scheme excludes the cost of buildings for various departments which has been included in the schemes of the departments.

The construction of a Government House, Secretariat, Legislative Assembly buildings, residences for Secretaries, assistants and staff and laying out of sites for markets, schools, building sites for the public and development of the new capital is estimated at present rates to cost of Rs. 1 crore. There is already with the Government of Orissa a sum of Rs 36 lakhs previously granted by the Government of India for the new Capital project. But this sum will hardly suffice for capital construction in view of the high level of prices prevailing at present. It would not be possible to complete the construction of all buildings required by Government in course of five years. It is proposed to limit the expenditure on buildings to Rs. 110 lakhs during the first five-year period and make funds available for the construction of various buildings according to the urgency of requirement. The building programme will have to be continued during the next five-year period. As it is impossible to set up the necessary machinery for post-war development without proper Government administrative buildings the new capital project has been classified as special priority scheme. This also applies to a few other buildings. The remainder will be taken up in order of their importance and urgency of requirement.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } Staff has been provided separately in Scheme No. 50-A. Expansion of the Public Works Department.
(*b*) Lower staff— }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.
(*a*) Capital ..	15,00	20,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,10,00
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	15,00	20,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,10,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—The residential buildings will be productive of rent to Government.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the lower posts will be filled up by returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad— } Vide Statement 'A' below
(*b*) locally— }

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skiled labourers	..	11,530
Unskilled labourers	..	21,270

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for technical personnel, motor trucks and machinery.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The building programme will be continued during the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

STATEMENT A

Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc. needed from—

(a) abroad—

Mathematical instruments—

1. Levelling instruments	24 nos.
2. Theodolites	6 nos.
3. Steel tapes	12 nos.
4. Line tapes	120 nos.
5. Drawing board, scales, set-squares, parallel ruler and other equipment of drawing office	12 sets

Machinery—

1. Boring equipment calex drills	2 sets.
2. Concrete mixer	6 nos.
3. Lifting tackle—	
(*i*) Chain block	6 sets.
(*ii*) Differential pulley	6 sets.
(*iii*) Ordinary pulley	6 sets.
(*iv*) Wire rope	6 sets.
(*v*) Manilla rope	6 sets.
4. Big and small pumping sets	20 sets.
5. Cement guns	12 nos.
6. Vibrator	6 nos.
7. Stone crushers	6 nos.
8. Motor trucks	24 nos.
9. Cement grouting machine	12 nos.
10. Workshop equipment—	

Files, augers, drill bits and other small tools of assorted sizes

(b) locally—

1. Cement	265,000 tons.
2. Steel	15,000 tons

Small tools—

1. Pick axes	1,000 nos.
2. Phaoras	1,500 nos.
3. Spirit level	300 nos.
4. Masons' square	300 nos.
5. Plumb bob	500 nos.
6. C. I. rammers	1,000 nos.

SCHEME No. 50

1. Serial No. of scheme—50

2. Name of scheme—Aerodromes and Landing Grounds

3. Brief description of the scheme—Air travel will develop considerably in the post-war years. There are four large sized aerodromes in the Province which were located mainly according to strategic requirement. For general utility it is necessary to have small communication landing grounds at each district and subdivisional headquarters where at present no such facilities exist. It is proposed to provide 17 such grounds. These grounds will provide for :—

(*a*) receipt and despatch of information in times of emergency;

(*b*) reinforcement of the police force in times of disturbance;

(*c*) visits of inspection by senior officers; and

(*d*) a means of encouraging the growth of private aviation which would be held up if landing grounds did not exist at the more important places.

It has been decided to give the following landing grounds special priority :—

(1) Balasore, (2) Sambalpur, (3) Jeypore, (4) Berhampore, (5) Puri and (6) Cuttack.

High priority will also be given to the landing grounds at Angul, Phulbani, Rayagada and Nawapara.

The new specification for landing grounds which have recently been prepared for Orissa provides for two strips, one 800 × 200 yds. and the other 650 × 200 yds. To commence with, these will be kutcha, and when warranted will be converted into pucca strips. The specification has been distributed to the states for co-ordination in the construction of their landing grounds. The whole programme will be completed in two years.

The Provincial Government are also willing to take over the maintenance of the two aerodromes at Bhubaneswar and Charbatia if the Central Government are willing to hand them over.

The cost of the kutcha landing grounds is estimated at approximately Rs. 40,000 each, and of the concrete grounds at approximately Rs. 6 lakhs each.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Two years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Staff has been provided under the scheme for expansion of the Puplic Works Department

(*b*) Lower staff—Seventeen caretakers—one for each of the landing grounds when completed. They will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	8,93,000	8,93,000	..	..	..	17,86,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	14,000
Total ..	8,93,000	8,95,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	18,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive except for a small amount by way of landing fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some may find employment in the construction work.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Concrete mixers, stone crushers, etc.

(*b*) locally—Pickaxes, Kodalies, phaorahs, C. I rammers, hammers.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers	..	180
Unskilled labourers	..	2,520

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—No further development considered probable.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 50-A

1. Serial number of scheme—50-A

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of the Public Works Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Public Works Deparment will be required to execute several post-war schemes solely connected with their department, such as Road Development, Flood Control, Thermal and Hydro-Electric Schemes, etc., and will also have to execute residential and office buildings in connection with schemes planned by other Departments. The value of such work to be executed by the Public Works Department excluding buildings for other Departments during the first five-year period amounts to approximately Rs. 12,11 lakhs. Considerable expansion in Public Works Department technical and clerical staff will be necessary in order to survey, design, and execute these schemes.

In the Statement 'A' attached, the number of proposed additional staff for post-war work is shown. But as it will be impossible to recruit the full number within the first year, it is assumed that approximately one-third will be recruited within the first year, two-thirds within the second year and the remaining staff during the subsequent years.

4. Area of application—The whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Staff will be appointed during the first five-year period, but it is expected that they will continue during the 2nd and 3rd five-year periods.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff— (*b*) Lower staff—	Vide statement A attached. Staff will be obtained partly by recruitment through the ordinary channels and partly from demobilised personnel.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.	TRS.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	3,00	6,01	9,02	9,02	9,02	36,07
Total ..	3,00	6,01	9,02	9,02	9,02	36,07

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Many of the technical staff and also clerical staff will recruited from ex-service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schem —Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical p sonnel—Yes.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-ye periods. It is expected that most of the staff will have to retained for the next two five-year periods. Thereafter appro mately 25 per cent of the additional staff will have to be maintain on a permanent basis for the maintenance of the extra wor constructed.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

STATEMENT 'A'

Number required	Staff	Scale of pay
1	2	3
	Upper staff—	
1	Deputy Chief Engineer attached to Public Works Department Secretariat.	Rs. 1,000—50—1,200
4	Superintending Engineers (one at Sambalpur, one for new capital, one for Public Health Works and one for electricity).	Rs. 1,000—50—1,200
8	Executive Engineers	Rs. 400—25—650
2	Electrical Engineers	Rs. 400—25—650
2	Public Health Engineers	Rs. 400—25—650
1	Mechanical Engineers	Rs. 450—25—650
1	Chief Designer of Executive Engineers rank	Rs. 450—25—650
2	Architects	Rs. 625—1,375
51	Subdivisional Officers of Assistant Engineers rank.	Rs. 190—15—355—1 —425

Number required 1	Staff 2	Scale of pay 3
1	Personal Assistant to Deputy Chief Engineer with experience of Drawing Branch.	Rs. 190—15—355—10—425
1	Assistant Secretary	Rs. 550—50—750
Lower staff— (Out-door Staff)		
154	Overseers	Rs. 60—3—84—4—92—3—101—E.B.—3—140
Office staff— (Secretariat)		
1	Additional Drawing Superintendent	Rs. 175—15—310
2	Designers	Rs. 170—10—250
8	Computors	Rs. 170—10—250
4	Estimators, Gr. I	Rs. 125—5—150
9	Estimators, Gr. II	Rs. 85—5—125
5	Architectural Draftsmen	Rs. 170—4—210
11	Draftsmen	Rs. 105—5—125
7	Assistant Draftsmen	Rs. 75—3—105
15	Tracers	Rs. 40—1—55
5	Ferro printers	Rs. 40—1—55
1	Head Assistant	Rs. 225—10—275
(Other offices)—		
2	Junior Head Assistants	Rs. 170—10—200
6	Upper Division Assistants, Gr. I	Rs. 120—8—160—10—170
6	Upper Division Assistants, Gr. II	Rs. 70—5—120
6	Lower Division Assistants	Rs. 40, 42, 45—255—3—70—E.B.—2—80
1	Diarist	Rs. 30—1—45
1	Despatcher	Rs. 40—2—60
1	Assistant Record-keeper	Rs. 45—5—100
1	Stenographer to Deputy Chief Engineer	Rs. 100—5—150

Number required	Staff	Scale of pay
1	2	3
1	Steno-typist	Rs. 40—2—60 *Plus* 40
3	Typists	Rs. 40—2—60
1	Daftry	Rs. 18—1/3—22
13	Orderlies and Peons	Rs. 12—15
	(Office Staff of Circles)—	
4	Head Assistants	Rs. 120—8—160
4	First Assistants	Rs. 75—5—100
11	Accountants	Rs. 80—8—200—25/5 —225
13	Head Clerks	Rs. 70—3—85
36	Upper Division clerks	Rs. 60—2—70
119	Lower Division clerks	Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.— —60
9	Estimating clerks	Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.— —60
4	Despatchers	Rs. 30
4	Record Suppliers	Rs. 20
13	Stenographers	Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.— —60 *Plus* 30
4	Head Estimators	Rs. 85—5—125
31	Estimators, Gr. II	Rs. 70—3—100
20	Draftsmen	Rs. 50—2—70
14	Tracers	Rs. 35—1—50
15	Duftries	Rs. 10—14
96	Orderlies, peons and treasury grards	Rs. 10—14
	Other staff—	
48	Drivers	Rs. 45—5—60
48	Cleaners	Rs. 12—2—18
6	Fitters	Rs. 45—5—60

SCHEME No. 51

1. Serial number of scheme—51

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of an Agricultural College.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Agricultural Department will expand on a fairly large scale during the post-war period. It would not be easy to secure admission for sufficient number of students in Agricultural institutions in other provinces. Conditions of climate, soil, crops and agricultural practices elsewhere will also be different from those obtaining in Orissa. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an Agricultural College which will train 20 graduates in Agriculture and 40 Sub-overseers annually to meet the needs of the Agriculture Department of the Province and of the Eastern States.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The College will be establsihed in two years and will run as a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Principal on Rs. 300—20—560—40—1,000

Seven Sectional Heads or Professors will be the whole-time officers of the Agriculture Department (two Botany, one Mycology, one Horticulture, one Entomology, one Agricultural Chemistry and one Agricultural Engineering) with an allowance of Rs. 80 per month.

Eight Lecturers on Rs. 125—5—150—10—300 each (four Agriculture, one Animal Husbandry, one Botany, one Chemistry and one Agricutural Engineering).

Ten part-time Lecturers with an allowance of Rs.40 per month from the Assistants of the Agriculture Department (two Botany, two Chemistry, two Entomology, two Agriculture, one Mycology and one Agricultural Engineering).

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Librarian on Rs. 75—5—125

Three Store-keepers on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Ten Laboratory attendants on Rs. 15—½—20 each

Principal's office staff—

Head Assistant on Rs. 100—8—140

One Accountant on Rs. 60—2—70

Two correspondence clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each

Two junior clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Two Typists on Rs. 30—2—60 each

One Driver on Rs. 40—3—85

One Khalasi on Rs. 15—½—20

Six peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained through the Public Service Co mission and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	To
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Capital ..	6,50,000	3,00,000	..	..	..	9,50,0
(*b*) Recurring	..	89,000	93,000	99,000	1,00,000	3,81,0
Total ..	6,50,000	3,89,000	93,000	99,000	1,00,000	13,31,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive except for small income from fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Some of the posts of clerks, typists and peons, and th post of driver and khalasi may be filled by returned service perso nnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes, tractors and equipment for th tractors.

(*b*) locally—Glassware, balances and other agricultural implements.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour	400
Unskilled labour	730

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or informtion—Nil

SCHEME No. 52

1. Serial number of scheme—52

2. Name of scheme—Higher training in Agricultural subjects.

3. Brief description of the scheme—A shortage of higher trained agricultural staff is apprehended during the post-war period. In order to fill up the higher posts of the expanded Agriculture Department during the post-war period, it is proposed to train 20 candidates abroad in the following subjects :—

General Agriculture	11
Agricultural Chemistry	1
Agricultural Botany	2
Horticulture	1
Mycology	1
Entomology	1
Agricultural Engineering	1
Agricultural Marketing	1
Bio-chemistry	1

The period of training will be for two years except for agricultural marketing which will be three years. This is a special priority scheme and some candidates have already been sent abroad for training under this scheme.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	17,000	44,000	57,000	53,000	44,000	2,15,000
Total ..	17,000	44,000	57,000	53,000	44,000	2,15,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is lik to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or techni personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developm contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five ye periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 53

1. Serial number of scheme—53

2. Name of scheme—Post-graduate Training in Agricultural subjects in India.

3. Brief description of the scheme—As there are at present no Oriya students with the requisite training for appointment as scientific and research assistants under the various post-war schemes and as professors or teachers of the proposed Agricultural College or School it is necessary to depute at least 20 candidates spread over five years, for post-graduate training at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. The number to be deputed each year and the subjects of training will be as shown below :—

	1st year.	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Agricultural Botany ..	1	1	1	1	2
General Agriculture ..	1	1	2	1	2
Agricultural Chemistry	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mycology ..	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil
Entomology ..	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
Agricultural Engineering	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Total ..	4	4	4	4	4

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

Candidates will be selected from among the employees of the Department and from qualified outsiders.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	3,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	42,000
Total ..	3,000	8,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	42,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—Returned service personnel with requisite qualificat will be given preference in selecting candidates for the training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or techni personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five ye periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 54

1. Serial number of scheme—54

2. Name of scheme—Reorganisation of the Agricultural Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Department of Agriculture was under the Director of Development up to 31st March 1945. As the work of the Department increased considerably specially due to Grow More Food work a whole-time Director of Agriculture has been appointed with effect from 1st April 1945. There are at present two Deputy Directors, one in charge of farms and general agriculture including research and the other is assisting the Director of Agriculture in the working of the Grow More Food Scheme. There are also two Assistant Directors of Agriculture, one is attached to the General Agriculture Section and the other to Grow More Food Section. There is a provision for a District Food Production Officer (Assistant Director of Agriculture) for each district in the Grow More Food Scheme and the present field staff for Grow More Food work consists of four Supervisors, forty-two Overseers, 118 Sub-overseers and 306 Fieldmen. The Grow More Food work is a form of propaganda and demonstration work on a large scale and constitutes a part of the general agricultural work. The present arrangement of treating the general agriculture and food production work as two separate units and placing separate officers in charge of each unit is not very satisfactory. So it is proposed to amalgamate the general agriculture and propaganda work, divide the Province into two ranges and place one Deputy Director in charge of all agricultural activities in each range. There should also be six Assistant Directors of Agriculture in charge of the six districts who will be assisted by one Supervisor in each subdivision, one Overseer and four Fieldmen in each police-station. The organisation of the farms, etc., in the different districts and the scientific sections has been dealt with in relevant post-war schemes.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme will be given effect to from the 1st year and continue thereafter.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Over and above the existing permanent officers, viz., Director of Agriculture, one Deputy Director of

Agriculture and two Assistant Directors of Agriculture the following officers will be necessary :—

One Deputy Director of Agriculture on Rs. 300—20—400—25—450—E.B.—25—575—E.B.—25—700.

Four Assistant Directors of Agriculture on Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560 each.

One Deputy Collector, Personal Assistant to Director of Agriculture on Rs. 230—25—330—E.B.—25—480—E.B.—20—560 and special pay at the rate of 20 per cent of the pay.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Subordinate and Field staff—

Twenty-one Supervisors on Rs. 125—9—170 each

168 Overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each, starting pay 52.

673 Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Office of the Director of Agriculture—

One Superintendent on Rs. 180—10—230

Two Head Assistants on Rs. 145—5—160 each

Six Upper Division Assistants on Rs. 90—5—140 each

Ten Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 35—2—55—2—65 each.

One Steno.-typist on Rs. 40—2—60 *plus* Rs. 40 steno. allowance.

Four Typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

One Despatcher on Rs. 40—2—60

One Diarist on Rs. 25—1—35

One Record-supplier on Rs. 15—1/2—20

One Daftry on Rs. 15—1/2—18

One Jamadar on Rs. 15—1/2—18

Seven orderlies on Rs. 12—1/4—14—1/6—15 each

Five office peons on Rs. 12—1/4—14—1/6—15 each

Range office—

Two Head Assistants on Rs. 75—5—100 each
Four senior clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each
Six junior clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
Two Daftries on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
Eight orderly peons and office peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

District Agriculture office—

Six senior clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each
Twenty-four routine clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each.
Thirty-seven orderly peons and office peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	5,72,000	..	..	..	..	5,72,000
(b) Recurring	4,61,000	4,72,000	4,92,000	5,12,000	5,30,000	24,67,000
Total ..	10,33,000	4,72,000	4,92,000	5,12,000	5,30,000	30,39,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the posts can be filled up by suitable ex-service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil
(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers	444
Unskilled labourers	819

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 55

1. Serial number of scheme—55

2. Name of scheme—Training of students in agricultu colleges of other provinces.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is no agricultur college in Orissa but at the same time people with college educatio in agriculture are required for appointment under Governmen The requirement has grown considerably owing to Grow More Fo Campaign and will continue doing so during the post-war perio It is therefore proposed to send twenty students every year agricultural colleges in other provinces till the anticipated requir ments are fulfilled or a college is established in the Province.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tot
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	25,000	54,000	84,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	3,71,
Total ..	25,000	54,000	84,000	1,04,000	1,04,000	3,71,

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—Ex-service personnel having requisite qualificati may be selected for training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes —Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 56

1. Serial number of scheme—56

2. Name of scheme—Training of fieldmen

3. Brief description of the scheme—For efficient working o the Agriculture Department it is necessary to replace the kamdar by trained fieldmen. As a result of the extension of the department a large number of fieldmen will be required. It is therefor proposed to train 120 fieldmen annually at six district agricultura farms in batches of 20 candidates at each farm. The course wil extend over one year. To attract suitable candidates from the agriculturist class, a stipend of Rs. 10 a month will be awarded t each candidate. A graduate overseer will be placed in charge o the training at each centre.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Overseers on Rs. 75—5—125 each
Six peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year o the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,10,000	..	..	..	..	1,10,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	23,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	93,000
Total ..	1,10,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	24,000	2,03,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the returned service men may be taken as stipendiaries and trained for appointment as fieldmen in the Agriculture Department.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers—92

Unskilled labourers—170

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely o be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical ersonnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development ontemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years eriods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 57

1. Serial number of scheme—57

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of Horticultural sectio of the Agriculture Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Orissa imports larg quantities of fresh fruit and vegetable seeds. Owing to high price these are beyond the reach of the ordinary people. This is a serious problem from the point of view of nutrition.

There are several stretches of land in the Province which are suitable for growing fruits and vegetables. The present scheme aims at evolving high-yielding and better quality fruits and vegetables suitable for local conditions and raising sufficient quantities of improved seeds and grafts for supply to the cultivators at cheap rates. There will be three stations—one at Cuttack, one at Sambalpur and another at Pottangi, each in charge of an assistant Horticulturist. A Horticulturist who will carry out research on improvement of fruits and vegetables will be in charge of the scheme.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year will be required for establishing the section, after that it will continue as a permanent measure.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Horticulturist on Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—480—20 —560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three Assistant Horticulturists on Rs. 125—5—150—10 —300 each.

One Assistant Fruit Technologist on Rs. 125—5—150—10 —300.

One junior Assistant on Rs. 75—5—125

One Farm Manager on Rs. 125—9—170

11 Sub-overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

11 peons on Rs 10—1/5—14 each

One Head clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

Two junior clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Six Horticultural Inspectors on Rs. 125—9—170 each

66 Malis on Rs. 20—1—30 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Joint Publi

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of he first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a) Capital ..	4,02,000	..	..	..	..	4,02,000
b) Recurring	80,000	82,000	84,000	87,000	89,000	4,22,000
Total ..	4,82,000	82,000	84,000	87,000	89,000	8,24,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 3,000 is expected as eceipts from the three research stations during the first five years.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service ersonnel—Suitable ex-service men may be employed as Sub-verseers, clerks, malies and peons.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers—314

Unskilled labourers—579

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely o be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical ersonnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development ontemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years eriods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 57-A

1. Serial number of scheme—57-A

2. Name of scheme—Training in Fruit Technology at Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Lyallpur.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present system fruit cultivation in the Province is haphazard. A great deal improvement in this respect is expected as a result of the Post- Scheme No. 57—Organisation of the Horticultural section of Agriculture Department. So it is necessary to arrange instructing people in improved cultural methods, preservation fruits and manufacture of by-products. It is accordingly propo to train one student from the Province in these subjects at Indian Institute of Fruit Technology, Lyallpur. The propo training is of one year's course and begins from the 15th Ju The student to be deputed will be given stipend of Rs. 60 a mor besides a lump sum of Rs. 70 as travelling expenses both for forward and return journey to the institute. Governm will also bear tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 25 per month account of the student.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

Stipendiary will be selected by advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	To
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	2,0
Total ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	2,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Nil.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 58

1. Serial number of scheme—58

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of the Chemical section of the Agriculture Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Chemical section at present consists of an Agricultural Chemist on the scale of pay of Rs. 125—5—150—E. B.—10—300. He has no laboratory facilities. A well organised chemical section is essential for carrying out soil survey to determine the fertility of different types of soils and to devise proper grading and adequate manuring of soils. This section should also work on fodder, sugarcane and other economic crops and on different kinds of manure. It is therefore proposed to provide an Agricultural Chemist and a Biochemist in class II of Orissa Agricultural Service with necessary assistants and laboratory facilities. During the first year the Agricultural Chemist will start the work with one Laboratory Assistant and an attender and the construction of buildings and equipment of laboratory will be taken up. The full staff will be appointed in the second year when a well equipped laboratory will be available.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start from the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Biochemist on Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560

One Agricultural Chemist on Rs. 200—40/2—240—2 —560.

(The present post will be converted to a post in class II Orissa Agricultural Service)

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Senior Assistants on Rs. 125—5—150—10—250— 10—300 each.

Three Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 65—4/2—105 each

One Store-keeper on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

One Field assistant on Rs. 40—3—85

One Typist on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

The upper staff will be recruited through Public Servic Commission. As regards the lower staff the assistants will b appointed from among the candidates who will be sent for pos graduate training at Imperial Agricultural Research Institute an the other staff will be recruited direct.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	1,75,000	..	..	..	..	1,75,000
(b) Recurring	4,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	78,000
Total ..	1,79,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	2,53,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the returned service personnel may be appointed provided they have the requisite qualification.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Potentiometer, Calorimeters, Brigg's filtering apparatus, High speed centrifuge, clay separator, etc.

(b) locally—Fittings and furniture, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled ..	117
Unskilled ..	216

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 58-A

1. Serial number of scheme—58-A

2. Name of scheme—Soil survey for crop-planning

3. Brief description of the scheme—With a view to bringin about an improvement in the cultivation of different crops, variou schemes have been proposed to be undertaken during the post-wa period. Cultivation of different crops ought to be so planned as t yield the optimum results both in quality and in quantity. Cultiva tion of such crops which will give the best results under particula soil and climatic conditions should be encouraged on a large scale i those areas only. This pre-supposes the existence of a certain basi data regarding the soil characteristics in the different regions of th Province on which crop planning could be based. Up till now n attempts have been made in this direction and the data availabl are very meagre and inadequate for the purpose. It is, therefor proposed to take up a soil survey in the Province so as to determin the suitability or otherwise of different soils for different crop The scheme will work under the supervision of the Agricultur Chemist.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The work will be conducted und the guidance of the Agricultural Chemist of th department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three junior Chemists on a scale of Rs. 75—5—125 eac

Three Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

One Laboratory attendant on Rs. 15—1/2—20

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tot
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	13,0
(*b*) Recurring	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	34,0
Total ..	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	47,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned service personnel may be appointed as fieldmen and peons.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Chemicals, apparatus, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 59

1. Serial number of scheme—59

2. Name of scheme—Re-organisation of the Botanical Sectio

3. Brief description of the scheme—Crop improvement is on of the most important functions of the Agriculture Departmen which is performed by the Botanical section. In 1942 the post an Economic Botanist was sanctioned and the proposal to conver the Rice Research Station at Cuttack and the Sub-station a Berhampur as the Botanical Research Stations was accepted wit a nucleus staff consisting of one Senior Assistant Botanist and a Overseer at Cuttack and an Assistant Botanist and a Sardar a Berhampur. But this staff is inadequate. Problems of breedin high yielding strains in crops such as pulses and vegetables, winte cereals, millets, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, and fibre crops requir careful attention. To improve the crops and to enrich the Provinc the question of testing improved varieties of different food an cash crops from other provinces and countries under loca conditions and their introduction into this Province must be take up immediately. For this purpose it is essential that the Botanica Section should be properly organised and adequately staffed.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will sta in the first year and continue thereafter.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Economic Botanist for plant breeding o Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560.

One Economic Botanist for plant physiology o Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four senior assistants on Rs. 125—5—150—10—30 each.

Nine Overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 eac (starting pay 52)

Four laboratory assistants on Rs. 15—1—20 each

Four sub-overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

Four curers on Rs. 40—3—85 each

One head clerk on Rs. 75—5—100

One accountant on Rs. 60—2—70

Two typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

One store-keeper on Rs. 20—1—30

Four peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough eetimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	2,85,000	..	..	..	..	2,85,000
(b) Recurring	..	33,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	1,53,000
Total ..	2,85,000	33,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	4,38,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive but will show the way to cultivators to get higher yield from their crops.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some returned service personnel can be absorbed in the posts of sardars and curers with a little training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Oil engine and pump, shedding machines, etc.

(*b*) locally—Equipment and apparatus

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—210
Unskilled labour—387

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 60

1. Serial number of scheme—60

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of Mycological Section of the Agriculture Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to minimise loss from plant diseases it is proposed to establish a Provincial Mycological Laboratory and to equip it with qualified staff of Mycologist and assistants.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will take one year to establish the Laboratory after that it will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—There is already a whole-time Mycologist on Rs. 125—5—150—10—250—10—300. His pay will be raised to Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two scientific assistants on Rs. 125—5—150—10—250—10—300 each.

Two field assistants on Rs. 40—3—85 each

Three laboratory attendants on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each

One clerk and store-keeper on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Three peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E.B.—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,32,000	..	..	..	..	1,32,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	42,000
Total ..	1,32,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	1,74,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscope, sterilisers, incubators, frigidaires

(*b*) locally—Other apparatus

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled labourers— 90

Unskilled labourers—166

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

6

SCHEME No. 61

1. Serial number of scheme—61

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of the Entomological Section.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is estimated that the loss of stored grains and standing crops due to insects is very heavy and may be as much as 5 millon maunds annually. It is proposed to set up an Entomological laboratory and to provide adequate staff to conduct research and to devise methods of combating insect pests and protecting stored products.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year will be taken for organisation after which this will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Entomologist on Rs. 200—40—240—20—560

The present Entomologist will be appointed after he returns from foreign training.

One Biological Control Officer on Rs. 200—40/2—240—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two senior assistants on Rs. 125—5—150—10—300 each

Two field assistants on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each

One setter on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Two Laboratory attendants on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each

One senior artist on Rs. 85—3—130

One photographer on Rs. 50—2—80

One attendant on Rs. 15—1/2—20

Three peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E.B.—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion or with the help of the Public Service Commission. Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of he first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital ..	1,78,000	..	..	..	..	1,78,000
) Recurring	..	9,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	39,000
Total ..	1,78,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	2,17,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service rsonnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes, binocular miscroscopes, lenses, cork sheets, etc.

(*b*) locally—Sprayers, dusters, incubators, store boxes, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour	**.. ..**	**113**
Unskilled labour	**.. ..**	**208**

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical sonnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development templated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years iods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 62

1. Serial number of scheme—62

2. Name of scheme—Establishmeut of an Agricultural Engineering Section.

3. Brief description of the scheme—An Engineering sectio with adequate staff and fully equipped workshop is necessary fo the proper development of the Agricultural Department. This section would design and manufacture improved ploughs and other Agricultural implements and would advise on the use of tractors, power-pumping plants and power-operated cane-crushing mills. The section would also advise on bunding schemes, construction of irrigation tanks and reservoirs, sinking of tube wells and preparation of plans and estimates for miscellaneous irrigation projects.

4. Area of application—Whole province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It would take about two years to establish the section after which it would remain as a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Agricultural Engineer on Rs. 500—25—800

Two Assistant Agricultural Engineers on Rs. 190—15—355—10—425 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Six Engineering Overseers on Rs. 60—3—84—4—92—3—101—E. B.—3—140 (with a selection grade at Rs. 150) each

(2) One Tracer on Rs. 35—1—50

(3) One Estimator on Rs. 70—3—100

(4) One Draftsman on Rs. 50—2—70

(5) One Head clerk and accountant on Rs. 70—3—85

(6) Three Lower Division clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each.

(7) One Daftry on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E. B.—1/5—14

(8) Seven peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E. B.—1/5—14 each.

(9) One Choukidar on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E. B.—1/5—14

Workshop Establishment

(10) One Workshop Superintendent on Rs. 75—5—150

(11) Three mistris on Rs. 30—1—40 each

(12) One storekeeper on Rs. 60

(13) One Tractor-Driver on Rs. 52—4—124

(14) One Engine Driver on Rs. 40—1—50

(15) One Rock Driller on Rs. 52—4—124

(16) One Fitter on Rs. 80—4—120

(17) Four Well Borers on Rs. 17—1—28 each

(18) Two Surveyors on Rs. 40—4—60 each

(19) Six Well boring mates on Rs. 12—1—15 each

(20) One Cleaner on Rs. 25—1—30

Upper staff to be recruited through the Public Service Commis- and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital . .	2,18,000	30,000	15,000	10,000	. .	2,73,000
) Recurring	. .	44,000	35,000	37,000	38,000	1,54,000
Total . .	2,18,000	74,000	50,000	47,000	38,000	4,27,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive. After e third year about 10 to 15 thousand rupees per annum may be pected from the work done for the public.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service rsonnel—Some of the posts under the scheme will be available for turned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Agricultural machinery including engines, ctors and pumps, etc.

(*b*) locally—Tools and implements

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour —140

Unskilled labour—258

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 62-A

1. Serial number of scheme—62-A

2. Name of scheme—Maintaining agricultural implements in Government Farms for lending to cultivators on rent.

3. Brief description of the scheme—An average cultivator in Orissa hardly gets an opportunity for using improved agricultural implements which are so necessary for increased production. His financial resources being limited he cannot afford to maintain these implements. He has not also the necessary working knowledge of these implements. So to popularise the use of improved implements and to make them cheaply available to average cultivators, it is proposed to maintain a few implements of improved type in each of the district farms for lending out to the cultivators on hire system.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil. The Agricultural Engineer provided in the scheme. "Establishment of an Agricultural Engineering section" will remain in charge of the Scheme.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Drivers for cane mills on Rs. 40—1—50 each
Three Tractor-drivers on Rs. 52—4—124 each
Five Cleaners on Rs. 25—1—30 each

Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	26,000	33,000	..	..	..	59,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	96,000
Total ..	26,000	57,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	1,55,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will greatly benefit the Agriculturist. About Rs. 22,370 per year will be the receipt from hiring charges.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—The posts of drivers and cleaners may be filled up by returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Cane crushing engine, Tractors

(*b*) locally—Other tools and implements

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Ni

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 63

1. Serial number of scheme—63

2. Name of scheme—Multiplication of improved paddy seeds

3. Brief description of the scheme—Paddy is the staple crop in Orissa and the Department of Agriculture has evolved improved strains only of this crop. The use of improved paddy seeds in the cultivators' fields will give an increased yield of 20 per cent over the crop ordinarily grown by the cultivator. With this end in view, the Government of India have issued instructions to bring 1/3rd area of the total paddy crop under improved seeds. The necessary arrangements have been made under the Grow More Food scheme to distribute improved seeds among the cultivators on a subsidised basis. The seeds are at present procured through the Departmental Farms, Registered Seed Growers and ordinary cultivators. Except the seeds multiplied in the Departmental Farms, the purity of the seeds obtained from other sources cannot be guaranteed. This is mainly due to the fact that there are no special and trained staff to supervise cultivation and other operations conducted by the cultivators. The existing paddy seed multiplication scheme working under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been conceived on a very modest scale and owing to various reasons it had not been possible to achieve the target we had set ourselves in the past. It is, therefore, desirable that fresh seeds from the Seed Multiplication Farms and Registered Seed Growers should be given out every year to maintain the purity and quality of seeds.

It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a special staff for the work. The scheme will work under the guidance of an Assistant Director of Agriculture who will be assisted by 19 Agricultural Overseers to be appointed one in each subdivision. There will be six Sub-Overseers in charge of the six seed multiplication farms and one Fieldman in each police-station. It is also proposed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund to the " A " class Registered Seed Growers for maintaining the purity of seeds and Rs. 1-4-0 as premium per maund to " B " class Growers who will also have to undertake roguing and to carefully look after the harvesting and thrashing operation.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff—

Assistant Director of Agriculture on Rs. 200—40/2—360—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Senior clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

(2) Two Junior clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

(3) 153 Godown clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

(4) 306 Chaukidars on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(5) Nineteen Agricultural Overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each (Starting from Rs. 52 each).

(6) 153 Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

(7) Six Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

(8) Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be obtained by the Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	6,00,000	..	..	..	..	6,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	1,57,000	2,13,000	2,20,000	2,26,000	8,16,000
Total ..	6,00,000	1,57,000	2,13,000	2,20,000	2,26,000	14,16,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will give an increase of 20 per cent in production to the cultivators over normal yield.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned service personnel may be appointed to the posts of clerks, chaukidars and fieldmen.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Will be a continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 63-A

1. Serial number of scheme—63-A

2. Name of scheme—Increased production by the use of improved paddy seeds.

3. Brief description of the scheme—According to the recent instructions received from the Government of India, efforts should be made to cover 1/3rd if not 50 per cent of the entire area under paddy in the Province with improved seeds. With this end in view the seeds available from the Departmental Farms and Registered seed growers will be purchased for distribution as detailed below :—

Year	Farms	A Class growers	B Class growers	Total quantity to be purchased for distribution	Remarks
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1st year ..	5,600	40,000	..	45,600	
2nd year ..	5,600	56,000	4,00,000	4,61,600	
3rd year ..	5,600	56,000	5,60,000	5,61,600	
4th year ..	5,600	56,000	5,60,000	5,61,600	
5th year ..	5,600	56,000	5,60,000	5,61,600	
Total ..	28,000	2,64,000	20,80,000	21,92,000	

In the first five-year period the purchase of improved paddy seeds will be restricted to the Departmental Farms and the 'A' class growers and thereafter from the 'B' class growers, if necessary.

It is proposed to loan out the seeds to the cultivators on the basis of 20 per cent subsidy on the over-all cost and the balance of 80 per cent of the total expenditure will be recoverable at the end of the harvest every year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme will continue for some years till the target of covering 50 per cent of the total area under paddy with improved seeds is reached.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff— } The field staff proposed under Scheme No. 54 will undertake the work in addition to their work.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital (loan recoverable 80%)	3,65,000	4,93,000	4,93,000	4,93,000	4,93,000	23,37,000
(*b*) Recurring (Subsidy 20%)	91,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	5,83,000
Total ..	4,56,000	6,16,000	6,16,000	6,16,000	6,16,000	29,20,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—There will be an extra yield of about 2 maunds of paddy grain per acre. The capital of Rs. 23,37,000 is recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The existing area is expected to yield more without any additional labour or expenditure except those involved for the purchase of the improved seeds, to be loaned out to the cultivators.

SCHEME No. 63-B

1. Serial number of scheme—63-B

2. Name of scheme—Extension of area under pulses through ed distribution.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Province is deficit in lses particularly in the districts of Sambalpur, Ganjam and alasore. In order to make the Province self-sufficient and to ovide a well-balanced diet at the rate of 3 oz. of pulses per capita r day for the entire population, an extra area of 6,81,000 res is proposed to be brought under pulses within a period of ten ars out of which about half, i.e., about 3,00,000 acres may be vered in the first five years by seed distribution. The seeds are oposed to be loaned out on the basis of 20 per cent subsidy and e balance 80 per cent is chargeable to the cultivators which ll be recovered at the end of the harvest.

4. Area of application—All over the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} No additional staff is necessary. The existing propaganda staff of the Agriculture Department will take up the distribution work.

7. Rough estimates of costs at existing rates for each year of e first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital ..	2,52,000	2,52,000	2,52,000	2,52,000	2,52,000	12,60,000
) Recurring	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	3,15,000
Total ..	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	3,15,000	15,75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—There will be an extra increase f foodgrains at the rate of 6 mds. per every acre put under ulses. The sum of Rs. 12,60,000 is recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service ersonnel—The additional food will cater to the needs of the ncreased population and give them a well balanced diet. This will lso provide greater volume of employment to some of the ultivators.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Seeds will be purchased mainly within th province and a portion may be procured from other provinces.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—N

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is lik to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—For procurement of seeds from other Provinces.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—The scheme will have to be continued for a further peri of five years.

14. Any other remarks or information—There is only an ar of about 5,79,000 acres under pulses in the province with a tot production of about 34,72,000 mds. available both for consump tion and seeds. This is by no means adequate to supp the actual needs of the Province for the entire population. I order to make the province self-sufficient and allow the people well-balanced diet of 3 oz. per head per day, a total quantity o 75,59,000 mds. of pulses will be necessary including the requir ments for seeds. Thus there will be a deficit of 40,87,000 md requiring an extra area of 6,81,000 acres to be brought under puls within a period of 10 years. Past experience, shows that th distribution of these seeds will not be attractive, unless the transit storage and other incidential charges are met by Government.

SCHEME No. 63-C

1. Serial number of scheme—63-C

2. Name of scheme—Supply of oil-cake

3. Brief description of the scheme—Orissa soils are deficit in ogen content and need to be replenished every year for eased crop production. The cow-dung available is extremely lequate and a manure with high nitrogen content is absolutely essary for better results. The application of oil-cake partirly for potato, vegetables, and sugarcane has been found to be spensable and is quite popular. The proposed extension of area er wheat crop will also require adequate provision for manuring n oil-cake. Paddy manuring with oil-cake was until very ntly unknown in the Province, but is gradually getting popular a in the interior on account of the subsidised sale of oil-cake er the Grow More Food scheme.

Experiments conducted have definitely established the utility value of oil-cake as a manure. It increases the outturn of dy by 20 per cent which makes it profitable to use it. The ivators would extensively apply oil-cake to their sugarcane, ato and vegetable crop, but the chief obstacle is the nonilability and high price of the cakes.

In order to secure adequate supply of oil-cake to the cultiors of the Province at reasonable rates, it is proposed to sell 0 tons in each of the first two years at a total cost of 7,20,000 at the rate of Rs. 120 per ton. In the subsequent three rs of Post-war Planning, a total quantity of 2,500 tons will be ributed at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000.

Out of the 3,000 tons provided for in each of the first two rs of the post-war programme, it is proposed to allot a quantity ,000 tons in each of the years, exclusively for manuring paddy p and give 50 per cent subsidy and the remainder 2,000 tons crop other than paddy at 25 per cent subsidy. This is sidered necessary in order to meet the increasing demand for d due to the influx of population during the earlier part of the t-war period. From the second year onwards, no provision has n made for the distribution of oil-cake for paddy.

4. Area of application—Whole province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be tained—

(a) Upper staff—
(b) Lower staff—
} No additional staff is necessary. The existing propaganda staff of the Agricultural Department will take up the work.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Capital recoverable.	2,40,000	2,40,000	90,000	68,000	67,000	7,05,0
(*b*) Recurring Subsidy.	1,20,000	1,20,000	30,000	22,000	23,000	3,15,0
Total ..	3,60,000	3,60,000	1,20,000	90,000	90,000	10,20,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—During the first five-yea period an area of 18,000 acres of paddy, 9,000 acres of wheat, 14,8 acres of vegetables including potatoes and 14,830 acres of suga cane could be manured giving an extra yield of about 36,000 md of paddy, 18,000 mds. of wheat, 74,150 mds. of vegetables an 7,41,500 mds. of sugarcane. The capital of Rs. 7,05,000 recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—N

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—May be necessary for procuring oil-cake from outsid the Province.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—The scheme may not be required to be continued aft the completion of the fifth year.

14. Any other remarks or information—The subsidised sale oil-cake will allure the people to supply it extensively to their crop which will keep up the fertility and at the same time bring bette returns per unit area.

SCHEME No. 63-D

1. Serial number of scheme—63-D

2. Name of scheme—Green manuring of winter paddy crop

3. Brief description of the scheme—Orissa soil is greatly deficit in nitrogen content and needs to be replenished year after year. Cow-dung is generally burnt as fuel, particularly in the coastal areas, where there is dearth of firewood and very little is available for the crop. The poor yield of crops in Orissa is partly due to the non-availability and restricted use of manures.

Green-manuring is the cheapest form of manuring. For the paddy crop, in particular, under Orissa conditions, this has been found to give very good results. The green manured lands produce about 20 per cent more paddy over the lands not green manured.

As an inducement to the raiyats to use this form of manure it is proposed to distribute these green manure seeds at 25 per cent of the cost price, and the remainder 75 per cent may be treated as subsidy.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The distribution work which is already being done under the G. M. F. scheme will be carried on for at least ten years or more till after its use is sufficiently widespread in the interior.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	No additional staff is necessary. The propaganda staff of the Agricultural Department will take up the work.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital Recoverable at 25 per cent.	17,000	23,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	91,000
(*b*) Recurring Subsidy at 75 per cent.	51,000	68,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	2,75,000
Total ..	68,000	91,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	3,66,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Each acre of paddy land treated with manure will give an extra outturn of 2 maunds of paddy.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Dhanicha seeds will be imported for some time from Bengal or Assam till a scheme for multiplying green manure seeds is in operation in the Province.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes. For procuring Dhanicha seeds from Bengal or Assam.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is to be continued for at least a further period of five years after the completion of the first five years.

14. Any other remarks or information—The return is extremely profitable in consideration of the expenditure involved.

SCHEME NO. 63-E

1. Serial number of scheme—63-E

2. Name of scheme—Subsidised sale of Ammonium Sulphate.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The application of Ammonium Sulphate to rice crop is not common in Orissa nor would it ordinarily pay. In case, however, the cultivator could be pursuaded to apply this fertiliser to his winter rice crop at 1 md. per acre, it would result in an extra yield by about 2 mds. of paddy. Rainfall exceeds 50″ a year all over the Province and there are nearly 1¼ million acres under rice crop which are irrigated. At least this area could be profitably manured with Ammonium Sulphate but the prohibitive price is the main obstacle which stands in the way. The price of the fertiliser will almost be equal to the price of the increased yield at the present rate and no cultivator would be willing to manure his paddy crop unless a fairly high subsidy is given to him. The cultivators seem to have realised this year the manurial value of this fertiliser for paddy crop as a result of the distribution of 100 tons at half price.

It is proposed to distribute the manure to the extent of 1,000 tons valued at Rs. 3,00,000 every year exclusively for manuring the winter paddy crop. The fertiliser is proposed to be sold at 75 per cent of the cost price to the bona fide paddy growers and the balance of 25 per cent will be treated as subsidy.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The work can be immediately taken up and completed within a period of five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— (*b*) Lower staff—	The propaganda staff under the re-organisation of the Department will be able to take up the work of distribution.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	11,25,000
(*b*) Recurring	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	3,75,000
Total ..	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	15,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—For every acre manured with this fertiliser, there would be an additional production of about 2 mds. of paddy, i. e., an extra yield of 2,16,000 mds. of paddy is expected during this period.

The entire capital cost of Rs. 11,25,000 is refundable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—
(*b*) locally— } The entire requirement will have to be imported through the Imperial Chemical Industries,Ltd. until the Sindri factory (Behar) starts production.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—The help of the Central Government may be necessary to procure for us our requirement from the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—May not be required to be continued after the 5th year.

14. Any other remarks or information—The subsidised sale will be an inducement to the people to apply this fertiliser to their paddy crop.

SCHEME No. 63-F

1. Serial Number of scheme—63-F

2. Name of scheme—Provision of motor vans for distribution of seeds, manures and grafts to the cultivators.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The distribution of seeds, manures and grafts to the cultivators which will be carried out during the post-war period cannot be done as expeditiously as is required unless suitable arrangement for quick road transport is made. It has therefore been found necessary to provide in the Grow More Food schemes some Lease-Lend trucks for the purpose of distribution of seeds, manures, etc. It is proposed to maintain seven of the trucks after the termination of the Grow More Food scheme for distribution of seeds and manures during the post-war period. One of the trucks will remain in the Provincial Research Station and the remaining six in six district farms.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff—The Departmental staff will do the work.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Seven drivers on Rs. 50 per month each

Seven cleaners on Rs. 20 per month each

Lower staff will be recruited locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
(*a*) Capital ..	11,000	..	..	..	..	11,000
(*b*) Recurring	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	1,15,000
Total ..	34,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	1,26,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The drivers and cleaners may be appointed from among the returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital cost has been provided for the construction of seven garages at Rs. 1,500 each.

SCHEME No. 64

1. Serial number of scheme—64

2. Name of scheme—Tube well irrigation

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to instal each year nine deep tube wells in selected agricultural localities to enable a second crop to be grown on fields at present growing only a single crop. Each such tube well would deliver about 30 to 40 thousand gallons of water per hour and irrigate about 250 acres of land.

As electric power may not be available during the first five years of the working of the scheme the pumps will be operated by oil engines, the cost and maintenance of which have been provided for in the estimates.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff of the Agricultural Engineer

(*b*) Lower staff—

Thirty-six drivers on Rs. 40 each

Thirty-six cleaners on Rs. 12 each

Nine will be appointed in each year from the second year. Staff will be obtained by local recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,43,000	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,000	15,75,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	25,000	50,000	76,000	1,01,000	2,52,000
Total ..	2,43,000	3,58,000	3,83,000	4,09,000	4,34,000	18,27,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The cultivators will benefit by growing a second crop. From the 3rd year the scheme will yield an income to Government of Rs. 9,000 and in subsequent years it will gradually increase by about Rs. 4,500 a year.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Returned service personnel can be appointed both a drivers and cleaners.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Engines, pumps and tubes

(*b*) locally—Strainers

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour ..	100
Unskilled labour ..	200

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Probably for engines and pumps.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If the scheme proves sucessful it may be extended to other areas throughout the Province. If electric power becomes available the pumps may work by electricity instead of by oil engines.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 65

1. Serial number of scheme—65

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Provincial Research station.

3. Brief description of the scheme—A Central Research Station affording facilities for work on all the major economic crops of the Province and providing accommodation for specialists, such as Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Agricultural Engineer, Agricultural Chemist etc., is considered to be of prime importance in any scheme for Agricultural development. At present there is no such station and the Cuttack Agricultural farm where some researches are undertaken has no space for more research work which has been necessitated by the addition of the districts of Koraput and Ganjam and which will be necessary in the post-war period. It is therefore proposed to establish a Provincial Research station with an area of 500 acres and to locate it near the Agricultural College or School that may be started.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme. The station will start to function after one year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Director of Agricultur on Rs. 200—20—480—E. B.—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Farm Manager on Rs. 125—9—170
Ten Overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each
Eight Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each
Two Clerks—one on Rs. 60—2—70 and another on Rs. 30—2—50—E. B.—1—60.
Three Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
One Tractor driver on Rs. 52—4—124
One cleaner on Rs. 25—1—30
One chargeman on Rs. 75—5—125
Two mistries on Rs. 40—3—55 each
One driver and gasman on Rs. 40—3—85
One Khalasi on Rs. 15—1/2—20

Upper staff will be obtained through Public Service Commission and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	7,26,000	..	..	..	..	7,26,000
(b) Recurring	..	83,000	91,000	94,000	95,000	3,63,000
Total ..	7,26,000	83,000	91,000	94,000	95,000	10,89,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Government will get some income from crops grown.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The posts of sardars, driver, khalasi, mistries and peons will be filled up by returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Tractor, ploughs, disc harrows, cold crusher, harvestor, power chaff cutter, oil engine, etc.

(b) locally—Ploughs and hand tools, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—319
Unskilled labour—519

12. Whether the assistance of Centra Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 66

1. Serial number of scheme—66

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of District Experimental Farms

3. Brief description of the scheme—The results obtained at the Provincial Research stations will have to be tried out at the district farms before they can be safely recommended to the cultivators of each district for adoption. There are also specific problems of each district which can be studied and solved only in the district farms. For these purposes it is proposed that there should be five district farms of 100 acres each. During the first five years it is proposed to start one farm per year in the following order :—

(1) Ganjam
(2) Koraput
(3) Sambalpur
(4) Puri (Khurda)
(5) Balasore (Balia)

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years to establish all the farms

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Five Farm Managers on Rs. 125—9—170 each

Fifteen Overseers (including the three existing ones at Sambalpur, Khurda and Balia farms) on Rs. 40—3—85—E. B—5—125 each (with starting pay of Rs. 52 each.)

Five Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Ten Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

Five Fieldmen (including the existing three sardars at Sambalpur, Khurda and Balia farms) on Rs. 20—1—30 each.

Five peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be appointed by promotion from the existing staff nd by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,32,000	1,17,000	1,15,000	1,00,000	66,000	5,30,000
(*b*) Recurring..	22,000	43,000	62,000	78,000	88,000	2,93,000
Total ..	1,54,000	1,60,000	1,77,000	1,78,000	1,54,000	8,23,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It is estimated that there will eventually be a yield to Government of Rs. 100 per acre per annum or Rs. 36,000 per annum in all.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel may be employed as clerks and peons.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Planet Junior hoe, ridging plough, peg-tooth harrow, spring tyred harrow, zig-zag harrow.

(*b*) locally—Ploughs and hand tools

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—307

Unskilled labour—568

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—In the second five-year period it is contemplated to establish experimental farms in each outlying subdivision and probably in smaller areas such as taluks.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 66-A

1. Serial number of scheme—66-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of model agricultural farms in the agency tracts of the Province.

3. Brief description of the scheme—With a view to improving the economic condition of the aborigines in the agency tracts and to train them in the improved methods of cultivation, and use of improved manure, seeds and appliances, it is proposed to establish two model agricultural farms in the typical agency tracts of the Province. Each farm will contain an area of 40 acres and will deal with fruits and grafts in addition to the usual agricultural operations to be carried out therein. It will serve as a principal teaching station for the people around there.

4. Area of application—The agency tracts of the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be established in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Agricultural Overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—125 each (starting Rs. 52).

Two Agricultural Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each.

Two Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

The staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	88,000	..	..	..	..	88,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	66,000
Total ..	90,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	1,54,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—There will eventually be an yield to Government at the rate of Rs. 100 per acre per annum.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel may be employed as fieldmen.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Planet junior hoe, ridging plouph, peg-tooth harrow, spring tyred harrow, pumps, motes.

(*b*) locally—Ploughs and hand tools

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 66-B

1. Serial number of scheme—66-B

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of subsidised farms

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to test the economy and efficiency of improved method of agriculture in the cultivator's field it is proposed to start a number of subsidised farms at various centres of the Province. These farms will be run by individual cultivators under departmental supervision and guidance. The department will pay for the expert staff only. These farms will serve as centres of demonstration of different improved methods of agriculture.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Supervisor on Rs. 125—9—170

Twenty-four Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each (8 in the 1st year, 16 more in the 2nd year)

One Peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

Staff will be appointed by promotion from the existing staff or will be recruited locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates or each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	6,000	10,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	63,000
Total ..	6,000	10,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	63,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 67

1. Serial number of scheme—67

2. Name of scheme—Increased production of wheat by distribution of seeds

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to meet a portion of the deficit of wheat and wheat-products in the Province it is proposed to bring an extra area of only 10,000 acres under wheat in ten years out of which 5,000 acres may be covered through seed distribution under the five-year plan.

The seeds are proposed to be loaned out to the cultivators at cost price and the transport, storage and other incidental charges together with the losses which are likely to come to 20 per cent of the all-in-cost price will be given as subsidy. The balance 80 per cent of the expenditure will be fully recoverable at the end of the harvest every year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The work would be taken up immediately and continue for some years to make the Province self-sufficient in wheat and wheat products.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} The propaganda staff of the Agricultural Department will take up the work.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital (Loan recoverable 80 per cent)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	80,000
(*b*) Recurring 20 per cent	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Total ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The proposed 5,000 acres under wheat will give an additional supply of about 30,000 maunds of food-grains at six maunds per acre.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be a continuous one for some years.

14. Any other remarks or information—The Province is deficit in wheat and annually imports about 200,000 maunds of wheat and wheat-products. In order to make the Province self-sufficient and allow a well balanced diet to every individual a very large area will have to be brought under cultivation but for the present import of 200,000 maunds might be stopped by bringing an area of 30,000 acres in addition to 6,000 acres already under wheat.

It was contemplated to distribute improved pusa wheat during the current year, for which there is a provision of Rs. 60,000 in 1945-46. Government desired that no subsidy by way of transit and other incidental charges should be given in the distribution of wheat seeds, and that the entire cost is chargeable to the cultivators. When the transit and other charges are included in the cost price of the imported wheat seeds from Bihar, it becomes prohibitive. It has therefore been proposed that there should be a subsidy of at least 20 per cent attached to the distribution of wheat seeds to meet transit and other incidental charges.

SCHEME No. 68

1. Serial number of scheme—68

2. Name of scheme—Control of crop and store pests and diseases.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Insect pests and diseases take a heavy toll of crops in the field and grains in the store. It is proposed to set up an organisation with one Overseer and two fieldmen in each district who will form a more or less mobile unit for controlling crop and store pests and also educate cultivators in the methods of dealing with pests and diseases. The staff will be trained in entomology and mycology. Fumigation chambers and godowns will be provided in each of the districts.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The construction work will be taken up in five districts in the first year and in the remaining one district in the second year. Actual working of the scheme will commence in five districts in the second year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The work of supervision will be done by the Entomologist and the Mycologist.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six overseers on Rs. 40—3—85—5—125 each

Twelve fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Overseers will be recruited from B. Sc., students in Mycology and Entomology

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	57,000	11,000	..	..	..	68,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	9,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	44,000
Total ..	57,000	20,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	1,12,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Heavy annual loss of crop and grains will be prevented.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 69

1. Serial number of scheme—69

2. Name of scheme—Extension of area under oil-seeds.

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to meet a portion of the deficit of vegetable oils in the Province and to make oil-cake easily and cheaply available to the cultivators, it is proposed to bring an extra area of about 50,000 acres under oil-seeds, within a period of 5 years, i.e., at the rate of 10,000 acres every year, through seed distribution. The seeds are proposed to be loaned out at a subsidy of 20 per cent on the over-all-cost and the balance of 80 per cent is chargeable to the cultivators, which will be realised after the end of the harvest.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The work can be immediately taken up and completed within a period of five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} The propaganda staff under the re-organisation of the Agriculture Department will take up the work.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital (loans recoverable 80 per cent).	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
(*b*) Recurring (subsidy).	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,25,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—There will be an extra production of about 1,00,000 mds. of oil seeds, in a year valued at about Rs. 10,00,000 out of which Rs. 1,00,000 may be the expenditure due to cultivation and the cost of seeds. The cultivators will also get cheap oil-cakes for manuring their crops which are now being imported from outside. Rs. 100,000 is recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Improved varieties of groundnut seeds may be imported from Madras, Central Provinces or Bihar.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—For procurement of improved seeds.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—A further area of at least 50,000 acres will be required to be brought under oil-seeds during the subsequent five years in order to stop the present import of oil-seeds as noted below.

14. Any other remarks or information—The production of vegetable fat is only 19·9 per cent or roughly 1/5th of the total oil requirement at 2 oz. per adult per day. An extra quantity of 38,49,000 mds. of oil will be necessary, requiring a total area of 16,03,750 acres under oil-seeds at 2·4 mds. of oil per acre. This will, be a very big project. For the present we may try to stop the import of 2,13,800 mds. of oil by bringing about 1,00,000 acres of extra land under oil-seeds, within a period of 10 years.

SCHEME No. 70

1. Serial number of scheme—70

2. Name of scheme—Tree planting for fruits and fuel

3. Brief description of the scheme—For want of fuel in the villages, cultivators burn cow-dung which can be profitably used as manure. It is proposed to extablish nurseries in the district farms for raising 1,00,000 seedlings of quick growing trees every year. These will be supplied free to the cultivators for planting so that in a few years' time there will be enough fuel available in the villages and cow-dung will be released for use only as manure. Such trees will also be planted in large numbers by the road sides and canal embankments.

On the results obtained in the experimental farms provided under the scheme " Organisation of the Horticulture Section " 1,00,000 seedlings of high yielding and better quality fruit trees will be grown in the District Farms and they will be made available to people who want to plant fruit trees all over the Province. The staff of the Agriculture Department will look after the planting of the trees and advise people how to take care of the plants.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} The distribution of seedling will be undertaken by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000
Total ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will be productive of more fuel for village use. A large quantity of fruits will also be produced.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nuture of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 71

1. Serial number of scheme—71

2. Name of scheme – Scheme for improvement and extension of sugarcane cultivation and improvement of gur manufacture in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Province is deficit in respect of sugar and gur. About 200,000 mds. of sugar and 100,000 mds. gur are imported annually. In order to stop this import and to make the Province self-sufficient in respect of sugar and gur it is necessary to produce an additional quantity of about 5,000, 000 mds. of cane. For this an additional area of about 10,000 acres will have to be brought under this crop.

It has been experimented that some of the improved varieties like C. O. 421 and C. O. 213 are not only high yielding but have sucrose percentage higher than the local existing varieties. The local varieties therefore need replacement by improved varieties.

It is proposed to start multiplication of improved sugarcane seeds at 5 centres in the Province so that sufficient quantities of seeds will be available for extension of the area and for substitution of the existing local varieties. Seeds and manure will be supplied to the cultivators at 25 per cent subsidy and the balance 75 per cent will be recovered at the time of harvest. There will be one agricultural sub-overseer and four fieldmen at each centre to advise the cultivators on mproved cultural methods and for demonstration on cultivators' land. It is proposed to distribute improved seeds and manure for 15,500 acres during five years, i.e., first year 500, second year 1,000, third year 2,000, fourth year 4,000 and fifth year 8,000 acres. Each centre will have one pair of bullocks and improved implements on cane cultivation and gur manufacture, for demonstration to cultivators.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue for five years.

6. Details o˙ staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Five Sub-overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

20 Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

The staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	50,000	90,000	1,80,000	3,60,000	7,20,000	14,00,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	28,000	44,000	74,000	1,34,000	2,55,000	5,35,000
Total ..	78,000	1,34,000	2,54,000	4,94,000	9,75,000	19,35,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will be productive to the cultivators by increasing the area under cane and in raising the sucrose content of cane. From the capital expenditure a sum of Rs. 13,95,000 is recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from —

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14 Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 72

1. Serial number of scheme—72

2. Name of scheme—Extension of area under vegetables

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Province is deficit in vegetables. The total production is inadequate to cater to the minimum demand of the population, and to give them a well balanced ration of 10 oz. of non-leafy and leafy vegetables per capita per day. The Province imports to the extent of 100,000 maunds of green vegetables every year. One of the main difficulties for extension of area under English vegetables is the non-availability of seeds in the Province, which have to be imported. The average cultivator who is illiterate does not know the source from which he had to import the seeds. Moreover, the prices are generally high and are beyond the means of the poor cultivators. Most of them have facilities and could grow these vegetables provided the seeds are secured for them at reasonable rates.

It is proposed to distribute vegetable seeds worth Rs. 50,000 to cover about an area of 5,000 acres every year for a period of five years. The seeds will be sold on a basis of 10 per cent subsidy and the remainder 90 per cent of the expenditure will be recovered from sale-proceeds of vegetables.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme may be immediately taken up and continued for a period of at least five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	No additional staff is necessary. The work will be managed by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital Recoverable 90%	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	2,25,000
(*b*) Recurring Subsidy 10%	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—There will be an extra yield of about 50 maunds for every acre put under vegetables. The capital cost of Rs. 2,25,000 is entirely recoverable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The additional quantity of vegetables will be available for consumption and its cultivation would provide employment to some as a spare time occupation.

10. Nature of plant,equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad
(b) locally

} Almost the entire quantity of seeds will have to be imported both from within and outside India, until a nursery to raise some of these seeds within the Province is in operation.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—The help of the Government of India may be necessary to secure these seeds from abroad.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Till the cultivators have their own arrangement for seeds, it will be necessary to continue the scheme for some years.

14. Any other remarks or information—The scheme is intended to make adequate supply of vegetables available to the public at cheap rates which may in the long run improve the health and strength of the population.

SCHEME No. 73

1. Serial number of scheme—73

2. Name of scheme—Scheme for developing bee-keeping industry.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is good scope for the cultivators of Orissa to take up bee-keeping and sale of honey. It is proposed to establish two bee farms of one acre each where expert advice will be available to the public. The staff of the bee farms will also educate the field staff of the Agriculture Department in bee-keeping so that they may pass on the information to the villagers. The Entomologist of the Agriculture Department will direct the work. The cost of training the staff has been provided in the scheme itself.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will thereafter be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the field staff provided under the reorganisation of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

Two fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

The staff will be recruited direct and will be sent for training for which provision has been made in the scheme.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	15,000	5,000	..	..	..	20,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	10,000
Total ..	16,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The annual income to Government will be about Rs. 1,500 as sale-proceeds of about 1,000 lbs. of honey. The scheme will help the cultivator to add to his income by selling honey.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger scheme Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developm contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 75

1. Serial number of scheme—75

2. Name of scheme—Barge irrigation

3. Brief description of the scheme—This is supplementary to tube-well irrigation scheme. In the coastal areas the rivers d streams contain an abundant supply of water up to a distance about twenty miles from the coast and this can be cheaply lifted means of power pumping units placed on barges which can ve up or down streams according to requirement. A unit will nsist of a ten to twelve B. H. P. engine and a centrifugal pump ich will be capable of delivering 45,000 gallons of water per hour. is proposed to set up eight such units in the first year and four in h of the second and third years. The number may be increased bsequently if the experiment proves successful. As a result of s irrigation, areas at present only single cropped can easily w a second crop.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the t year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be tained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be made by the staff provided under the scheme for the reorganisation of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Sixteen drivers on Rs. 40 each

Sixteen assistant drivers on Rs. 30 each

One Engineering Overseer on Rs. 60—5—120—10/2—180.

One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of s first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ..	96,000	48,000	48,000	..	..	1,92,000
Recurring ..	..	39,000	57,000	76,000	77,000	2,49,000
Total ..	96,000	87,000	1,05,000	76,000	77,000	4,41,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—About 2,000 acres would be double cropped every year and bring additional income to the cultivators. Out of water cess the scheme will yield about Rs. 4,000 in the fourth year and Rs. 8,000 per annum from the fifth year.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The drivers and the assistant drivers may be recruited from amongst returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Engines and pumps

(*b*) locally—Tents, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If the experiments are successful the scheme will be continued and the units increased.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil.

SCHEME No. 76

1. Serial number of scheme—76

2. Name of scheme—Improvement in agricultural marketing

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to bring bout all round improvement of agriculture in the post-war period. imilar improvements are also contemplated in respect of animal usbandry and fishery. The present agricultural marketing rganisation which deals with the products of these three industries ill not be able to cope with the increased work during the post-ar period. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the organisaion, which has now one senior Marketing Officer, two junior arketing Officers, three clerks and four peons. The existing staff ost Rs. 16,000 annually. Allowance has been made for this and nly the extra cost has been shown in item 7 below.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will be a ontinuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One senior Marketing Officer on Rs. 300—10—400

Two junior Marketing Officers on Rs. 150—10—300 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Head Clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

Three clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Five peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited with the help of the Joint Public Service Commission and the lower staff appointed directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the st five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recurring	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	21,000
Total ..	3,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	21,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will not be directly productive.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel with requisite qualification will be eligible for appointment.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The staff will be increased in future according to necessity.

14. Any other remarks or information—No provision for buildings has been made as it cannot be foreseen what accommodation will be necessary when the full staff required for the organisation is appointed.

SCHEME No. 76-A

1. Serial number of scheme—76-A

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of Agricultural Statistics

3. Brief description of the scheme—Increased necessity is being felt day by day to collect reliable statistics relating to agriculture such as the acreage under the staple crops and their estimated outturn in view of the food shortage under which occasions frequently arise for a proper distribution of foodstuffs among different provinces. There is no special staff in Orissa except in the plains area of the Ganjam district to collect accurate agricultural statistics. As such a temporary organisation has been set up at the instance of the Government of India to collect only agricultural statistics. The cost is being shared by the Central and Provincial Governments in the proportion of 2 : 1. The Central Government have expressed the view that in future it should be the duty of the Provincial Government to bear the entire cost. The Government of Orissa are considering a scheme to introduce the system of village officers as in the plains area of the district of Ganjam, in tracts where they are not existing at present and to increase the Land Records staff in Sambalpur. These will take some time to materialise and in that event the village officers will be able to collect reliable agricultural statistics. Meanwhile it is essential that there should be provision in the post-war period to collect reliable agricultural statistics. The present scheme has therefore been prepared.

4. Area of application—The whole Province except the plains area of the Ganjam district

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years or till the introduction of the system of village officers in the Province whichever is earlier.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

1 Provincial Statistical Officer (Deputy Collector) on Rs. 305 per month plus a special pay of 20 per cent of pay.

6 District Statistical Officers of the rank of Assistant Settlement Officers on Rs. 125 per month each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

6 Deputy District Statistical Officers on Rs. 70 per month each.

56 Inspectors on Rs. 60 per month each

432 Amins on Rs. 30 per month each

488 Chainmen on Rs. 10 per month each

14 Peons (2 peons on Rs. 12 per month each and the remaining 12 on Rs. 10 per month each)

8 Lower Division clerks (2 on Rs. 30—2—70 and 6 o Rs. 30—2—50—1—60) each

6 Upper division clerks on Rs. 70—3—85 each

The above staff has already been employed under the schem which is being worked at present and will be available for thi scheme.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year o the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	24,85,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	4,97,000	24,85,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel--Suitable ex-service men can be employed.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel--No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in suceeding five years periods—If the scheme for introduction of village officers system materialises there will be no necessity for this scheme for improvement of agricultural statistics. Otherwise continuance of this scheme will depend on the requirements of correct agricultural statistics after the five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 77

1. Serial number of scheme—77

2. Name of scheme—Composting of forest and farm wastes

3. Brief description of the scheme—Composting instruction will be given to the villagers by the propaganda staff of the Agriculture Department. The work will be directed by two compost overseers, one for farm yard wastes and the other for miscellaneous wastes.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two compost overseers on Rs. 40—3—95—5—125 each (starting by Rs. 52.)

Two compost mistries on Rs. 30—2—40 each

Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be recruited by local advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	22,000
Total ..	14,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	32,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive. The yield from villagers' fields will improve as a result of the instruction in the use of compost.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater forr eturned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 78

1. Serial number of scheme—78

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of special research stations for areas affected by flood.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Floods are of annual occurrence in Orissa. The coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri are generally affected almost every year. A large area, sometimes as much as 7 to 8 lakhs of acres of paddy land are affected and the crop is either damaged or washed away. Some attempts have been made in the past by the Agriculture Department to evolve suitable flood-resistant varieties of paddy. As a result of this research two suitable varieties of late paddy have been evolved. There are, however, no early varieties of flood-resistant paddy and experiments have not been conducted on any other crops. In order to put this research on an organised basis, it is proposed to start two research stations—one at Brahamagiri in Puri district and the other at Bhograi in Balasore district, at the first instance, where the result obtained can be tested under natural conditions.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two junior assistants on Rs. 75—5—125 each

Four sub-overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each

Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The junior assistants will be recruited from amongst the students trained at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	77,000	..	..	..	..	77,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	63,000
Total ..	89,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	1,40,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme is expected to lead to greatly increased yield of paddy crop in flood-affected areas.

9. Extent to which the scheme will càter for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Apparatus and implements.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 79

1. Serial Number of scheme—79

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of special research stations for Saline affected areas.

3. Brief description of the scheme—In the coastal districts of Orissa about 2 to 4 lakh acres of cultivated lands lie within the zone affected by saline water. Some research has already been carried out in evolving salt-resistant strains of a late variety of paddy. Further research under natural conditions is necessary for evolving early and medium varieties of paddy and of other crops suitable for these areas. It is proposed to start two research stations one in district of Balasore and another at Balugaon in the Chilka lake basin.

4. Area of application—The coastal districts.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started from the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

The second Economic Botanist (Plant Physiologist) will be in charge of the scheme.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Junior Assistants on Rs. 75—5—125 each.

Four Sub-Overseers on Rs. 40—2—60—1—70 each.

Two Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

The posts of Junior Assistants and Sub-Overseers will be filled up by trained candidates.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	Ist year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	74,000	..	..	..	..	74,000
(b) Recurring	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	49,000
Total ..	83,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,23,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—To the extent of Rs. 3,000 annually from the sale of seeds.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Implements, apparatus

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes

Skilled labour—35

Unskilled labour—64

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or techni personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five y periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil.

SCHEME No. 80

1. Serial number of scheme—80

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of cocoanut cultivation in issa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish ocoanut research station at Satyabadi to investigate the possi- ities of improving the present system of cultivation and manuring d to evolve early maturing prolific varieties of cocoanut. The ssibility of evolving cheap machinery for extraction of oil will o be investigated.

4. Area of application—Coastal districts viz., Puri, Balasore, ttack, and Ganjam.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in e first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be tained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Agriculture Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Senior Assistant Botanist on Rs. 125—5—150—10—300.

One graduate overseer on Rs. 40—3—55—3—85 starting at Rs. 52.

One Sardar on Rs. 20—1—30.

An experienced Agricultural Graduate will be sent for training nder Oil-seed Specialist, Madras, at Coimbatore for the Senior ssistant Botanist's post and the other staff will be recruited ocally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of he first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital ..	48,000	..	..	..	..	48,000
) Recurring	..	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	49,000
Total ..	48,000	12,005	12,000	12,000	13,000	97,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per annum s expected to be realised as sale-proceeds of cocoanut seedlings from he third year.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Nil.

10. Natur of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larg schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely t be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developm contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Cocoanut grows plentifully in Puri district. The Puri farm was originally started for th purpose of evolving early maturing and prolific varieties and acclimatising imported varieties from Cochin, Ceylon and other place The farm was, however, placed right on the coast where there i sand for a considerable depth. The experiment has therefor proved a failure and it is now proposed to shift the farm t Satyabadi where cocoanut cultivation is carried on a commercia scale. There is a large export trade in cocoanuts from this area Inspite of the extensive cultivation of cocoanuts the Province still imports large quantities of cocoanut oil, If inexpensive machinery can be devised for extraction of oil, a profitable local industry ca be set up.

SCHEME No. 81

1. Serial number of scheme—81

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of Orissa School of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed that an Orissa Veterinary School be established to conduct three types of courses, viz.—

(*a*) a three years' course after Matriculation leading to a Government diploma in Veterinary Science;

(*b*) a one year's course after the Middle English stage for stockmen; and

(*c*) short courses in various cottage animal industries, e.g., dairying, sheep husbandry, poultry and eggs, etc.

The School will admit students up to a maximum of 30 in each of the first two courses and a maximum of 20 for each short course. The School will cater to the needs not only of British Orissa, but also of the numerous neighbouring States.

For the sake of economy it is proposed to locate the Veterinary School adjacent to the Agricultural School so that a common hostel, playgrounds, gymnasium, gas plant, water-supply, library, etc., may be used by both the Schools and the staff and laboratories for the following subjects may also be shared by them by suitably arranging the time table :—

At Vaterinary School	*At Agricultural School*
(1) Animal Nutrition	(7) Chemistry
(2) Genetics	(8) Botany
(3) Zoology	(9) Entomology
(4) Veterinary Hygiene	(10) Physics
(5) Dairying	(11) Farm accounting and statistics.
(6) Bacteriology	

The same laboratories can be used for 1 and 7, 2 and 8 and 3 and 9.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will take two years to establish the School after which the scheme will be a continuing one.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) One Principal and Lecturer in Medicine on Rs. 600—40—1,000.

(2) Six Lecturers on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 each.

(3) Seven Assistant Lecturers on Rs. 120—10—250 each.

(4) One Hospital Surgeon on Rs. 120—10—250.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Four demonstrators on Rs. 75—5—150 each.

(2) Three laboratory assistants on Rs. 40—2—80 each.

(3) One compounder on Rs. 30—2—50.

(4) Ten laboratory assistants on Rs. 40—2—80 each.

(5) Twelve peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

(6) Ten menials on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

(7) One riding and sports instructor on Rs. 30—2—50.

(8) One gas plant mistri on Rs. 30—2—50.

(9) One shoeing smith on Rs. 30—2—50.

(10) One artist photographer on Rs. 40—3—70.

(11) One Head clerk on Rs. 75—5—100.

(12) One accounts clerk on Rs. 60—2—70.

(13) One typist-cum-despatcher on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60.

(14) One librarian on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60.

(15) One Store-keeper on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60.

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission from amongst the Indian M. R. C. V. S. released from the army. Suitable Oriya candidates trained in the U. K. will replace them gradually. The lower staff will be appointed by local recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,00,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	5,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	50,000	54,000	58,000	1,62,000
Total ..	3,00,000	2,00,000	50,000	54,000	58,000	6,62,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive. A small amount will be realised by way of fees. There will also be a saving of the amounts at present spent in deputing candidates from Orissa to other provinces for training except for those to be sent for the 5 years' degree course to Madras Veterinary College.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitable ex-service men will be employed.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Gas plant, Microscopes, Anatomical models, X-ray apparatus, Carcass-revolving machines, Operation table, etc.

(*b*) locally—Laboratory and hospital fittings, apparatus, chemicals, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers—234

Unskilled labourers—432

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The School may be raised to the status of a College with 5 years' degree (B. V. Sc.) course.

14. Any other remarks or information—It is presumed that it will take two years for completion of the school buildings and for fitting them up with the necessary apparatus and accordingly no recurring expenditure has been shown for the staff during the first and second years. It is expected that there will be a heavy demand for Veterinary diploma holders and for trained stockmen with the opening up of more veterinary dispensaries and livestock breeding farms, etc., in the post-war years.

SCHEME No. 82

1. Serial number of scheme—82

2. Name of scheme—Reorganisation of the Civil Veterinary Department in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to cope with the great expansion of work involved in the schemes of post-war development, besides the eight schemes already sanctioned or to be sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of India, it is necessary that the Department should be reorganised by providing sufficient number of additional supervisory and expert staff. The subordinate technical staff has been provided under separate schemes. For proper guidance, control and administration of the Department it is necessary that a whole-time Director of Veterinary Services should be appointed in place of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services. He will be assisted by an Assistant Director of Veterinary Services at the headquarters who will also be in charge of the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory. There should be one District Veterinary Officer in each of the six districts, each in class II service. For the investigation and control of diseases the staff provided under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research schemes, viz., Veterinary Investigation Officer, Orissa, Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry) and Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Sheep and Goats) assisted by the field staff seem to be adequate and the Orissa Veterinary Serum and Vaccine Institute sanctioned by the Provincial Government to be under the charge of a Superintendent in class II service assisted by two Research Assistants will supply the necessary biological products for prophylaxis and control. For the development of livestock and livestock industries which form the most important part of the post-war animal husbandry development in this Province it is necessary to have a Livestock Development Officer who should be an animal Geneticist in class I service assisted by an Animal Nutrition Expert and a Dairy Development Officer each in class II service. For the development of poultry, sheep, and goats, he will get the necessary assistance from the respective Departmental Officers provided under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research schemes. The establishment of an Animal Husbandry Bureau with an officer in charge in class II service assisted by a Statistician and a publication assistant is also urgently needed for the collection of statistical data on the various aspects of livestock and their products, preparation of popular leaflets and bulletins for propaganda purposes, and to act as a clearing house for all sorts of information required by the public on animal husbandry matters.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

Upper staff—

One Director of Veterinary Services on Rs. 1,000—50—1,500

One Assistant Director of Veterinary Services on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 (E. B. at Rs. 480).

Six District Veterinary Officers on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 (E. B. at Rs. 480) each.

One Livestock Development Officer on Rs. 300—20—440—40/2—560—40—1,000 (E.B. at Rs. 560).

One Dairy Development Officer on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 (E. B. at Rs. 480).

One Animal Nutrition Expert on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 (E. B. at Rs. 480).

One officer in charge of Animal Husbandry Bureau on Rs. 200—20—480 20—560 (E. B. at Rs. 480).

Lower staff—

(1) Office of the Director of Veterinary Services—

One Superintendent on Rs. 180—10—230

One Head Assistant on Rs. 145—5—160

Four U. D. Grade I, Assistants on Rs. 90—5—140 each

Five U. D. Grade II, Assistants on Rs. 65—2—85 each

Six Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 35—2—65 each

Three Typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

Steno. allowance Rs. 40

One Research Assistant on Rs. 55, 55—2—85—3—100 with an initial pay of Rs. 75 and special pay at the rate of 25 per cent of the basic pay.

One Staff V. A. S. on Rs. 55, 55—2—85—3—100 with an initial pay of Rs. 75 and special pay at the rate of 25 per cent of the basic pay.

One Jamadar Orderly on Rs. 15—1/2—18

One Daftry on Rs. 15—1/2—18

Four Orderlies on Rs. 12—1/4—14—1/6—15 each

Four Office peons on Rs. 12—1/4—14—1/6—15 each

One Record supplier on Rs. 15—1/2—20

One Laboratory attender on Rs. 12—1/2—20

(2) Animal Husbandry Bureau—

One Statistician on Rs. 150—10—250

One Publication assistant on Rs. 150—10—250

One Head clerk on Rs. 75—5—100

Two Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Three Orderly and peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(3) Livestock Section—

One Head clerk on Rs.75—5—100

Three Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Six Peon and orderlies on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(4) District Veterinary Office—

Six Head clerks on Rs. 75—5—100 each

Six Accounts clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each

Six Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60—each

Eighteen Peons and orderlies on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	40,000	..	..	..	..	40,000
(*b*) Recurring	91,000	96,000	1,01,000	1,06,000	1,12,000	5,06,000
Total ..	1,31,000	96,000	1,01,000	1,06,000	1,12,000	5,46,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 82-A

1. Serial number of scheme—82-A

2. Name of scheme—Appointment of a Senior Livestock Marketing Officer

3. Brief description of the scheme—At the last meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Hyderabad-Deccan during January-February 1945 it was decided that either each province may have an independent Marketing Department with Agriculture and Livestock Sections or a separate Senior Marketing Officer for livestock and livestock-products may be attached to each Provincial Animal Husbandry Department so as to deal with the subject more effectively from Animal Husbandry point of view. It is of utmost importance and great urgency to have the necessary data collected in regard to the present position of our livestock and livestock-products, i.e., wool, milk and milk-products, hides and skins, poultry and eggs, meat, fish, etc., their export and import and the existing marketing facilities so that our further plans in regard to their development may be prepared more accurately and we may be able to judge the progress made from year to year. It is also necessary that the marketing facilities may be developed simultaneously so that the improved products which will be graded in quality basis may be sold to the advantage of both the producers and consumers.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Senior Livestock Marketing Officer on Rs. 200—20—480—(E.B.)—20—560

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six District Livestock Inspectors on Rs. 100—5—110—6—140—(E.B.)—6—170 each

One head clerk on Rs. 75—5—100

Two clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Nine orderly peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be recruited through the Joint Public Service Commission. Lower staff will be recruited by the Director of Veterinary Services by local advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,000	..	..	..	..	4,000
(*b*) Recurring	19,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	1,01,000
Total ..	23,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	1,05,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 83

1. Serial number of scheme—83

2. Name of scheme—Training of Orissa candidates at the Bihar and Madras Veterinary Colleges.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is expected that two years will elapse before the Orissa Veterinary College can be established. During these years it is proposed to depute candidates of the qualification of I.Sc. to the Bihar Veterinary College and the Madras Veterinary College for veterinary training. Ten candidates will be sent in each year to Bihar for the Diploma course and ten in each year to Madras for the Degree course.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Seven years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	17,000	38,000	39,000	31,000	22,000	1,47,000
Total ..	17,000	38,000	39,000	31,000	22,000	1,47,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 84

1. Serial number of scheme—84

2. Name of scheme—Higher training abroad in animal husbandry.

3. Brief description of the scheme—During the period of five years it is proposed to depute ten Orissa candidates for training abroad as follows :—

First year—One for Animal Genetics (two years, Edinburgh) one for M. R. C. V. S. (five years, London).

Second year—One for Animal Pathology (two years, Cambridge), two for M.R C.V.S. (five years, London).

Third year—One for Poultry (two years, Newport), one for Dairying (two years, Reading).

Fourth year—One for M.R.C.V.S. (five years, London), one for Animal Nutrition (two years, Aberdeen).

Fifth year—One for M.R.C.V.S. course (five years, London).

The candidates for deputation will be selected by the Joint Public Service Commission.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Ten years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Capital..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	8,000	22,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	1,25,000
Total ..	8,000	22,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	1,25,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes —Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 85

1. Serial number of scheme—85

2. Name of scheme—Post-graduate training of candidates from Orissa at the Central Research Institutes

3. Brief description of the scheme—During the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th years it is proposed to depute each year two Orissa candidates instead of one as at present for the Advanced Animal Husbandry course and the post-graduate course at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute and one candidate for the Advanced Poultry Husbandry course at Izatnagar for four years. The candidate to be sent for poultry course in the first year will also receive special training in Duck Rearing for one month each in Bengal and Madras. The candidates for training will be selected from the Department.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	4,000
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	4,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 86

1. Serial number of scheme—86

2. Name of scheme—Opening of new veterinary dispensaries

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open six dispensaries, preferably one in each district, every year during the first three years and eight each during the 4th and 5th years. In addition to the existing seven stationary dispensaries and hospitals it is proposed to convert into stationary dispensaries the existing touring dispensaries at the district headquarters of Balasore and Koraput as well as the first touring dispensary at Angul where the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm has been established and the touring dispensaries at Bhadrak and Khurda where it is proposed to establish the respective District Livestock Breeding Farms.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under Scheme No. 82.

(*b*) Lower staff—

34 Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 55—2—85—3/2—100 each

34 peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

34 sweepers on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The Assistant Surgeons will be recruited from among the students trained in the Veterinary Colleges

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	72,000	72,000	72,000	96,000	96,000	4,08,000
(*b*) Recurring	7,000	20,000	33,000	48,000	66,000	1,74,000
Total ..	79,000	92,000	1,05,000	1,44,000	1,62,000	5,82,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The peons and sweepers may be recruited from amongst returned service personnel

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Instruments, appliances, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further expansion would be necessary during subsequent lustra.

14. Any other remarks or information—According to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India there should be one Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for every 25,000 cattle or 50 villages. There are about 4,000,000 cattle including buffaloes in this Province besides other kinds of livestock (vide Crops and Season Report, 1941-42). Therefore Orissa needs about 160 Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons to provide adequate veterinary aid. Against this there are only 24 touring dispensaries and 7 hospitals and stationary dispensaries. But at the end of the first five-year period the number of veterinary institutions in the Province would be doubled. The capital expeniditure has been estimated at Rs. 12,000 for buildings and equipment per dispensary and Rs. 2,200 for annual recurring expenditure per dispensary. The recurring expenditure has been calculated on the assumption that each dispensary will take about six months for completion.

SCHEME No. 86-A

1. Serial number of scheme—86-A

2. Name of scheme—Provincialisation of Local Fund Veterinary Institutions in North Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—At present there are 13 Local Fund Veterinary Institutions in North Orissa which are being managed both by this Department as well as by the District Boards or Municipalities concerned. This dual system of control over these institutions has proved to be most unsatisfactory and should be abolished for facilitating administration of the Department.

4. Area of application—North Orissa.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
Total ..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Medicines and instruments will be purchased in India.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Anyother remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 87

1. Serial number of scheme—87

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm at Angul (Cuttack).

3. Brief description of the scheme—In Order to strengthen the foundation stock of cows and she-buffaloes for producing more pedigree stud animals to meet the needs of the Province, it is proposed to import 20 Hariana cows and 10 Murrah buffaloes from the Punjab every year for a period of five years.

4. Area of application—Angul

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	30,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	1,02,000
(*b*) Recurring	13,000	29,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	1,86,000
Total ..	43,000	47,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	2,88,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It is expected that receipts amounting approximately to Rs. 1½ lakhs may accrue to Government over the five years by sale of milk and progeny.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—In the capital cost a sum of Rs. 11,600 for acquisition of land has been included in the first year and Rs. 16,000 for the purchase and transport of cows and she-buffaloes and Rs. 2,000 for the construction of sheds every year. Regarding sale-proceeds, the cost of milk has been based on the assumption that the animals will be in milk for two-thirds of the total period of their stay at the Farm producing on an average 10 lb. per head per day and that the milk will be sold at 8 lb. to a rupee. Allowing 10 per cent mortality amongst the young stock, it is presumed that 27 heifers and young bulls (three years old) would be available for sale from the end of the 3rd year.

SCHEME No. 88

1. Serial number of scheme—88

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of District Breeding Farms

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a district livestock breeding farm in each of the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur in order to meet the local needs for stud animals, viz., Hariana cattle, Murrah buffaloes, Bikaneri sheep, Beetal goats, White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Poultry. The farms will be established in the Ganjam and Koraput districts during the first year and in Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur districts during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th years respectively. As there already exists the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm at Angul, no additional district livestock breeding farm is necessary for Cuttack district.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

Five farm managers on Rs. 100—5—110—6—140—E.B.—6—170 each

Five clerks-*cum*-store-keepers on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Fifteen stockmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Five agricultural sardars on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Five peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Five chowkidars on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	70,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	..	1,75,000
(*b*) Recurring	29,000	76,000	1,10,000	1,36,000	1,37,000	4,88,000
Total ..	99,000	1,11,000	1,45,000	1,71,000	1,37,000	6,63,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme is expected to be oductive and to yield Rs. 1,80,000 roughly to Government in five years.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service rsonnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Incubators, agricultural implements, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical rsonnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development ntemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years riods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 88-A

1. Serial number of scheme—88-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of subsidised dairy farms in Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—The production and consumption of milk is about the lowest in Orissa as compared with those in other provinces in India. On account of its scarcity it does not form an article of diet of the general public in this Province with the resultant bad effects on their health. Extremely low milk yield of the milch-stock also adversely affects the economic position. It is therefore proposed to establish one subsidised dairy farm at the district headquarters of each of the three selected districts, viz., Puri, Ganjam and Balasore where a suitable party can be found possessing enough funds and enthusiasm for starting a small dairy farm, necessary buildings for housing livestock, etc., and 10 acres of cultivable land for fodder cultivation. The subsidy to these farms will not be paid in cash but in kind as follows:—

(1) Supply of pedigreed foundation female stock, viz., 10 Hariana cows and 5 Murrah buffaloes at half the cost to each farm.

(2) Free services of Pedigreed Hariana bulls and Murrah buffalo-bulls to these farms.

(3) Free supply of mineral flour in required quantities in order to overcome mineral deficiency.

(4) Supply of oil-cakes, cotton-seeds, rice-bran and common salt in required quantities at half the cost

(5) Free immunisation against common contagious diseases, control of parasites and other veterinary aid, e.g., castration, marking, etc.

(6) The services of a whole-time Dairy Overseer for necessary supervision, assistance and maintenance of records.

4. Area of application—Three districts only

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department

(b) Lower staff—

Three Dairy Overseers on Rs. 60—2—80 each

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The staff will be appointed by local advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	13,000	..	..	..	..	13,000
(b) Recurring	13,000	15,000	17,000	20,000	23,000	88,000
Total ..	26,000	15,000	17,000	20,000	23,000	1,01,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Milk-testing equipment, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If successful the scheme will be extended to Subdivisional headquarters in the subsequent five-year periods.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 88-B

1. Serial number of scheme—88-B

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of poultry and eggs in Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—The poultry industry is an inexpensive but profitable cottage industry provided diseases and pests do not cause any havoc. In order to distribute sufficient number of white-leg-horn and Rhode Island red birds, which seem to be suited to local conditions, to the villagers on an extensive scale for the benefit of the poor villagers and the urban people alike this modest scheme is an urgent necessity, These birds can be easily and quickly multiplied with the help of artificial incubators. It is proposed to have six small poultry breeding centres one at each district headquarters preferably located in the premises of the Veterinary Hospitals. Each centre will have 200 laying hens and 20 cocks of either of the two breeds and will be under the charge of a properly trained Poultry Overseer. At each such centre about 800 one month old chickens of either breed will be produced for distribution to the various poultry breeding units in the villages. For each unit at least 10 female and one male chickens will be supplied at a cost not exceeding that of the local fowls.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Poultry Development Officer on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Poultry Overseers on Rs. 55—2—85—3/2—100 each.

Two Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Eight Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Twelve Poultry attendants on Rs. 14—1/2—18 each

The upper staff will be selected by the Public Service Commission and the lower staff will be appointed locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	37,000	..	..	..	..	37,000
(b) Recurring	39,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	36,000	1,81,000
Total ..	76,000	35,000	35,000	36,000	36,000	2,18,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It is expected that there will be an annual receipt of Rs. 12,000 from the sale chickens.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Incubators, egg graders and trap nests, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 88-C

1. Serial number of scheme—88-C

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Duck Rearing Farm at Kalupadaghat

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a Duck Rearing Farm with a foundation stock of 1,000 ducks and 200 drakes at Kalupadaghat on the Chilka Lake in the district of Puri where ideal facilities exist for rearing of ducks on a large scale. Calcutta provides a good market for the export of eggs and table birds and at Kalupadaghat which is a Railway Station on the main line and where there is an ice factory, quick transport facilities and ice for the preservation of diseased birds are also available. Ducks are semi-aquatic birds and their rearing as a cottage industry is generally limited to Bengal, Madras and Travancore at present. In Orisssa where there are numerous tanks scattered all over besides the large Chilka lake, the development of this remunerative industry can be taken up profitably even by an ordinary villager of poor means. Ducks are generally more resistant to disease and the religious sentiments against taking duck eggs and flesh in Orissa are not so strong as compared with fowls. The proposed farm will supply a unit of 5 ducks and one drake at a nominal cost to each villager who wishes to take up dock-rearing and it is proposed to establish 100 such units every year. The Farm Manager's training has already been provided for under Scheme No. 85. The Senior Livestock Marketing Officer proposed under Scheme No. 82A will arrange to export the surplus produce of the Government farm as well as that of the private Duck Farmers to Calcutta and other markets on organised basis so as to fetch remunerative prices.

4. Area of application—Although the Farm will be located at Kalupadaghat, birds and hatching eggs will be distributed from there to the villagers all over the Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Manager on Rs. 100—5—110—6—140—E. B.—6—170

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Two stockmen on Rs. 20—1—30 with a special pay of Rs. 5 per mensem each in lieu of fixed travelling allowance

One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

One chowkidar on Rs. 10—1/5—14

Two skilled poultry attendants on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each

The staff will be appointed by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	34,000	..	..	..	..	34,000
(b) Recurring	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	1,45,000
Total ..	63,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	1,79,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It is anticipated that a receipt of Rs. 1,58,000 will accrue to Government over five years.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Birds, building materials, wire netting, incubators, brooders and other equipments.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 89

1. Serial number of scheme—89

2. Name of scheme—Training of Veterinary Stockmen

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is anticipated that it will take two years to establish the Orissa Veterinary School. Meanwhile it is proposed to train up a batch of 30 candidates each year who have passed at least the Middle English Examination for a period of twelve months in the existing Veterinary institutions at Cuttack to fit them for the duties of Stockmen. The capital cost shown is for the purchase of models, charts, diagrams and instruments. Stipends have been provided for the candidates.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Two years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—A Veterinary Lecturer on Rs. 150—10—200 and one peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14.

The Lecturer will be selected by promotion from the existing staff and the peon appointed locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	7,000	8,000	..	..	..	15,000
Total ..	9,000	8,000	..	..	..	17,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger scheme —Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 90

1. Serial number of scheme—90

2. Name of scheme—Opening of new stockmen centres.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed that each veterinary dispensary in the Province should have three stockmen—one attached to the dispensary to keep it open throughout the month and the other two in the rural area for providing better veterinary aid and advice in regard to animal husbandry matters to the villagers. There will be 65 veterinary institutions at the end of the first five-year period and the total number of stockmen required for these will be 195. There are already 42 stockmen in the department and the additional number required is 153. It is proposed to train 30 stockmen each year, so 30 stockmen centres will be opened every year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—153 stockmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each by recruitment from among the trained stockmen.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	55,000
(*b*) Recurring	12,000	24,000	36,000	48,000	61,000	1,81,000
Total ..	23,000	35,000	47,000	59,000	72,000	2,36,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Medicines, instruments, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes- Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 91

1. Serial number of scheme—91 (Includes scheme No. 94)

2. Name of scheme—Contribution to the Utkal Gomangal Samiti for the purchase and free distribution of pedigree Hariana bulls, etc., and grant of subsidy for their maintenance.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish twelve bull centres and six buffalo-bull centres at the veterinary institutions every year besides supplying 50 Hariana bulls and 10 Murrah buffalo-bulls in the intensive cattle and buffalo breeding areas in one district every year. In the Cuttack district the work has already been taken up by the Utkal Gomangal Samiti. It is also proposed to grant subsidy to the keepers of stud-bulls, buffalo-bulls, rams and bucks in the shape of concentrated feeds at Rs. 24 and Rs. 60 per annum per buck or ram and bull or buffalo-bull respectively, in the case of poor and deseriving hosts only. This concession will be available to the keepers of Hariana bulls and Murrah buffalo-bulls up to a maximum of 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years respectively and to the keepers each of Bikaneri rams and Beetal bucks up to a maximum of 200 every year particularly in the intensive breeding tracts.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	90,000	91,000	71,000	66,000	62,000	3,80,000
(*b*) Recurring	15,000	30,000	45,000	59,000	74,000	2,23,000
Total ..	1,05,000	1,21,000	1,16,000	1,25,000	1,36,000	6,03,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will produce improved types of cattle.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil
Skilled labourers—200
Unskilled labourers—370

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for the construction of bull-shed and bull-paddock with one attendant's quarters at each of the twelve bull centres and six buffallo centres to be opened at the Veterinary Institutions at Rs. 3,000 each which includes the cost of the stud-bull or the buffallo-bull.

During the 1st and 2nd year 50 Hariana bulls and 10 Murrah buffallo-bulls will be imported each year from the Punjab at Rs. 500 and Rs. 350 each respectively. During the 3rd, 4th and 5th years only 25, 20 and 15 Hariana bulls will be imported every year and the remaining number of bulls and buffalo-bulls will be supplied from the Government Farms in the Province. As regards rams and bucks 100 of each will be imported during the 1st and 2nd years, 70 of each in the 3rd year and 30 of each in the 4th year. The remaining will be supplied from the Government Farms in the Province during 3rd, 4th and 5th years.

SCHEME No. 92

1. Serial number of scheme—92

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of pastures

3. Brief description of the scheme—The capital expenditure is for experimental work in connection with the improvement of pastures at the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm during the first year period. The results thus obtained will then be applied to the village pasture lands in all districts. Every year new pastures will be taken up for improvement specially in the intensive cattle and buffalo breeding areas and the newly improved pastures will be properly maintained. The improvement will include bunding for the prevention of soil erosion, introduction of better varieties of pasture grasses, special manuring if required, provision of irrigation facilities where possible, fencing, rotation of pastures, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Agricultural Supervisor on Rs. 125—9—170

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Six stockmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each with a special pay of Rs. 5.

One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

Lower staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	1,00,000
Total ..	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	1,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will produce better grazing and hence more dairy produce.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The pastures in this Province are badly neglected with the result that they are more like excercising grounds than grazing grounds. The grasses that are generally found growing in these pastures are of inferior quality and of very poor yield with low nutritive value. The period of availability of grass in these pastures is comparatively short and they are generally overgrazed.

SCHEME No. 93

1. Serial number of scheme—93.

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of cattle breeding and dairying centres at Goshalas in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—With a view to making use of the different Goshalas in the Province, numbering 16 in all, for increasing the local milk production as well as for supplying pedigree bulls to the neighbouring areas, it is proposed to subsidise them for establishing a pure-bred cattle-breeding and dairy section and by providing free technical advice and veterinary aid. This section will be kept separate from the old and useless animals. Each of these institutions will be supplied with 5 Hariana cows at half the cost, 2 Hariana bulls free of cost and the whole-time services of a stationary stockman free. They will also be supplied free with fodder seeds and cuttings and a small subsidy for improving their irrigation facilities. The existing Goshala buildings will be used for the proposed Cattle Breeding and Dairying centres, the invalid and the old cattle being shifted to some forest area where they will get plenty of grazing but will be kept separate so that they may not multiply. Though the number of cows has been estimated at 5 per Goshala, the actual number to be supplied to each will be determined later after taking into consideration the financial condition and other facilities available at these institutions. The subsidy will be subject to the following three conditions. (1) Separation of the useless stock from the Hariana and other useful stock. The former will not be allowed to breed; (2) the feeding and management of the herd will be satisfactory; (3) the milk from these centres will be distributed to the public without any distinction of caste or creed. For proper supervision of the work in 16 Goshalas it is necessary to appoint an Officer recruited from the Livestock department or from outside who should be well versed in the management and breeding of cattle and be able to impress on the Goshala workers and organisers the necessity of adopting improved methods for increasing their milk production, improvement of cattle, castration of useless male stock, segregation of unproductive animals, and cessation of their further propagation.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Goshala Development Officer on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—(1) 16 stockmen on Rs. 20—1 -30 each

(2) One typist-*cum*-clerk on Rs. 40—2—60

(3) One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

The upper staff will be selected by the Joint Public Service Commission and the lower staff will be appointed locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	54,000	..	..	..	..	54,000
(*b*) Recurring	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	78,000
Total ..	69,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	1,32,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 93-A

1. Serial number of scheme—93-A

2. Name of scheme—Colonization of Gowalas in the neighbourhood of selected towns in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The need for the reorganisation of the production and collection of milk-products in the rural and urban areas and their transport and distribution is very urgent in Orissa. It is therefore necessary that the dairy industry in the Province should be developed along satisfactory and economic lines. To achieve this the appointment of a competent and experienced officer as colonization officer assisted by suitably trained assistants is urgently needed.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One colonization officer on Rs. 200—20—480—20—560 with a starting pay of Rs. 300.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Livestock Inspectors on Rs. 150—10—250 each

One Dairy Surveyor on Rs. 80—5—100

One Head clerk on Rs. 75—5—100

One correspondence clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

One typist on Rs. 40—2—60

Nine peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff will be appointed directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,00,000	..	..	..	..	3,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	36,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	41,000	1,92,000
Total ..	3,36,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	41,000	4,92,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 95

1. Serial number of scheme—95

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of sterilised bone-meal flour and bone-meal manure.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a small factory for the manufacture of sterilised bone-meal flour and bone-meal manure so that the available raw bones may be utilised within the Province and the mineral deficiency in the soil, plants, animals and human beings may be checked. It will be necessary to stop the export of raw bones from the Province in order to prevent the permanent loss of valuable minerals to its soil.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—It will take one year to establish the factory after which the scheme will be a continuing one.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Manager on Rs. 100—10—200

Two Mistries on Rs. 30—2—50 each

One typist clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14.

One Chaukidar on Rs. 10—1/5—14

The staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	27,000	..	..	..	..	27,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000
Total ..	27,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The factory may meet its recurring cost by sale of flour and manures. The fertility of fields will be increased by its use.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Machinery for sterilising, crushing and grinding bones.

(*b*) locally—Raw bones, packing materials, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 96

1. Serial number of scheme—96

2. Name of scheme—Supply of pedigreed live stock to subsidised "mixed" farms.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to supply six Hariana cows or four Murrah she-buffaloes and twelve Bikaneri ewes or Beetal she-goats at half the cost and a Hariana bull or Murrah buffalo-bull and a Bikaneri ram and a Beetel buck free of cost to the owner of a subsidised 'mixed' farm in each subdivision. There will be a minimum of twenty such farms so that private centres for the breeding of pedigreed livestock may be established in each subdivision.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	37,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	37,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Very productive to the recipients of the animals, by way of milk and wool.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—As fodder crops are to find their appropriate place in the general cropping scheme of the 'Mixed' farms, ideal facilities would be available on these farms for breeding pedigreed livestock economically and with profit to their owners. The capital expenditure is for supplying six Hariana cows or four Murrah she-buffaloes at half the price (Rs. 1,200), 12 Bikaneri ewes or Beetal goats at half the price (Rs. 150), a bull or buffalo-bull and a ram or buck at Rs. 450 and Rs. 35 respectively for each "mixed" farm, subsidising four such farms every year.

SCHEME No. 97

1. Serial number of scheme—97

2. Name of scheme—Encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to encourage the cultivation of fodder crops in this Province by free distribution of seeds and cuttings to the cultivators to the extent of Rs. 1,250 per district per year and by granting a subsidy for growing fodder crops at Rs. 10 per acre up to 200 acres per district per year preferably in the intensive cattle and buffalo-breeding areas. The cultivation of fodder crops is of vital importance for the proper growth, development, and multiplication of livestock.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000
Total ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will lead to an improvement in the quality and quantity of dairy produce.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Fodder crops.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Cultivated fodders especially leguminous crops, e.g., berseem, lucerne, guara, cow-pea, etc., and other crops, e.g., jowar, maize, oats, etc., provide highly nutritious fodder which, if liberally fed, can even replace a major part of the concentrate ration thereby reducing the cost of maintenance of cattle and of milk production. The leguminous crops may be grown as a second crop after the harvest of the main paddy crop as they enrich the fertility of the soil with the help of nitrifying bacteria present in the root nodules. This will result in a higher yield of paddy from the subsequent crops.

This scheme will be undertaken as a part of Grow More Food Scheme under the Agriculture Department.

SCHEME No. 97-A

1. Serial number of scheme—97-A

2. Name of scheme—Subsidised sale of concentrate cattle feed for increasing the production of milk in urban areas in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Experience shows that a large number of Gowalas who constitute the chief source of milk supply to the towns are unable to feed their milch stock and maintain their dry stock properly due to abnormal increase in the cost of cattle foods. It is, therefore, proposed to open 11 centres in the Province where the necessary concentrates will be stored in godowns adjacent to the local veterinary institutions for supply to the owners of milch cattle and buffaloes at the rates of three seers per cow and four seers per she-buffalo of the mixed concentrate ration per day at half the price.

4. Area of application—Eleven selected centres in the Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Supervisor on Rs. 150—10—200
Two clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
Eleven weighmen on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
Eleven chowkidars on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Special pay to eleven Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Rs. 15 per month each.

The staff will be appointed locally by the Director of Veterinary Services, Orissa.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	6,12,000
Total ..	1,24,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,23,000	1,23,000	6,14,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Half the cost of the concentrate amounting to Rs. 2,67,000 will be recovered.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 98

1. Serial number of scheme—98

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of Cattle Dipping Tanks with facilities for the regular drenching of livestock with vermicides.

3. Brief description of the scheme—With a view to preventing the damage to hides by parasites it is proposed to establish Cattle Dipping Tanks with facilities for regular drenching of livestock with vermicides at important *hats* and cattle markets in each subdivision. A minimum of 20 such tanks will be established.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } The work will be done by the expanded
(*b*) Lower staff— } staff of the Veterinary Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	20,000	..	..	..	..	20,000
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	45,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Chemicals and drenching equipments.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—More such tanks will be constructed during the subsequent lustra.

14. Any other remarks or information—Parasitic infestations not only cause direct loss through mortality amongst cattle but also decrease their efficiency and production and increase their susceptibility to other diseases. By regular dipping of cattle the parasites and the diseases transmitted by them will be controlled and the quality and value of hides will be considerably enhanced. Regular drenching with vermicides will reduce mortality and improve the working capacity of bullocks and milk yield of cows. The capital expenditure is for the construction of cattle dipping tanks and the drenching equipment at 20 centres at Rs. 1,000 per centre. The annual recurring expenditure is for the purchase of medicines and labour for cleaning and filling the tanks, etc., at Rs. 250 per centre.

SCHEME No. 98-A

1. Serial number of scheme—98-A

2. Name of scheme—Mass immunisation of cattle against rinderpest.

3. Brief description of scheme—Rinderpest is responsible for more than 50 per cent of total cattle mortality in this country. A very reliable vaccine commonly known as the 'Goat virus' has been evolved after many years of continued research and at great expense at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute. It is a very cheap vaccine costing even less than one pice per dose and it will be a great tragedy if in spite of this, protection is not provided to the villagers' cattle against this serious pest. Its keeping quality is very poor, the virus being very fragile and sensitive to heat and light, but it can be greatly improved by preparing desiccated virus. In Orissa the Department has its own Goat Tissue Vaccine Section attached to the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory which was started about two years ago. Due to inadequate subordinate veterinary staff in the Department and in the absence of satisfactory storage facilities at the district headquarters it is not possible to undertake this campaign on a large scale successfully, although even under the existing limitations the Goat Tissue Vaccine Section has proved its value beyond doubt by economic production of a reliably potent vaccine and its successful application in the field. If the Research Assistant in-charge of Goat Tissue Vaccine Section, is trained in the manufacture of desiccated virus at the Central Veterinary Laboratory, Lucknow and the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, for a period of three moths and the necessary equipments for its manufacture and five frigidaires to work with electricity or oil for the five outside district headquarters are obtained, this urgent campaign of great economic benefit can be taken up as soon as district Veterinary Officers (vide scheme No. 82) and increased subordinate veterinary staff (vide scheme Nos. 86 and 90) are appointed. The desiccated Goat Tissue Vaccine will be manufactured at Cuttack and supplied in a Thermosflask once or twice a month to each district headquarters through a special messenger for storage in the frigidaire for district use. Legislative support for introducing compulsory vaccination of cattle against this disease may be necessary.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } The work will be done by the expanded
(*b*) Lower staff— } staff of the Veterinay Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	11,000	..	..	..	..	11,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
Total ..	15,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	31,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Frigidaires and Vacuum pumps.

(*b*) locally—Glass-ware and chemicals.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 99

1. Serial number of scheme—99

2. Name of scheme—Provision of a Mobile Veterinary Dispensary for each district.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide a Mobile Veterinary Dispensary in a motor van equipped with necessary medicines and instruments and innoculation outfits for treatment of cases and protection of cattle by prophylactic measures and fitted with a loudspeaker, a film-projector and a magic lantern, etc., for every district at Rs. 10,000 each. Each van will also have the necessary models, charts, etc., for demonstration and printed leaflets and bulletins for free distribution on all aspects of animal husbandry, viz., animal nutrition, animal breeding, animal diseases and pests, animal industries, etc., and will be under the charge of an experienced Veterinary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a stockman, a peon and a motor driver-*cum*-mechanic.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 55—2—85—3/2—100 each.

Six motor driver-*cum*-mechanics on Rs. 40—2—60 each

Six stockmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each

Six peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	66,000	..	..	..	..	66,000
(*b*) Recurring	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	1,05,000
Total ..	87,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	1,71,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Suitable ex-service men can be appointed as moto drivers and stockmen, etc.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Motor vans, Loudspeakers, film-projectors magic lanterns.

(*b*) locally—Charts, models, medicines and instruments, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Ni

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developmen contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The non-recurrin expenditure is for the purchase of six motor vans and the necessar equipments. The recurring expenditure is for the pay an allowance of the staff and contingencies, e.g., cost of medicines an instruments, petrol, mobil-oil, wear and tear of the tyres, tube and other parts of the vans, etc.

SCHEME No. 100

1. Serial number of scheme—100

2. Name of scheme—Maintenance of one stallion each at six centres.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to station one Kathiawari stallion which is a medium sized animal noted for speed and endurance, each at the Veterinary Institution at Berhampur, Puri, Cuttack, Parlakimedi, Aska and Sambalpur where there is sufficient equine population with a view to improving the indigenous stock.

4. Area of application—Berhampur, Puri, Cuttack, Parlakimedi, Aska and Sambalpur

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the Veterinary staff at these centres

(*b*) Lower staff—Six syces on Rs. 15—½—20 each

They will be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	21,000	..	..	..	..	21,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	23,000
Total ..	25,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	44,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Six Kathiawari stallions

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There is a demand for better carriage ponies in Orissa and it is hoped that the scheme will help to meet the demand to some extent.

SCHEME No. 101

1. Serial number of scheme—101

2. Name of scheme—Appointment of trained shearers

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to train and appoint six expert shearers, one for each district to assist and educate the owners of sheep breeding units and other shepherds in washing, shearing, and dipping of sheep and proper handling of wool.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Veterinary Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six shearers on Rs. 20—1—30 each
Six attendants on Rs. 10 each

Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,000	..	..	..	..	3,000
(*b*) Recurring	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Total ..	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	18,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Shearing machines, hand scissors, carding combs, portable dipping tanks, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 102

1. Serial number of scheme—102

2. Name of scheme—Popularisation of alkali treatment of rice-straw.

3. Brief description of the scheme—After the war when a plentiful and cheap supply of alkali becomes available it is proposed to popularise the alkali treatment of rice-straw by which it can be rendered palatable, easily digestible and more useful as a cattle feed. An experiment has already been in progress at the Puri Goshala under an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Scheme and the results so far obtained are encouraging. It is proposed to provide facilities for such treatment by the construction of cement tanks and supply of alkali free of cost to a minimum of 20 subsidised " mixed " farms at least one in each subdivision where pedigreed cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats will be maintained.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Total ..	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for the construction of 20 tanks at Rs. 100 each. The recurring expenditure is for the free supply of alkali worth Rs. 100 each per centre.

SCHEME No. 103

1. Serial number of scheme—103

2. Name of scheme—Contribution for cattle shows

3. Brief description of the scheme—In order to encourage the breeding and maintenance of superior types of cattle and other livestock it is proposed to hold in addition to the Provincial Cattle Show, a district show in each of the six districts and two taluk cattle shows in each subdivision. A cattle show officer assisted by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, a clerk and a peon will be appointed to organise the net work of shows on modern lines in collaboration with the various local catttle show committees according to the desired standard, arrange for the preparation of the required number of sets of models, charts, etc., and submission of a detailed report in regard to each show. The capital expenditure is for purchase of models, charts, diagrams, etc., and the recurring expenditure is for prizes, pay and allowances of special staff and cost of the shows, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Cattle Show officer on Rs. 200—20—480
20—560

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 55—2—85—(E.B.)—3/2—100.

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff will be appointed locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	17,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	89,000
Total ..	19,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	91,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Models, Charts, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 104

1. Serial number of scheme—104

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of Field Diagnostic Laboratories.

3. Brief description of the scheme—To facilitate quick diagnosis and expeditious control of contagious and parasitic diseases in the districts it is proposed to establish a Field Diagnostic Laboratory at each district headquarters hospital. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital will carry out the laboratory work.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	12,000	..	..	..	..	12,000
(*b*) Recurring	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Total ..	12,600	600	600	600	600	15,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Microscopes, hand centrifuges, hand lenses, etc.

11. Lobour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for the purchase of a miscroscope, a hand centrifuge, a hand lens, stains, slides, a small table, a stool etc., at Rs. 2,000 per Field Laboratory. The recurring expenditure for stains, slides, etc., has been calculated at Rs. 100 per laboratory per annum.

SCHEME No. 105

1. Serial number of scheme—105

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of production and quality of ghee in selected ghee-producing areas.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to improve the quality and quantity of ghee produced in some of the selected ghee-producing areas in the Province, viz., Kujang and Jajpur in Cuttack district, Parlakimedi in Ganjam district and Nawapara in Sambalpur district by providing six cream separators under the charge of a Dairy Overseer and six skilled attendants in each of these four areas for higher yield of ghee from the available quantity of milk, leaving separated milk for consumption by the farmer's family and by supplying suitable starters for improving the flavour and quality of the ghee. Besides the improved technology of ghee manufacture, the villagers will also be instructed in better methods of packing and storage to increase the keeping quality, and 'Agmark' grades will be introduced for ensuring quality to the consumers and better price to the producers. Schemes for encouraging the cultivation of fodder crops, improvement of pastures, supply of pedigree milch stock on a subsidised basis, and supply of free pedigree bulls and buffalo bulls respectively have been drawn up separately and will have a direct bearing on increasing the milk yield and butter fat content. The Dairy Overseer will work under the guidance of the Dairy Development Officer or under the Livestock Officer.

4. Area of application—Selected areas in the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The scheme will be worked under the supervision of the Livestock Officer provided under reorganisation of the Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four Dairy Overseers on Rs. 60—2—80 each

Twenty-four literate skilled workers on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each.

Staff will be obtained locally by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	9,000	..	..	..	..	9,000
(b) Recurring	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	58,000
Total ..	20,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	67,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The quality and quantity of ghee production will be improved.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Twenty-four cream separators of medium size

(*b*) locally—Twenty-four milk-weighing equipments, starters, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 106

1. Serial number of scheme—106

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of piggeries at Angul and Russelkonda

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to maintain a piggery at the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm, Angul and another at the proposed District Livestock Breeding Farm at Russelkonda with a view to supply pedigree Berkshire boars for the improvement of local pigs which are mainly kept by the Harijan class of people. For each place 25 sows and two boars of the Berkshire breed will be obtained for stud purposes and the maximum number to be maintained will be limited to 50 sows and two boars.

4. Area of application—Angul in the district of Cuttack and Russelkonda in the district of Ganjam.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	6,000	..	..	..	..	6,000
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	45,000
Total	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	51,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—This is expected to be a profitable scheme and Rs. 60,000 may be realised in the five-year period by sale of progeny.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. **Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil**

12. **Whether the assistance of Central Governmentis likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No**

13. **Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil**

14. **Any other remarks or information—Nil**

SCHEME No. 107

1. Serial number of scheme—107

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a horse-breeding section at Angul.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to maintain a small stud consisting of fifteen mares and two stallions of the Kathiawari breed which is a medium-sized animal noted for speed and endurance. From the pure-bred stock stallions will be produced for supply to the selected areas where there is sufficient equine population in order to improve the indigenous stock. Surplus progeny will be sold to intending purchasers for riding or carriage purposes at a reasonable price.

4. Area of application—Angul in Cuttack district

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff of the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Head Syce on Rs. 20—1—30

Seven Syces on Rs. 15—½—20 each

Staff will be obtained by local recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	25,000	..	..	..	..	25,000
(*b*) Recurring	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	55,000
Total ..	36,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	80,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—About half the recurring expenses may be met by sale of animals.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Breeding stock, saddles, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There is a definite demand for carriage ponies in Orissa and it is hoped that the scheme will help to meet this demand to some extent.

SCHEME No. 108

1. Serial number of scheme—108

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a training school for Foresters and construction of buildings for Forest Guards' training class.

3. Brief description of the scheme—At present Foresters are trained at the Eastern States Agency School at Champua at a cost of Rs. 500 each and it is proposed to establish a training school in Orissa. The forest guards' training classes are held in temporary buildings. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided for permanent buildings for the institutions. These buildings will be constructed adjoining the buildings of the Foresters' training school.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 190—25—2—240—30/2—450—30—480—40—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E. B.—1—60.

Two orderlies and one peon on Rs. 10—½—14—E. B.—1/3—18 each.

Upper staff will be obtained by promotions and lower staff by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	40,000	25,000	..	..	..	65,000
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	45,000	30,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	90,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some ex-service men may be trained as Foresters and Forest Guards.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—A few instruments

(*b*) locally—Building materials and furnitures

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—80

Unskilled labour—120.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 108-A

1. Serial number of scheme—108-A

2. Name of scheme—Training of students abroad in forestry

3. Brief description of the scheme—On account of the superannuation of several senior and experienced officers of the Department, the Superior Forest Service cadre will be seriously depleted in the next few years. There will only be few senior and experienced I. F. S. Officers in Orissa by 1950. Several trained officers of the status of Assistant Conservator of Forests will also be required in connection with the post-war Forest Development Schemes. It is, therefore, necessary to train a number of Officers in Forestry both at Dehra Dun Forest College and in the United Kingdom. It is proposed to depute five candidates for the degree course and five Superior Forest Service Officers for post-graduate training in Forestry at the Edinburgh, Oxford or other Universities in the United Kingdom during the first five years. One outside candidate will be deputed each year for a full course of training which will cover two years while an officer will be sent each year for post-graduate training to Oxford and the course will last for about eight months.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of th first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	8,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	77,00
Total ..	8,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	77,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Suitable ex-service men may be selected for the trainin

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, in obtaining seats.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 109

1. Serial number of scheme—109

2. Name of scheme—Soil conservation

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to appoint a special soil Conservation Officer in the Forest Department, whose functions will be to initiate proper soil conservation in Government waste lands and to advise private land owners as to the measures they should adopt to prevent soil erosion. At first a small beginning will be made on an experimental scale but as soon as trained men become available the scheme will be greatly intensified.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 190—25/2—240—30/2—450—30—48—40—560 with a special pay of 20 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 75.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60

One orderly on Rs. 10—½—14—E.B.—1/3—18

Upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission or by promotion and lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	5,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	69,000
Total ..	6,000	5,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	71,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive but the Cultivators will gain greatly by prevention of loss of soil.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Pick-axes, shovels, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for getting men trained.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be greatly intensified in the subsequent five-year periods to tackle the problem in a proper way.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 110

1. Serial number of scheme—110

2. Name of scheme—Extension and improvement of forest roads.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present forest road system is inadequate for development of forest resources. It is proposed to construct 150 miles of new roads at the rate of 30 miles a year, and to improve 50 miles of existing roads annually.

4. Area of application—Throughout the forests in Orissa

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the existing staff of the Forest Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Five Foresters on Rs. 25—1—30—E.B.—1—35 each

Five Forest Guards on Rs. 10—½—14—E.B.—1/3—18 each.

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	87,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	3,75,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	2,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	16,000
Total ..	87,000	74,000	75,000	77,000	78,000	3,91,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly; suitable ex-service men may be recruited as Foresters and Forest Guards.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—One Bull Doser

(*b*) locally—Pick axes, hoses, crowbars and explosives

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers—45

Unskilled labourers—565

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, in procuring the Bull Doser.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—This programme will be continued in the 2nd five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 111

1. Serial number of scheme—111

2. Name of scheme—Construction of quarters and wells for the staff of the Forest Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The building programme of quarters for subordinate staff was behind hand when the war broke out and during the war the position has deteriorated further. New offices, residences, and sources of drinking water are necessary.

4. Area of application—All forest divisions of Orissa

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	33,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	1,61,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	33,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	1,61,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labourers—60

Unskilled labourers—85

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 112

1. Serial number of scheme—112

2. Name of scheme—Demarcation of forests

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to demarcate, with a view to subsequent settlement, 400 sq. miles of forests with a boundary of 1,000 miles in the Agency forests of Ganjam and in the Khondmals. This is necessary for conserving forests and on climatic grounds.

4. Area of application—Agency tracts of Ganjam and Khondmals.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Two Assistant Conservators of Forests on Rs. 190—25/2—240—30/2—450—30—480—40—560 each.

Upper staff will be obtained by direct recruitment through the Public Service Commission or by promotion of Forest Rangers.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three Deputy Rangers on Rs. 40—1—45—E.B.—1—50 each.

Three Foresters on Rs. 25—1—30—E.B.—1—35 each.

Twelve Forest Guards on Rs. 10—½—14—E.B.—1/5—18 each.

Four Deputy Forest Guards on Rs. 7 each.

Four clerks in Divisional Offices on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B —1—60 each.

Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	12,000	20,000	23,000	24,000	89,000
Total ..	14,000	16,000	24,000	27,000	28,000	1,09,000

8. **Productivity of the scheme—From the long-term point of view will lead to conservation of forest.**

9. **Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the posts of foresters, forest guards, deputy forest guards and clerks may be offered to suitable ex-service men.**

10. **Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—**

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. **Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil**

12. **Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No**

13. **Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil**

14. **Any other remarks or information—Nil**

SCHEME No. 113

1. Serial number of scheme—113

2. Name of scheme—Creation of Minor Forests

3. Brief description of the scheme—The costal areas of Orissa suffer from lack of forests. It is proposed to start Casuarina plantation of 2,000 acres each at Konarak and at the Chilka Lake, and also to extend the Puri Casuarina plantation.

4. Area of application—Puri district

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff of the Forest Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Forester on Rs. 25—1—30—E. B.—1—35

Two Forest Guards on Rs. 10—½—14—E. B.—1—18 each

Three Deputy Forest Guards on Rs. 7 each

Will be obtained by local recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	15,000	18,000	21,000	18,000	18,000	90,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Total ..	16,000	19,000	22,000	19,000	19,000	95,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme is excepted to be profitable to Government and to be productive of timber and fuel.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—86 labourers annually.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further minor forests will be set up.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 114

1. Serial number of scheme—114

2. Name of scheme—Management of private forests

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present management of certain private forests is unsatisfactory. It is proposed to carry out investigation into the condition of such forests.

Government have under contemplation legislation to provide for the control of private forests.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
One Assistant Conservator of Forests on Rs. 190—25/2—240—30/2—450—30—480—40—560.

(*b*) Lower staff—
One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60
Three peons on Rs. 10—¼—14—E.B.—½—18 each.

Upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and lower staff directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
Total ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 115

1. Serial number of scheme—115

2. Name of scheme—Settlement of forest reserves

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are large areas of demarcated protected forests and unreserved lands awaiting reservation. A Settlement Officer and staff will be necessary for ten years. Without a proper settlement of forest rights these forests cannot be properly managed.

4. Area of application—Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Sambalpur districts.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Ten years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Deputy Collector on Rs. 200—30—260—40/2—420—E. B.—40/2—580—E. B.—40/2—700—850—to be recruited from the Provincial Civil Service

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four Amins on Rs. 20 each
Four Chainmen on Rs. 10 each
Lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	55,000
Total ..	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	55,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some service personnel may be absorbed as Amins.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Surveying instruments

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
3,000 labours annually

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years' periods—Will last for the second period of five years

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 116

1. Serial number of scheme—116

2. Name of scheme—Training in fisheries

3. Brief description of the scheme—For the efficient execution of the post-war technical schemes it has been generally recognised that want of technical personnel is a great handicap and this applies to fisheries as well. In Orissa, there is a dearth of suitable candidates with a good degree in Zoology which is essential for higher training in fishery. It is necessary that at least one student should be sent to United Kingdom, and two to United States of America as early as possible for advanced training in fishery as detailed below :—

One student to United States of America for two years (to be sent as early as possible).

One student to United States of America for two years (to be sent in the 3rd year or earlier, if possible.)

One student to England for one year (to be sent in the 1st year.)

It is also proposed to get a few more graduates in Zoology trained in India either in the Calcutta University under the guidance of the Director of Fisheries, Bengal, or in the Fisheries Department of the Government of Madras. The details are shown below :—

Six students in India	2 in the 1st year, 1 in the 2nd year, 2 in the 3rd year, and 1 in the 4th year

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil
(*b*) Lower staff—Nil.

The selection of the trainees will be made by the Public Service Commission.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	16,500	7,900	9,600	8,000	..	42,000
Total ..	16,500	7,900	9,600	8,000	..	42,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—The assistance of the Central Government will be necessary in securing seats in the foreign institutions for these stipendiaries.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 116A

1. Serial number of scheme—116A

2. Name of scheme—Reorganisation of the Fisheries Section

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is at present one Assistant Director of Fisheries for general fisheries work and separately an officer-in-charge of Chilka Fish Supply Scheme. Director of Development is the Co-ordinating Officer for both.

In the first year of post-war reconstruction, additional work will be involved in connection with—

(1) More extensive inland scheme

(2) Establishment of fish-curing yards and co-operative stores.

(3) Co-operative marketing of Chilka fish

(4) Oyster farm

(5) Shark liver oil

(6) Administration and Development of Government Fisheries

(7) Marketing Survey

(8) Preliminary arrangements for Inland research

(9) Preliminary arrangements for Chilka Investigation Scheme

(10) Pilot Scheme for the Mahanadi Estuary

The Superior Officers required will be one Deputy Director of Fisheries, one Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland) and one Marketing Officer with suitable assisting staff. In the second year items 8, 9, and 10 above will come into operation and a second Assistant Director of Fisheries will be required for the marine and estuarine work.

The entire establishment will be under the Director of Industries, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement as fisheries administration is essentially different from either agriculture, industries, or forests with which it has been incorporated in some provinces. A major fisheries province like Orissa should have a separate department of fisheries with a Director of Fisheries. This will be done in the second five-year period or earlier if found absolutely necessary.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. **Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained**—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Deputy Director of Fisheries on Rs. 300—20—400—25—450—E. B.—25—75—E. B.—25—700

Two Assistant Directors of Fisheries on Rs. 200—20—560 each

One Research Assistant on Rs. 125—5—150—10--250—E.B.—10—300

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Head Assistant on Rs. 110—10—140

One Upper Division Assistant on Rs. 75—5—100

One Accountant on Rs. 75—5—120

One Steno. on Rs. 40—2—60 plus Rs. 40

Three Grade II Assistants on Rs. 60—2—70 each

Nine Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Nine Peons on Rs 10—1/5—14 each

One Record-supplier on Rs. 15—½—20

One Daftry on Rs. 15—½—20

One Oyster Farm Manager on Rs. 55—5/2—85

One Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 50—2—70

The Upper Staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and Lower Staff by local advertisement.

7. **Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan**—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	13,000	13,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	29,000
(*b*) Recurring	31,000	45,000	47,000	48,000	50,000	2,21,000
Total ..	4,4000	58,000	48,000	49,000	51,000	2,50,000

8. **Productivity of the scheme—Miscellaneous receipts—Rs. 55,000 from Oysters, Shark oil and special contingency.**

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the staff may be recruited from suitable returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Miscroscopes, Microtome, Calorimeter, etc.

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—May be required for training the Upper Staff.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme may have to be expanded during the next five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 117

1. Serial number of scheme—117

2. Name of scheme—Development of Inland Fisheries

3. Brief description of the scheme—Of the extensive inland fisheries in Orissa, tanks require immediate attention as without clean and sanitary tanks no village improvement is possible. Pisciculture has long been recognised as the solution of the problem in that it keeps the tanks free from mosquitoes and at the same time yields a good return to the owners. In order to improve the condition of the derelict tanks it is proposed to start 20 Fisheries Co-operative Societies in the 1st year and 5 Societies each year for the remaining four years. One Society will have 30 to 100 tanks under its control, each tank-owner being a member. For the first 5 years Government will help the Societies with loan for reclamation of tanks, technical staff, cheap fry, expert fishermen, pumping plant and fishing nets in order to enable them to develop the tanks into profitable fishery concerns. Five Societies, each under a Junior Inspector of Fisheries will be formed into a unit supervised by a District Fishery Officer. The Units located in suitable areas will be under the administration of a qualified Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland) who will have special and advanced knowledge of scientific fish culture. The scheme will be in continuation of the Grow More Fish Scheme in which two units consisting of 10 such Societies are already in operation.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Director of Fisheries (provided under reorganisation of Department).

Eight District Fishery Officers on Rs. 115—5—170 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Forty Junior Inspectors of Fisheries on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each.

Forty Demonstrators on Rs. 19—1/2—24 each

200 Fishermen on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each

Eight Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Eight Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service ommission and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,40,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	4,80,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,50,000	1,75,000	2,00,000	7,50,000
Total ..	3,40,000	1,85,000	2,10,000	2,35,000	2,60,000	12,30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Highly productive to the public. Anticipated receipts from loans and miscellaneous receipts will amount to Rs. 4,90,000.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Junior Inspectors and Demonstrators may be recruited from suitable returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Pumping plant

(*b*) locally—Yarn, net, cloth, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—200 fishermen.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for training of District Fishery Officers.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—

Second five-year period—If the results are encouraging, the scheme will be taken on a more ambitious scale so that the whole province may benefit from the results as quickly as possible. Marketing will be done through a Central Marketing Society.

Third five-year period—When a sufficient number of Societies are securely established, each society will contribute a sum towards research and an inland research institute will be maintained on a permanent basis on such contributions supplemented by Government aid.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 118

1. Serial number of scheme—118

2. Name of scheme—Development of the Estuarine Fisheries

3. Brief description of the scheme—Tide from the sea ascends to about 15 miles up the main Mahanadi river and the various branches rendering the entire area brakish with a rich estuarine fish fauna. There being no communication facilities, the catches estimated to be nearly 20 to 30 thousand maunds a year fetch extremely low prices to the fishermen as all of them have to be sold as dried and cured fish. It is envisaged that with a motorable road to connect the estuary with Cuttack throughout the year, an ice factory at Anantapur, fishing launches to assemble the catches, and trucks to transport the same to Cuttack and with added facilities for cold storage at Cuttack, this estuarine fishing will develop into a first rate fishery enterprise. It is proposed to have a Co-operative Society of fishermen at Anantapur with branches, if necessary, at other places. Government will assist the Society by providing trucks, launches and superior staff for 3 years, after which it is expected that the concern will be self-supporting. If sufficient profits are earned the capital expenditure will be paid back.

4. Area of application—Mahanadi Estuary

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Supervisor of fisheries on Rs. 115—5—170

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Assistant Supervisors of Fisheries on Rs. 40—5/2—70 each.

Two Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Thee Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The staff will be recruited through proper channel.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the rst five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital	Nil	65,000	75,000	Nil	Nil	1,40,000
) Recurring	..	..	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Total ..	Nil	65,000	80,000	5,000	5,000	1,55,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The entire capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,40,000 including the working capital will be returned to Government.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the staff may be recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Diesel Engines, Trucks, Ice factory equipment Cold storage plant.

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If this venture is successful, similar projects will be taken up for the other estuaries in the 2nd and 3rd five-year periods.

14. Any other remarks or information—This scheme is subject to revision in the light of additional experience to be gained by the operation of the pilot scheme on the development of the Mahanadi Estuary. The estimates for Ice factory and cold store, trucks and boats are rough and subject to revision.

SCHEME No. 118-A

1. Serial number of scheme—118-A

2. Name of scheme—Pilot scheme for investigation of the possibilities of development of the Mahanadi Estuarine fisheries.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The annual fish trade of the Mahanadi estuary is limited to 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees per annum whereas in case of the Chilka lake this amounts to 11 lakhs of rupees, although the fishing grounds as well as the fish fauna are almost identical in both the cases. The factor chiefly responsible for this is the lack of suitable communication facilities between the consuming centres and the estuary. Before the main scheme for the development of the Mahanadi Estuary is put into operation, it is necessary to run a pilot scheme to determine whether it would be practicable to develop a fish export trade from the Mahanadi estuary on the lines of that from the Chilka lake. The success of the scheme will depend on supply of ice, regular availability of the catches and quick transport. It is proposed to market with the help of a power launch and truck, the catches of the estuary in Calcutta for a period of six months as an experimental measure.

4. Area of application—Mahanadi Estuary

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Six months

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Supervisor of Fisheries on Rs. 115—5—170

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Assistant Supervisor of Fisheries on Rs. 40—5/2—70.

Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14

One Motor Driver on Rs. 40 (fixed)

One Launch Driver on Rs. 50—5/2—70

One Clerk on Rs. 30—2—50

One Cleaner on Rs. 15 fixed

Two Tindals on Rs. 10 each } (fixed)
Four Coolies on Rs. 10 each }

The staff will be obtained by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	23,000	..	..	..	..	23,000
(*b*) Recurring	40,000	..	..	..	..	40,000
Total	63,000	..	..	..	..	63,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 41,000 is expected to be received by sale of fish.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned personnel—Staff may be recruited from ex-service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad } One Diesel launch—25 H.P.
One Truck—½ ton

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—For obtaining the launch and the truck.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 119

1. Serial number of scheme—119

2. Name of scheme—Development of Marine Fisheries—Establishment of Fish Curing yards and Co-operative Fishermen's stores.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Introduction of deep sea fishing by trawlers is beyond the scope of the Provincial Government. The economic condition of the marine fishermen and of those in outlying estuarine fishing centres is extremely low, as exploitation by middlemen and merchants is considerable. This is a relief scheme to make easily available to the fishermen duty-free salt, yarn, hemp, tar, hooks, cloth, rice, etc., which will be sold in Co-operative stores that will be attached to the Fish Curing yards. FishCuring yards at present are kutcha structures without cement vats or drying platforms and are blown away almost every year due to their situation on open sites subject to frequent high winds. It is proposed to provide pucca Fish Curing yards with cement platforms and vats and a fishermen's Co-operative store at each centre. In the first and second years it is proposed to open four such centres each year and at the rate of two each year for the remaining three years. The scheme entails no loss to Government as the entire expenditure will be recouped by levying a small cess on salt as is the practice followed at present in Orissa and Madras. The Fish Curing yards will be the nuclei for extraction of Shark Liver Oil and for future development work, such as joint marketing, adoption of better curing methods, etc.

The scheme will be in continuation of the Grow More Fish Scheme now in operation, under which there is provision for putting up eight Fish Curing yards and for granting loans and subsidy to fishermen in kind through Co-operative Societies.

4. Area of application—Marine and outlying estuarine areas.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing Scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the upper staff of the Fisheries Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Senior Inspector on Rs. 75—5/2—90
Two Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each
Three peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
Two Watchmen on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
Fourteen Petty Yard Officers on Rs. 19—½—24 each
Fourteen Fish Curing Yard peons on Rs. 10—½—15 each

The Senior Inspector will have fisheries and Co-operative Training and the two Junior Inspectors will be recruited from candidates with fisheries or Co-operative Training. The staff will be obtained by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	2,10,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	15,000	19,000	22,000	26,000	82,000
Total ..	60,000	75,000	49,000	52,000	56,000	2,92,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Fish Curing yards staff may be recruited from suitable service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Hemp, Yarn, Tar, Timber, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—In the second five-year period, the 14 established Fish Curing yards and stores will continue to function. In addition, other yards and stores will be started in untapped areas. Schemes of joint marketing on Co-operative lines will be taken up on a small scale at first. Side by side results of experiments done under the technological investigation scheme will be utilised in the Fish Curing Yards as nuclei, e.g., adopting better methods of curing dehydrating, etc.

In the third five-year period the fish curing yards will be combined into a single marketing organisation on Co-operative lines for the marine area. Fishery Schools will be started to teach boat building, net making, curing, etc., in suitable areas.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 120

1. Serial number of scheme—120

2. Name of scheme—Biological and Technological Investigations of the Chilka Lake Fisheries

3. Brief description of the scheme—There has been so long a good demand in the Calcutta market for the Chilka fish. But there is already a keen competition and this is likely to be more in the post-war period. Fish which are superior in quality and reach the market in a fresh condition will fetch better returns. Due to over-fishing the quality of Chilka fish has deteriorated. The depletion has been expedited during the past 3 years on account of the abnormal demand from the Calcutta market. Biological investigations to conserve and propagate the fish are overdue and should be taken up immediately. Side by side alternative methods of disposal of catches have to be worked out by technological studies. This scheme aims at applied research on statistical data, life histories, methods of capture and curing, dehydration, preservation and canning, etc. The result will be applicable to all estuarine fisheries. The scheme will be worked under the guidance and supervision of the Central Government.

4. Area of application—Chilka Lake

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Biological—

One biological senior assistant on Rs. 150—10—250
Three biological junior assistant on Rs. 100—10—150 each.

Technological—

One technological senior assistant on Rs. 150—10—250
One technological junior assistant on Rs. 100—10—150
The upper staff will be obtained through Joint Public Service Commission

(*b*) Lower staff—

Biological—

Three laboratory assistants on Rs. 50—2—70 each
Two clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
One tindal mechanic on Rs. 35—2—55
Four lascars on Rs. 19—½—24 each
One tindal on Rs. 19—½—24

Technological—

One laboratory assistant on Rs. 50—2—70
One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60
One peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14
One watchman on Rs. 10—1/5—14
The lower staff will be recruited directly and suitable ex-service men may be recruited

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	77,000	..	..	..	..	77,000
(b) Recurring	..	21,000	22,000	25,000	27,000	95,000
Total ..	77,000	21,000	22,000	25,000	27,000	1,72,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Lower staff may be recruited from suitable returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Microscopes, flue-pipes, canning pilot plant, out-board motor, etc.

(b) locally—Laboratory equipment and chemicals.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for training of Research Assistants

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—

Second five years period—The research station will be maintained on a permanent basis by the co-operative marketing organisation of the lake aided by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research or Provincial Government.

Third five year period—The research station will be maintained solely by the trade

14. Any other remarks or information—A Biological Investigations Scheme was prepared in 1938 by the Zoological survey of India and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research agreed in 1939 to pay its share of the cost but the scheme could not be taken up due to outbreak of war. The present scheme has 2 parts, viz., Biological, and Technological. The original scheme of the Zoological Survey of India has been adopted with slight modifications in some of the scales of pay and the technological section has been added in view of the urgent necessity of finding out alternative methods of disposal of the catches. Both the investigations have been combined because if they are run side by side, there would be considerable economy in the cost of establishment.

SCHEME No. 120-A

1. Serial number of scheme—120-A

2. Name of scheme—Co-operative Marketing of Chilka Fish

3. Brief description of the scheme—In the pre-war period the gross income from the fish export from the lake was nearly Rs. 11,00,000 a year of which only 1/10th was earned by the fishermen for all their toils. Moreover the malpractices of adopting weights varying from 180 to 240 tolas to the seer and demanding excess weight were adopted by the merchants who were principally five in number and were controlling the lake. These merchants had their own adats in Calcutta and belonged to the ring by virtue of which they were able to oust others successfully. The Balugaon Fishermen's Co-operative Store attempted to compete with them, but sustained loss due to unfair competition and had to give up trading in fresh fish inspite of the Government fishery lease in the Chilka having been given to it.

During the war when the Eastern Command wanted supplies from the lake, the Government had to step in and fixed fair prices at every stage ensuring about 40 per cent return to the fishermen. Standard weights were also introduced throughout the lake. The Balugaon Fishermen's Co-operative Store utilised this opportunity in starting a fresh fish business not only at Balugaon but established branches at Gangadharpur and Kalupadaghat. The Fishermen of Gajapatinagar started a society of their own and started export business.

In the post-war period unless Government protection is given to the existing Societies and facilities for establishment of other Societies extended to other fishermen, the fish trade in the lake will revert to pre-war conditions. The danger of complete depletion of the lake has never been so potent as during the war when due to inflation of prices in the Calcutta market every kind of fish good or bad, large or small, has found a ready market at exceptionally attractive rates. After the war, until the investigation scheme (No. 120) is able to lay down rules of conservation, it would be necessary to control export from the lake by the following methods as is being done at present.

(1) Diversion of the fresh fish trade from merchants to Fishermen's Co-operative Societies by encouraging the existing societies and formation of new ones.

(2) Control of export to prevent depletion

(3) Appointing a Supervising Officer at Calcutta to look to the interest of Chilka fish trade in Chandmari and arrange an adat of their own for the Co-operative Societies.

The scheme will be in continuation of and an extension of the Chilka Military Supply Scheme now in operation to the civilians.

After three years if further protection is necessary, the establishment will be paid for by the trade by means of a small cess on each maund of fish exported.

4. Area of application—The Chilka area

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Officer-in-charge (Chilka Scheme) on Rs. 115—5—170.

One Adat Officer on Rs. 75—5/2—90

(*b*) Lower staff—

Five Assistant Supervisors on Rs. 40—5/2—70 each

One Senior Inspector, Co-operative on Rs. 75—5/2—90

Two Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Eight Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	35,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	55,000
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	30,000
Total ..	45,000	20,000	20,000	..	..	85,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The entire capital cost of Rs. 50,000 is recoupable.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Staff may be recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 121

1. Serial number of scheme—121

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—At present, the Director of Devlopment who is the Director of Veterinary Services, Chief Inspector of Factories and Elections Officer is functioning also as the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the expansion of all these Departments and increase of work in the Co-operative Department, it is proposed to have a whole-time Registrar with adequate gazetted and ministerial staff to help him.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Registrar on Rs. 1,250—50—1,750
One Personal Assistant on Rs. 150—25/2—250

One Chief Auditor on Rs. 200—20—500

One Industrial Assistant Registrar on Rs. 150—25/2—250

(*b*) Lower staff—
One Superintendent on Rs. 180—10—230

Two Head Assistants on Rs. 145—5—160 each

Five Upper Division Grade I Assistants on Rs. 90—5—140 each

Five Upper Division Grade II Assistants on Rs. 65—2—85 each

Twelve Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 35—2—65 each.

Four typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

One steno-typist on Rs. 40—2—60 with steno allowance of Rs. 40

Three Diarists cum Despatchers on Rs. 20—1—30 each.

One Treasury Sarkar on Rs. 20—1—30

One Record Supplier, One Zamadar and One Daftry on Rs. 15—1/2—20 each.

Seven Orderly peons on Rs. 12—1/5—14 each

Office peons on Rs. 12—1/5—14

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	5,000	1,000	..	..	..	6,000
(b) Recurring	34,000	35,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	1,84,000
Total ..	39,000	36,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	1,90,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not parcticularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 121-A

1. Serial number of scheme—121-A

2. Name of scheme—Increase in the Administrative Staff of the Co-operative Department.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to organise about 2,500 credit and marketing societies in the first five years of the post-war period. The total number of societies at present is about 3,000 but at the end of the five-year period the number will practically be doubled. For administering these large number of societies an increase in the administrative staff is absolutely necessary.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Co-operative Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each

Seventeen Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each.

Six Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by departmental promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five year-plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	3,000	10,000	16,000	23,000	24,000	76,000
Total ..	3,000	10,000	16,000	23,000	24,000	76,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 122

1. Serial number of scheme—122

2. Name of scheme—Increase of Audit Staff

3. Brief description of the scheme—Audit of Co-operative Societies is a statutory duty of Government. The planned expansion of the Co-operative movement in the post-war period will require additional audit staff for the audit of the societies to be organised.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each.

Four Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each

Twenty-nine Junior Inspectors (including three leave reserves) on Rs. 45—5/2—75 each.

Two Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	9,000	18,000	28,000	34,000	99,000
Total ..	10,000	9,000	18,000	28,000	34,000	99,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—TRS. 20 are expected to be realised as audit fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 122-A

1. Serial number of scheme—122-A

2. Name of scheme—Construction of quarters for the field staff and the ministerial staff of the Assistant Registrars' Offices.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Co-operative Department is the only department which has not got a single residential quarter for its employees. The subordinate and the ministerial staff of the Circle Offices of this department are left to find shelter as best as they can. It is therefore proposed to construct residential quarters for them gradually in the post-war period. During the first five years, quarters for 93 clerks and subordinate field staff are proposed to be constructed.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} The buildings will be constructed by the Public Works Department. The construction work will be supervised by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the Public Works Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	50,000	74,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,24,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	50,000	74,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,24,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will fetch some revenue in the shape of rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned service personnel may be employed as overseers, work-sarkars and skilled labourers.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—372
Unskilled labour—678

12. Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likey to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 123

1. Serial number of scheme—123

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of the Orissa Provincial Weavers' Co-operative Marketing Society

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Government Handloom Textile Marketing Organisation is now under the control of the Industries Department but the handloom textiles marketed by it are manufactured mainly by the Weavers Co-operative Societies which are under the control of the Co-operative Department. It is proposed to strengthen and expand the organisation in the Post-war period and to convert it into a Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Marketing Society and to transfer its control to the Co-operative Department as in Madras. It is also proposed that the Provincial Government will buy shares worth Rs. 25,000 in this society as a mark of their active interest in handloom weaving and as an encouragement to others to invest in the shares of the society. The working capital will be provided in the first two years as now by Government after which the society will raise its own working capital. The additional expenditure proposed will have to be met, whether the marketing organisation remains in its present shape under the control of the Industries Department or is converted into the Provincial Weavers' Marketing Society under the Co-operative Department.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— (*b*) Lower staff—	Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the Department

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,25,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	4,25,000
(*b*) Recurring	15,000	15,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	64,000
Total ..	3,40,000	1,15,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	4,89,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 4,00,000 advanced as working capital is refundable and the balance of Rs. 25,000 are the value of shares to be purchased by Government

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 125

1. Serial number of scheme—125

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is at present no Provincial Co-operative Bank in Orissa to serve as the apex financing institution and the balancing centre of the Co-operative movement in Orissa. The establishment of an apex Bank was one of the main recommendations of the late Dewan Bahadur K. D. Mudaliar in his report on the enquiry into the condition of the Co-operative movement in Orissa. It is proposed to establish the apex Bank in the first year of the post-war development before the managing committees of the Central Banks in North Orissa are reconstituted and their management handed over to these committees. The Bank is expected to raise sufficient money for financing the Co-operative movement in Orissa after the first year with the help of a Government guarantee which is proposed to be given about the refund of deposits as in the case of Bihar Provincial Bank. The Banking adviser to the Co-operative Department will be the *ex-officio* managing director of the Bank.

4. Area of application—The Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	The Bank will provide its own staff at Government cost.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,50,000	..	..	..	..	10,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	20,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	60,000
Total ..	10,70,000	12,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	11,10,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 10,00,000 advanced as capital in the first year are refundable with interest and the balance of Rs. 50,000 represents the value of shares to be purchased by Government.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods--Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The recurring cost represents the subsidy that Government will pay to the Bank till it gets well established.

SCHEME No. 125-A

1. Serial number of scheme—125-A

2. Name of scheme—Scheme for making the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the sole agency for distribution of Government and Co-operative Credit in a specified area.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The distribution of loans under : (1) Agricultural Loans Act, (2) the Land Improvement Loans Act, (3) the Grow More Food Scheme and (4) the Co-operative Societies Act are now made by separate agencies and this leads sometimes to confusion and over-financing. It is proposed to launch a pilot scheme for unifying these credit-giving agencies under the Co-operative Department in one subdivision only and make the Registrar of Co-operative Societies the Director of rural credit in this area. The scheme may be introduced in other areas if the pilot scheme proves successful.

4. Area of application—Particular areas

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Senior Inspector on Rs. 75—5/2—90

Eleven Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each

One Upper Division Clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

One Lower Division Clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E. B.—1—60

Two Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	4,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	55,000
Total ..	1,04,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	1,55,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The loan of Rs 1,00,000 is recoverable with interest.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The posts of clerks and menials may be offered to them if suitable candidates are available.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Ni

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developmen contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 126

1. Serial number of scheme—126

2. Name of scheme—Organisation and supervision of Co-operative Industrial Societies

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme is for organising and developing in a co-operative way non-textile cottage and small-scale industries which are in a very disorganised and backward state at present in Orissa. The existing cottage and small-scale industries as well as new industries of these classes for which raw materials and labour are available will be organised on a co-operative basis. They will be provided with necessary finance and helped to make joint purchase of raw materials and to market jointly their finished products, so as to be able to meet the competition from similar industries organised on factory basis.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue,

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

8 Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each (six from the 2nd year and two more from the 5th year)

23 Junior Inspectors including three leave reserves on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each (7 in the second year, 3 more in the third year, 7 more in the fourth year and the remaining in the fifth year).

8 Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each (six from the 2nd year and two more in the fifth year)

Staff will be recruited locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	23,000	29,000	37,000	46,000	1,39,000
Total ..	4,000	23,000	29,000	37,000	46,000	1,39,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Profitable to persons taking up cottage and small-scale industries.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 127

1. Serial number of scheme—127

2. Name of scheme—Organisation and supervision of Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Societies for grains and pulses

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to start Co-operative Agricultural Marketing Societies for grains and pulses, etc., at suitable marketing centres in each taluk or revenue thana. Six societies of this class are proposed to be established each year so that there will be thirty societies at the end of the 1st five-year period. The object of these societies is to arrange for the sale of the produce of their agriculturist-members and members of agricultural credit-*cum*-marketing societies affiliated to them to their best advantage by eliminating middle men. They will raise the necessary working capital by pledging the produce deposited with them by the agriculturist-members from the Provincial or the local Central Bank. The capital expenditure shown in the scheme is on account of subsidies for construction of godowns at 33⅓ per cent. The societies will also be subsidised till they get well-established and are able to pay their way.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

Eight Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each (six in the first year and two more in the fourth year)

Eight Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each (six in the first year and two more in the fourth year)

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	19,000	21,000	27,000	35,000	40,000	1,42,000
Total ..	39,000	41,000	47,000	55,000	60,000	2,42,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—It will bring in more money to the producers.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 128

1. Serial number of scheme—128

2. Name of scheme—Organisation and supervision of Weavers' Co-operative Societies

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are about 5,000 handlooms working in Orissa of which 2,000 were harnessed to the production of war textiles through the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. At present there are 112 Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 10 Inspectors and 16 Accountants to supervise them. It is proposed during the first five-year period of the post-war plan to increase the number of looms and the co-operative societies so that at the end of the period there will be 5,000 looms working in the Province for the production of textiles of improved designs and textures for sale through the Textile Marketing Organisation. The staff will, therefore, be gradually increased to achieve this objective. The weaver-members of these societies will also be subsidised to purchase improved weaving appliances which are much lacking in Orissa.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the department

(*b*) Lower staff—

8 Senior inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each
(6 in the first year and 2 more in the third year)
15 Weaving inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each
(3 each year from the first year)
24 Accountants on Rs. 16 each
(8 in the first year and 4 in each of the subsequent years)
8 Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each
(6 in the first year and 2 more in the third year)
Staff will be appointed by departmental promotion and direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	18,000	22,000	29,000	34,000	39,000	1,42,000
Total ..	18,000	22,000	29,000	34,000	39,000	1,42,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Fly shuttle looms, Jacquards, Dobbies and other weaving accessories and yarn

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—The scheme will continue in the succeeding five years.

14. Any other remarks or information—Most of the weavers of the Province use antiquated looms and implements. It is proposed to expedite the introduction of improved weaving appliances by selling them to members of weavers' co-operative societies on a subsidised basis.

SCHEME No. 129

1. Serial number of scheme—129

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme is designed to provide a properly trained departmental staff for organising agricultural co-operative societies on a planned basis. The All-India Co-operative Planning Committee has laid down a tentative standard that a programme should be made to cover with co-operative societies 50 per cent villages with 30 per cent population within two five-year periods. This is too ambitious a programme to be carried out by this Province. The present scheme is designed to organise about 2,000 societies in the first five-year period. The staff will work in selected areas of each subdivision. Instead of having a separate class of organisers without any proper qualifications it is proposed to appoint organisers from the rank of Junior Inspectors.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the second year after training of the staff and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each.

Ten Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each (five will be appointed in the 2nd and five more in the 3rd year).

Forty-three Junior Inspector-Organisers on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each (22 in the 2nd year and the remaining 21 in the 3rd year).

Thirteen peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be appointed by departmental promotion and direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	7,000	42,000	57,000	59,000	61,000	2,26,000
Total	7,000	42,000	57,000	59,000	61,000	2,26,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 129-A

1. Serial number of scheme—129-A

2. Name of scheme—An experimental scheme for Co-operative Farming.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to start a pilot scheme of co-operative farming with 50 members to demonstrate its advantages over individual and scattered farming and incidentally to help the Harijans and other people to settle on land.

4. Area of application—In a selected area

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the scheme for the re-organisation of the Co-operative Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Agricultural Overseer with Co-operative Training on Rs. 60—4—80—5—125.

Four Kamdars on Rs. 20—1—30 each

One stockman on Rs. 20—1—30

Staff will be appointed by Departmental promotion and direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first-five year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	50,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	1,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Total ..	53,000	1,03,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,65,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 1,00,000 is recoverable

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Kamdars and stockman will be recruited from suitable returned service men after necessary training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 129-B

1. Serial number of scheme—129-B

2. Name of scheme—Consolidation of holdings on Co-operative Basis

3. Brief description of the scheme—The poor yield of agricultural lands in Orissa is due in no small measure to the excessive fragmentation of holdings particularly in the coastal districts of North Orissa. Cultivation will be easier and more fruitful if holdings can be consolidated co-operatively as in the Punjab and the Central Provinces. It is proposed to launch a pilot scheme for consolidation of holdings in the Khasmahal areas of North Orissa during the first post-war period. The scheme will be extended to other areas when necessary legislation is passed to facilitate this work in Zamindary areas. The officer selected for the purpose will be trained in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

4. Area of application—Selected areas

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the Co-operative Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Sub-Assistant Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125

Two Surveyors on Rs. 50—2—80 each

One Routine clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60

Two Chainmen on Rs. 15—1—25 each

One Peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

The staff will be appointed by promotion and local recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
Total ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—They may be employed as Surveyors and Chainmen after training and as routine clerks and peons

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If the scheme succeeds more societies of this type can be established.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 130

1. Serial number of scheme—130

2. Name of scheme—Increase of Execution Staff for Departmental Execution of Co-operative Awards.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to set up a separate departmental Execution Staff in North Orissa on the lines of the system existing in South Orissa to expedite execution of Co-operative awards and liquidators' contribution orders.

4. Area of application—North Orissa

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Co-operative Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Eleven Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each

Five Routine clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60 each.

Twenty Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

To be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan.—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
(*b*) Recurring	18,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	82,000
Total ..	19,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	83,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The entire cost may be expected to be recovered from execution fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The ex-soldiers may be taken in as clerks or peons provided they are found suitable.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-years periods—The scheme will expand in the succeeding five year periods with the increase in the number of societies and consequently of co-operative awards.

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital cost is for office equipment and furniture.

SCHEME No. 131

1. Serial number of scheme—131

2. Name of scheme—Organisation and Supervision of Consumers' Co-operative Societies.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is intended to establish and develop Consumers' Co-operative Societies to enable consumers to obtain their goods at reasonable rates. These societies are necessary to link up the consumers and producers directly by eliminating the middle-men and thereby help both the consumers and the producers. In order to make these societies independent of individual capitalists it is proposed to start wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Stores, one in each district, to link up these primay consumers' co-operatives. The staff is proposed to carry on an effective supervision and check over the stores as they require very close watch for minimising the risk of misappropriation or maladministration.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each

Twenty-two Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each

Six peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	9,000	17,000	24,000	28,000	31,000	1,09,000
Total ..	9,000	17,000	24,000	28,000	31,000	1,09,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of futher development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—The scheme will continue to expand in the succeeding five years periods.

14. Any other remarks or information—The lower staff provided under item 6 above will be gradually recruited, i.e., two Sub-Assistant Registrars in the first year, four in the second year and six n the third year. Four Junior Inspectors in the first year, nine in the second year, thirteen in the third year, eighteen in the fourth year, and twenty-two in the fifth year. Two peons in the first year, four in the second year, and six in the third year.

SCHEME No. 132

1. Serial number of scheme—132

2. Name of scheme—Re-organisation of the Co-operative District Circle offices.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are at present eight Circle Offices—4 permanent and 4 temporary and a Sub-Circle in Koraput. It is proposed to have six Circle Offices—one in each district with adequate staff for effective administration of the Department.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Six Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—110—144—6—192—E.B.—6—210—5—235 each *plus* 20 per cent special pay.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Sub-Assistant Registrars on Rs. 100—5/2—125 each

Six Head clerks on Rs. 75—5—100 each

Fifteen Inspector-clerks including 2 leave reserves on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each.

Seventeen upper division clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each

Fifty-two routine clerks including six leave reserves on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each.

Twenty-three peons including orderlies, duftaries, on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

Upper staff will be recruited through Public Service Commission and lower staff locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	60,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	1,80,000
(*b*) Recurring	17,000	18,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	1,55,000
Total ..	77,000	48,000	67,000	67,000	76,000	3,35,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour	..	140
Unskilled labour	..	260

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 134

1. Serial number of scheme—134

2. Name of scheme—Co-operative Training and Education

3. Brief description of the scheme—A permanent and improved Training Institute is necessary for the training of the large Government and Bank staff that will be required for organisation, supervison, administration and audit of co-operative societies during the post-war period and for holding refresher classes and for giving extension lectures to non-official honorary workers in the co-operative movement from time to time.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Principal on Rs. 200—25—300—20—500

(*b*) Lower staff—Three Lecturers on Rs. 125—10/2—175 each

One Sub-Assistant Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125

Six Educational Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each

One clerk and one librarian on Rs. 60—2—70 each

One lower division clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Five Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff locally.

7. Rough estimate of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	60,000	50,000	60,000	..	..	1,70,000
(*b*) Recurring	25,000	19,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	1,08,000
Total ..	85,000	69,000	81,000	21,000	22,000	2,78,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes-Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 135

1. Serial number of scheme—135

2. Name of scheme—Subsidies to societies for backward classes.

3. Brief description of the scheme—A planned drive will be conducted in the post-war period to start co-operative societies among the backward classes to improve their economic condition. As members of these societies will generally be illiterate and not versed in business procedure, it will be necessary to have paid out-siders as Secretaries of these societies. It is proposed to subsidise these societies to meet the cost of their paid Secretaries and other incidental expenses.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the department.

(*b*) Lower staff—The paid Secretaries of the subsidised societies will be recruited directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	2,000	6,000	10,000	14,000	18,000	50,000
Total ..	2,000	6,000	10,000	14,000	18,000	50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The paid Secretaries may be recruited from among the suitable ex-service men belonging to those areas.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—The recurring grant is meant for giving subsidy to these societies for remuneration to the Secretaries or clerks to be in charge of them and also to the Central Co-operative Banks for the cost of supervision of these societies which would not bring sufficient income to them by way of interest.

SCHEME No. 135-A

1. Serial number of scheme—135-A

2. Name of scheme—Subsidies to co-operative societies in partially-excluded areas.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to expand the co-operative movement in the agency or partially-excluded areas considerably during the first five-year period. The inhabitants of these areas are generally illiterate and are not versed in business procedure. They will therefore require paid outsiders as secretaries to manage the societies on their behalf and it is proposed to grant subsidies to societies in these areas to meet the cost of paid secretaries and also part of other incidental charges.

4. Area of application—Agency areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the reorganisation of the department

(*b*) Lower staff—The secretaries for the societies will be recruited directly and preference will be given to suitable ex-service men.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	2,000	6,000	10,000	14,000	18,000	50,000
Total ..	2,000	6,000	10,000	14,000	18,000	50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The paid secretaries may be recruited from among the suitable ex-service men belonging to those areas.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—No further developments are contemplated but the societies will have to be subsidised, till they become self-supporting and are able to look after their own affairs.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 136

1. Serial number of scheme—136

2. Name of scheme—Organisation of building societies

3. Brief description of the scheme—The societies are meant to provide better housing accommodation for the poor and lower middle class town people by supplying them with the major portion of the capital cost as loan repayable with interest in easy annual instalment in 20 years as well as technical supervision during construction.

4. Area of application—All district and subdivisional headquarters towns.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and coutinue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Two Assistant Engineers on Rs. 190—15—355—10—395—10—425 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Twelve Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each

Twelve Overseers on Rs. 60—3—84—4—92—3—101—3—140 each.

Two Estimaters on Rs. 70—3—100 each

Two Draftsmen on Rs. 50—2—70 each

Two Tracers on Rs. 35—50 each

Two upper division Grade II clerks on Rs. 65—2—85 each.

Two lower division clerks on Rs. 35—2—65 each

Four peons on Rs. 12—1/5—14 each

Twenty-four peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	14,00,000	40,00,000
(*b*) Recurirug	21,000	32,000	54,000	54,000	56,000	2,17,000
Total ..	2,21,000	6,32,000	8,54,000	10,54,000	14,56,000	42,17,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The loan of Rs. 40 lakhs is repayable with interest in suitable annual instalments.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the Civil Pioneers may be employed in the construction work.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—3,466

Unskilled labour—6,400

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 137

1. Serial number of scheme—137

2. Name of scheme—Organisation and Supervision of Agricultural Production and Marketing Societies for special crops.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is found by experience that the best way of spreading the cultivation of special crops like sugarcane, groundnut, jute, potato, tobacco, etc., and of effecting their cultural improvement and securing for the growers a fair price for the produce, is by the establishment of Crop-growers' Co-operative Societies for these crops. These societies not only finance growing of crops but also market the produce to the best advantage of their members. Several Crop Growers' Societies for all the above crops have been established in recent years and it is proposed to increase their number in the first five-year period.

4. Area of application—Selected areas of the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the second year after training of the staff and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under re-organisation of the Co-operative Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Thirteen Junior Inspectors on Rs. 40—5/2—75 each including one leave reserve.

Seven Agricultural Overseers on Rs. 60—4—80—5—125 each including one leave reserve.

Forty Fieldmen on Rs. 20—1—30 each including four leave reserves.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	15,000	21,000	26,000	30,000	96,000
Total ..	24,000	35,000	41,000	46,000	50,000	1,96,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will serve to encourage the production of special and money crops.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The posts of Agricultural Overseers and Fieldmen may be offered to them if suitable candidates are available.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The staff proposed in item 6 above will be gradually recruited during the five years as shown below :—

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Junior Inspector ..	..	6	9	11	13
Agricultural Overseer	..	3	4	5	7
Fieldmen ..	..	20	26	33	40

SCHEME No. 137-A

1. Serial number of scheme—137-A

2. Name of scheme—Scheme for the organisation and supervision of Turmeric Growers Marketing Society for Agency areas.

3. Brief description of the scheme—Turmeric is grown in the Khondmals and the Agency areas of the Ganjam district by Khonds who get, however, only a fraction of its ultimate selling price as there is a chain of middlemen between the growers and the merchants at Berhampur. Cultivation of turmeric is also carried on by following crude primitive methods. It is proposed to organise Co-operative Marketing Societies of turmeric growers to effect improvement in the methods of cultivation of the crop and to secure for the grower members a large percentage of the ultimate selling price by elimination of the superfluous middlemen and unfair trading methods.

4. Area of application—The Agency areas

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Sub-Assistant Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Senior Inspector on Rs. 75—5/2—90

Four Sardar Supervisors on Rs. 20—1—30 each

One lower division clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

Four peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion or will be recruited directly

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	14,000	..	14,000	..	..	28,000
(*b*) Recurring	3,000	3,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	26,000
Total ..	17,000	3,000	20,000	7,000	7,000	54,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the lower staff will be recruited from among suitable ex-service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger scheme—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—More societies of this type can be established.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 137-B

1. Serial number of scheme—137-B

2 Name of scheme—Organisation and Supervision of Salt Manufacturers' Co-operative Societies.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to develop the salt industry in the Province on a co-operative basis so as to make Orissa self-sufficient in this respect in the post-war period. Lands fit for manufacture of salt will be acquired by Government and leased out to Salt Manufacturers' Co-operative Societies for the manufacture of salt.

4. Area of application—Selected areas on the coast

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff provided under the re-organisation of the department

(b) Lower staff—

One Sub-Assistant Registrar on Rs. 100—5/2—125

Three Senior Inspectors on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each (one from the 1st year, two from the 3rd year and three from the 4th year).

Four Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each (two from the 1st year, three from the 3rd year, and four from the 4th year).

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	20,000	..	40,000	..	..	60,000
(b) Recurring	4,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	27,000
Total	24,000	4,000	45,000	7,000	7,000	87,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The ex-service personnel may join salt co-operatives as members.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—More societies of this type can be established.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 138

1. Serial number of scheme—138

2. Name of scheme—Publicity.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is to give adequate publicity to the activities of Government in the different departments in general and to the schemes of development and reconstruction in particular. This scheme is only an expanded form of the present Field Publicity Organisation both as regards staff and equipment. If the Field Publicity Organisation is continued, only that part of the proposed scheme which is in excess of the Field Publicity Scheme will be worked under this scheme. Expansion of the Field Publicity Scheme to the proportion indicated in the present proposal is considered absolutely necessary for adequately meeting the Publicity needs in the province so as to create a receptive background for the successful working of the development plans of Government. So this scheme will replace the Field Publicity Organisation in case the latter is discontinued and will be worked together with it in case it is not discontinued.

The proposed scheme provides for all kinds of publicity materials such as mobile units, cinemas, slides, models, leaflets and pamphlets, etc. It also aims at having a specially trained class of men who will be able to put propaganda materials of different departments across in a language that ordinary people will understand. Naturally this scheme will co-ordinate and reinforce the publicity scheme of other specialist departments of Government.

To work out the scheme it has been proposed to appoint a Publicity Officer, an Assistant Publicity Officer, six District Publicity Organisers who will remain responsible generally for publicity work in the districts and exclusively for the sadar subdivisions and thirteen Subdivisional Organisers for the remaining outlying subdivisions.

Provision has also been made for necessary clerical staff at the Provincial Headquarters, at the District Headquarters and for the technical staff for the mobile units.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be introduced in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(*a*) Provincial Headquarters—

(1) One Publicity Officer on Rs. 500—25—750—*plus* Rs. 100 special pay as Assistant Secretary.

(2) One Assistant Publicity Officer on Rs. 260—20—500

(3) One Writer-Translator on Rs. 250—10—350

(*b*) District—

Six District Organisers on Rs. 200—10—300 each
Thirteen Subdivisional Organisers on Rs. 100—10—150 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

(*a*) Provincial headquarters—
One Junior Head Assistant on Rs. 170—10—200

Two Grade I Assistants on Rs. 120—8—160—10—170 each.

Assistant Writer-Translator on Rs. 100—5—150

Second Assistant Writer-Translator on Rs. 70—5—120.

Two Grade II Assistants on Rs. 70—5—120 each

Four Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 40—43|2—45—55—3—70—E. B—2—80 each.

One Stenographer for Publicity Officer on Rs. 100—5—150.

One Accountant on Rs. 100—5—150

Two Typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each

One Diarist on Rs. 30—1—45

One Despatcher on Rs. 30—1—45

One Recorder on Rs. 35

One Daftry on Rs. 15

Nine peons on Rs. 12—1/4—14—1/6—15 each

(*b*) Districts—

Six clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each

Twenty Drivers on Rs 35—1—45 each

Ten operators on Rs. 50—2—70 each

One motor mechanic and fitter on Rs. 100

Nineteen peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E.B. —1/5—14 each.

Twenty cleaners on Rs. 10—1/5—12—E.B.—1/5—14 each.

Nine Assistant operators on Rs. 12—1/5—14—1/6—15 each.

Staff will be obtained from the present Field Publicity Organisation and from outside.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first-five year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	1,60,000	..	..	..	..	1,60,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,18,000	2,22,000	2,28,000	2,34,000	2,42,000	11,44,000
Total ..	3,78,000	2,22,000	2,28,000	2,34,000	2,42,000	13,04,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The technical staff will be obtained as far as possible from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Publicity vans, projectors, etc.

(*b*) locally—films, slides, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 138-A

1. Serial number of the scheme—138-A

2. Name of the scheme—Installation of village radio sets

3. Brief description of the scheme—To improve the condition of the people of the Province and to give the people in rural areas useful knowledge about the present-day world, it is essential that correct information about the most efficient methods of agriculture, public health, sanitation and activities of Government should be dessiminated among them. To achieve this object it is proposed to purchase 500 radio sets with necessary accessories. These sets and the sets already distributed by the Publicity Department of Government will be installed in the Village Welfare Centres and in other places selected for the purpose in the rural areas. It is proposed to keep the radio set under the charge of a Caretaker who will preferably be a prominent man of the village. There will be Radio Mechanics, two in each district to look after these radios and also a Radio Engineer to supervise the work of these mechanics. Provision has been made for charging the batteries from time to time in each of the six districts of the Province.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—A Radio Engineer on Rs. 250—10—300

(*b*) Lower staff—

12 Mechanics on Rs. 100—5—150 each

500 Caretakers on Rs. 10—2—20 each

Staff will be recruited from the Publicity Department, ex-service men and villagers.

7. Rough estimate of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	..	10,000	88,000	76,000	68,000	69,000	3,11,00
(*b*) Recurting	..	..	12,000	56,000	78,000	1,00,000	2,46,00
Total	..	10,000	1,00,000	1,32,000	1,46,000	1,69,000	5,57,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel will be given preference in appointing radio mechanics if there are trained men among them. They may also be appointed as caretakers if they happen to belong to the Centre in which the radio set is installed.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Radios, Loud-speakers, etc.

(*b*) locally—Batteries

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for getting the radio sets.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—If the scheme proves useful more radios will be installed in the succeeding five years.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 141

1. Serial number of scheme—141

2. Name of the scheme—Village Welfare Centres

3. Brief description of the scheme—To improve the economic condition of the people of Orissa it is essential that they should be instructed in the most efficient methods of agriculture and veterinary practice. Unless the purchasing power of the agriculturists can be increased there will be little scope for improvement. In introducing improved agricultural and veterinary schemes, the co-operation of the rural population has to be obtained and it is considered that one of best methods of bringing information to the agriculturists would be to establish a number of " Village Welfare Centres " at suitable villages throughout the Province. It is proposed, therefore, to establish 153 such village centres during the first five-year period. Welfare societies will be established as far as possible in welfare centres. The Society will co-ordinate all the development and beneficial activities of the Centre. The Village Welfare Centres will be housed in pucca buildings estimated to cost about Rs. 8,000 each consisting of one reading room, one library and a rest house. Newspapers will be supplied to the Centres as also copies of all pamphlets and literature intended for the public published by the Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Fisheries Departments. Bee-keeping, vegetable gardening, etc., may be taken up in the compounds of the Village Welfare Centres and free compulsory education may start in the area round about these Centres. It is proposed to install a battery radio set, the utility of which will be greatly increased if an Oriya broadcasting station can be established in the near future. Each Centre will be in charge of a prominent man preferably an ex-soldier who will be called "village guide" and will be paid Rs. 40 a month. The village guide will be so selected that he will be also the village aidman to the Centre. The village guides will be given extensive training for ten months in agriculture, veterinary practices and methods of using disinfectants and first-aid. They will be trained at the rate of 42 a year for four years. During the course of training each prospective village guide will receive Rs. 20 a month as stipend. Special course of training will be given to them so that they will have rudiments of knowledge not only of co-operation but also of agriculture, cattle breeding, public health and other developmental and nation-building subjects. They will also be taught public speaking with or without magic lanterns. Nineteen Welfare Inspectors will be appointed, one in each subdivision, to supervise the work of the village guides. There will be a choukidar for each Centre. The Centre will be used as a lecture hall by touring officers of the Agriculture, Veterinary and other departments. In fact it will be the centre for dissemination of all information to the villagers. In addition, it will provide some measure of amenities to residents in rural areas.

4. Area of application—Whole Province. It is proposed to open 30 Centres in each year for the 1st four years and 33 Centres in the 5th year.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Supervision will be done by the staff of the Revenue Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

21 Welfare Inspectors including two leave reserves on Rs. 75—5/2—90 each.

Six lower division clerks one for each district office on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60 each.

168 village guides including 15 leave reserves on Rs. 40 each

153 Chowkidars on Rs. 10 each

19 peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,70,000	2,97,000	13,77,000
(*b*) Recurring	35,000	78,000	1,16,000	1,70,000	1,99,000	5,98,000
Total ..	3,05,000	3,48,000	3,86,000	4,40,000	4,96,000	19,75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel will be given preference in appointing village guides for the Centres.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Radio sets

(*b*) locally—Building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—954

Unskilled—1,765

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—No.

14. Any other remarks of information—Scheme No. 133 "Organisation of Village Welfare Co-operative Societies" has been combined with this scheme.

SCHEME No. 141-A

1. Serial number of scheme—141-A

2. Name of scheme—Provision for rural water-supply

3. Brief description of the scheme—Outbreak of epidemics in rural areas mostly originate from contaminated water-supply and it is considered that provision of pure w ter-supply in villages will go a great way towards preventing such epidemics. It is, therefore, proposed to provide either deep masonry wells or tube-wells in 5,000 villages during the first five-year period at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

4, Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } Details not yet settled
(*b*) Lower staff— }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	50,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	50,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—They will be employed as well-borers and masons, etc.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Pumps and plants

(*b*) locally—Building materials, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled labourers—2,710

Unskilled labourers—7,425

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 142

1. Serial number of scheme—142

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of small townships

3. Brief description of the scheme—Separate schemes have been framed for providing waterworks and drainage system in towns with a population of 10,000 and upwards and also for provision of water-supply in a number of villages. For small townships with a population between 2,000 and 10,000 this scheme is drawn up to provide improvement in water-supply, town planning, drainage and anti-malaria measures, etc.

4. Area of application—Selected areas (six major panchayat boards, eighteen union boards and twenty-four union panchayat boards).

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Engineer on Rs. 190—15—355—10—395—E.B.—10—425 with a deputation allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Overseers on Rs. 63—3—84—4—92—3—101—E.B. 3—140 each.

One Upper Division clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

One Lower Division clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60.

Four peons on Rs. 10 each a month

Staff will be obtained from Public Works Department and by direct recruitment

7 Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	2,15,000	2,15,000	2,14,000	2,00,000	9,44,000
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	56,000
Total ..	1,10,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	1,26,000	2,10,000	10,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad--Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—None at present.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 143

1. Serial number of scheme—143

2. Name of scheme—Advancing loans under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to make provision for cheap rural credit by Government agency for general improvement in agriculture. The scheme provides for ordinary and Grow More Food loans under the land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Total amount of loan required for the first five-year plan has been estimated at Rs. 2,23,38,000 out of which ordinary and Grow More Food loans stand at Rs. 50,00 000 and 1,73,38,000 respectively. The Revenue Commissioner will be the controlling officer in respect of all cash loans and the Director of Agriculture and Food Production will be the controlling officer, in respect of all loans to be issued in kind. The District Officers will draw and disburse the loans in cash allotted to different districts by the Revenue Commissioner while the District Food Production Officer will draw and disburse the loans in kind allotted to different districts by the Director of Agriculture.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

The staff of the Revenue and Agriculture Departments will supervise the working of the scheme.

(*b*) Lower staff—

75 Kanungoes one for each two thanas on Rs. 60 each.

6 upper division clerks one for each district office on Rs. 60—2—70.

44 lower division clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60

25 peons on Rs. 10 each

Staff will be appointed by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Bs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital						
(*i*) Ordinary	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	50,00,000
(*ii*) Grow More Food.	34,68,000	34,68,000	34,68,000	34,,67,000	34,67,000	1,73,38,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,22,000	1,24,000	1,25,000	1,26,000	1,27,000	6,24,000
Total ..	45,90,000	45,92,000	45,93,000	45,93,000	45,94,000	2,29,62,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The whole of the capital cost will be recoverable with low interest.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly, but those of them who will settle on land may also take advantage of this.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Capital is required for helping the agriculturists in improving their agriculture in the five-year period. The recurring expenditure for the first five-year period represents cost of establishment and contingencies.

SCHEME No. 144

1. Serial number of scheme—144

2. Name of scheme—Opening of six Elementary Training Schools.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There are thirteen Elementary Training Schools at present in which 140 pupil teachers are admitted annually and 220 biennially. When the admissions become annual, as they will be when hostels are made available, there will be 360 pupil teachers admitted on an annual basis. Even at present about fifty per cent of the teachers are untrained. In the present scheme provision is being made for six Elementary Training Schools in which 240 pupil teachers will be admitted annually from the second year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—One Orissa Educational Service Officer, class II, senior branch on Rs. 200—25—300—20—500

(b) Lower staff—

Six Subordinate Educational Service Officers on Rs. 65—105 each

Twenty-four Lower Subordinate Educational Service Officers on Rs. 30—55 each

Seven clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each

Twenty menials on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion and direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	2,10,000	2,80,000	1,10,000	..	..	6,00,000
(b) Recurring	4,000	25,000	80,000	1,10,000	1,11,000	3,30,000
Total ..	2,14,000	3,05,000	1,90,000	1,10,000	1,11,000	9,30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled— 442

Unskilled—816

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 145

1. Serial number of scheme—145

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of the Secondary Training Schools at Cuttack and Berhampur

3. Brief description of the scheme—The output of trained matriculates and intermediates is about 40 teachers a year. There are 500 untrained teachers of this category and a large number will be required for post-war expansion. The scheme provides for the training of undergraduate teachers i.e., matriculates and intermediate passed candidates for middle schools and junior classes of high schools. There is provision for an annual admission of 30 at Cuttack and biennial admission of 20 candidates at Berhampur. It is proposed to increase the admissions each year at Cuttack by 70, and to make the admissions annual at Berhampur to the extent of 80 each year. Provision has been made for a stipend of Rs. 15 a month for each candidate.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Already exist in the schools

(*b*) Lower staff—

One teacher in Subordinate Educational Service (upper division) on Rs. 128—200

Seven teachers in Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) on Rs. 65—105 each

Two Physical Training Instructors on Rs. 50—100 each

Two Art teachers on Rs. 50—100 each

Two clerks on Rs. 60—70 each

Seven menials on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at exisitng rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	..	4,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	48,000	94,000	95,000	96,000	97,000	4,30,000
Total ..	1,48,000	1,94,000	1,95,000	1,96,000	97,000	8,30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 600 a year as rent

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Such of the personnel who are matriculates and intermediates and will take to teaching will be provided under this scheme

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled— 348
Unskilled—640

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for buildings, but work will be started in rented buildings where available.

This is a special priority scheme and Rs. 90,000 have been provided for 1946-47.

SCHEME No. 146

1. Serial number of scheme—146

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of the Training College at Cuttack.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The output of trained graduates is hopelessly inadequate. The Department is in need of four hundred trained graduates today, let alone the requirements in the post-war period. The scheme provides for the training of graduate teachers for high schools and sub-inspectors of schools.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be taken up in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Three Assistant Professors in Orissa Educational Service, class II (senior branch) on Rs. 200—500 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Librarian on Rs. 75—100
One Art teacher on Rs. 50—100
One Physical Training Instructor on Rs. 50—100
One clerk on Rs. 60—2—70
Three menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion or direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	50,000	..	..	..	1,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	42,000	43,000	44,000	46,000	47,000	2,22,000
Total ..	1,42,000	93,000	44,000	46,000	47,000	3,72,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

Receipts amounting to Rs. 600 a year will accrue to Government as rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for construction of buildings, hostel and quarters for staff. The work will be started in rented buildings for the present.

SCHEME No. 147

1. Serial number of scheme—147

2. Name of scheme—Opening of a Secondary Training School for women

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open a Secondary Training School for women teachers. A separate training school with suitable atmosphere has become a necessity. As the number of girls' middle English and high schools is increasing, a great demand for such teachers has arisen.

A middle English school as a practising school will be attached.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One officer in Orissa Educational Service (class II, women's branch) on Rs. 170—430

(*b*) Lower staffff—

Two teachers in Subordinate Educational Service (upper division) on Rs. 128—200 each
Two teachers in Subordinate Educational Service (lower division) on Rs. 70—120 each
One Art mistress on Rs. 100—150
One Music teacher on Rs. 50—100
Three teachers in Lower Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 40—55 each
One Physical Instructress on Rs. 50—100
One clerk on Rs. 30—60
Two senior trained teachers in on Rs. 30—40 each
Two higher elementary teachers trained on Rs. 25—35 each.
One craft teacher on Rs. 30—40
One matron on Rs. 30
Fifteen menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,60,000	1,00,000	..	..	..	2,60,000
(*b*) Recurring	18,000	33,000	39,000	39,000	40,000	1,69,000
Total	1,78,000	1,33,000	39,000	39,000	40,000	4,29,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—173
Unskilled—320

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will expand

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to train thirty women teachers annually for whom thirty stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 each a month have been provided in the scheme. A hostel for sixty students and quarters for teachers have been provided.

SCHEME No. 148

1. Serial number of scheme—148

2. Name of scheme—Conversion of Government Zila Schools into Technical High Schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to convert the existing Government Zila Schools in North Orissa into Technical High Schools and to establish two Technical High Schools in South Orissa.

4. Area of application —Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme will start in the third year. Provision has been made for a Planning Officer and his establishment in the second year

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—
- (1) One Planning Officer on Rs. 500
- (2) Six officers on Rs. 500—50—800 each
- (3) Six Engineering Superintendents on Rs. 170—34 each

(b) Lower staff—
- (1) Thirty-six graduate teacher on Rs. 65—105 each
- (2) six Assistant Engineering Superintendents on Rs. 120—150 each.
- (3) Twelve Draftsmen on Rs. 70—130 each
- (4) Six Carpenters on Rs. 60—75 each
- (5) Six Fitters on Rs. 60—75 each
- (6) Six Blacksmiths on Rs. 45 each
- (7) Six Turners on Rs. 60—75 each
- (8) Six Electricians on Rs. 50—70 each
- (9) Six Moulders on Rs. 45 each
- (10) Six Store-keepers on Rs. 30—60 each
- (11) Six Instructors for wiremen's class on Rs. 40—50 each
- (12) Twelve clerks on Rs. 30—60 each
- (13) Six laboratory assistants on Rs. 19—29 each
- (14) Seventy-two menials on Rs. 10—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff direct.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
(b) Recurring	..	8,000	61,000	1,26,000	1,86,000	3,81,000
Total ..	..	8,000	1,61,000	2,26,000	3,86,000	7,81,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum by way of fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Most of the posts under this scheme will be filled up by returned technicians.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Machinery and Scientific apparatus

(*b*) locally—Furniture, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—150

Unskilled—250

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one.

14. Any other remarks or information—There is no technical high school in the Province. It is proposed to open two such schools in South Orissa—one at Berhampur and the other at Rayagada and to convert the existing zila schools in North Orissa into Techincal High Schools. Provision has been made for a Planning Officer and his staff in the second year.

It is proposed to utilise the services of the existing graduate teachers in the zila schools. The four zila schools in North Orissa will require only four additional graduate teachers each, while twenty graduate teachers will be required for the two schools in South Orissa.

SCHEME No 148-A

1. Serial number of scheme—148-A

2. Name of scheme—Construction of quarters for teachers of existing Government high schools for boys

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide additional accommodation and quarters for the staff of the existing high schools for boys.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } The work will be done by the expanded
(*b*) Lower staff— } staff of the Public Works Department

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	12,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	12,50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Will bring in some receipts by way of rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abord—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—915
Unskilled—1,800

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 149

1. Serial number of scheme—149

2. Name of scheme—Strengthening the headquarters staff of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present cost of the Directorate of Public Instruction is Rs. 71,000 per annum. The recurring expenditure on Education is expected to be doubled at the end of the first five-year period and there will be heavy capital expenditure during the period. It is clear that the headquarters staff of the Director will need considerable strengthening to maintain control. Accordingly an annual provision has been made for an increase in the staff. The ultimate annual cost is estimated at Rs. 60,000 which has been shown in the fifth year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Two officers in class I of the Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 300—700 with a special pay of Rs. 125 a month each

One officer in class II (senior branch) of the Orissa Educational service on Rs. 200—500 with a special pay of Rs. 60 a month

(*b*) Lower staff—

One senior assistant on Rs. 145—160

Six upper division assistants in Grade I on Rs. 90—140 each.

Six upper division assistants in Grade II on Rs. 65—85 each.

Eight lower division assistants on Rs. 35—65 each

Three Steno-typists on Rs. 40—60 each

Shorthand allowance of Rs. 40 a month each

Three typists on Rs. 40—60 each

One despatcher on Rs. 40—60

One diarist on Rs. 25—35

One daftry on Rs. 15—18

Six orderly peons on Rs. 12—15 each

Six office peons on Rs. 12—15 each

Staff to be recruited by promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	11,000	13,000	26,000	40,000	60,000	1,50,000
Total ..	11,000	13,000	26,000	40,000	60,000	1,50,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 150

1. Serial number of scheme—150

2. Name of scheme—Provision for sending annually eight graduates for higher study abroad and three school teachers and inspecting officers for study in educational methods

3. Brief description of the scheme—For the expansion of the Education Department and for higher posts in the colleges it will be necessary to train graduates in post-graduate courses at foreign Universities. There are at present very few Oriya gentlemen of suitable age with the requisite higher qualifications for these posts. It is intended, therefore, to depute eight graduates annually for higher education, four on a three-year basis and four on a two-year basis. In addition to this it is proposed to send three school teachers and sub-inspectors abroad for acquainting themselves with latest educational methods and practice on one-year basis. Two more graduates in each of the first and second years will also be sent abroad for Degree in Industrial Education so that on their return they will work as Principals of Technical High Schools.

These foreign university scholarships will be awarded to the most suitable candidates available including some women candidates. This is a special Priority Scheme.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil.

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,04,000	1,64,000	1,84,000	1,72,000	1,60,000	7,84,000
Total ..	1,04,000	1,64,000	1,84,000	1,72,000	1,60,000	7,84,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, in securing seats

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—This is a continuing scheme

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 151

1. Serial number of scheme—151

2. Name of scheme—Construction of buildings for schools under free and compulsory education scheme

3. Brief description of the scheme—School buildings have to be provided in areas under free and compulsory education scheme. The cost will depend on whether they are in municipalities, towns or rural areas. Again a building may house a four-class, three-class or a two-class school. It is estimated that for each teacher, a room, furniture and equipment will cost Rs. 2,500.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00,000	6,00,000	7,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	36,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00,000	6,00,000	7,00,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	36,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—2,732
Unskilled—4,896

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further building construction will be necessary

14. Any other remarks or information—It is estimated that a four-class school building at Cuttack will cost Rs. 20,000 with cost of land acquisition, Rs. 15,000 in smaller towns, Rs. 12,000 in subdivisional towns and Rs. 8,000 in rural areas.

Furniture and equipment have been provided in addition to the building at about Rs. 125 per teacher. Provision has been made for quarters for teachers.

SCHEME No. 152

1. Serial number of scheme—152

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of buildings and equipment of existing primary schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is necessary to improve and enlarge existing primary schools. The buildings have mostly come into existence through local private efforts. The schools are all in need of improvement in the matter of buildings, playground, equipment and furniture. The scheme provides for dealing with 500 of these schools in each of the first five years.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5 Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	The scheme will be worked through the normal staff of the Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—1,735
Unskilled—3,200

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Other primary schools will be improved in subsequen periods.

14. Any other remarks or imformation—Nil

SCHEME No. 153

1. Serial number of scheme—153

2. Name of scheme—Improvement in the pay of the teachers in existing primary schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—The minimum pay of a teacher in a primary school is Rs. 10 in the case of an untrained and Rs. 13 in the case of a trained teacher inclusive of the dearness allowance of Rs. 3. There are teachers who are drawing a minimum pay of Rs. 18 a month in South Orissa. It is proposed to give a minimum pay of Rs. 20—1/2—25 a month to trained teachers and of Rs. 15—1/2—20 to untrained teachers. Women teachers will be given a special pay of Rs. 5 a month each besides rent-free quarters. A special pay of Rs. 2 a month each has also been provided for teachers serving in urban areas.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,93,000	5,93,000	6,95,000	6,95,000	7,97,000	33,73,000
Total ..	5,93,000	5,93,000	6,95,000	6,95,000	7,97,000	33,73,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There are 7,108 teachers who are drawing less than Rs. 20 a month. Provision for quarters for women teachers has been made in the scheme for construction of buildings for schools under free and compulsory education.

SCHEME No. 154

1. Serial number of scheme—154

2. Name of scheme—Opening of Government Middle English Schools for boys

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open twenty-five Middle English Schools for boys with a vocational class attached to each school, such as Carpentry, Weaving, Agriculture, etc. These will mostly be located in the partially-excluded areas.

4. Area of application—The partially-excluded areas of the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

Twenty-five Headmasters on Rs. 65—105 each
Twenty-five teachers on Rs. 65—105 each
Seventy-five teachers on Rs. 30—55 each
Twenty-five Physical Training Instructors on Rs. 30—55 each
Five Carpentry Instructors on Rs. 40—60 each
Five Weaving Instructors on Rs. 40—60 each
Fifteen Agriculture Insturctors on Rs. 40—60 each
Twenty-five menials on Rs. 10—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	Nil	22,000	52,000	82,000	1,15,000	2,71,000
Total ..	2,00,000	2,22,000	2,52,000	2,82,000	3,15,000	12,71,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—About Rs. 2,000 per annum by way of fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The carpentry instructors may be drawn from returned technicians.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Looms, tools and other appliances

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—650

Unskilled—1,200

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one

14. Any other remarks or information—Middle English Schools are getting popular in partially-excluded areas and there is a demand for them. It is proposed to open five such new schools every year with vocational classes attached to them.

Provision has been made for school buildings, hostels, furniture and equipment. The recurring cost includes the cost of a teacher for vocational class and also teachers for languages other than Oriya.

SCHEME No. 155

1. Serial number of scheme—155

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the existing Middle English Schools for boys

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide each Middle English school with an additional teacher and a Physical Instructor ; to introduce vocational classes in one-third of the existing schools and make non-recurring grants for improvement of school buildings, hostel, furniture and equipment. The schools will be brought under the direct control of the Department and they will be aided direct.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff
(*b*) Lower staff
} The scheme will work through the agency of the normal staff of the Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,19,000	2,19,000	2,19,000	2,19,000	2,19,000	10,95,000
Total ..	4,19,000	4,19,000	4,19,000	4,19,000	4,19,000	20,95,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—428

Unskilled—790

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There is a general dissatisfaction in the Province in the matter of grants-in-aid for Middle English schools. Since 1925 grants in respect of these

schools have not been increased. Many schools are unaided. Vocational classes in these schools are popular but their growth is almost negligible.

It is also proposed to provide Rs. 3,000 for buildings and playgrounds, Rs. 1,500 for hostel, Rs. 1,200 for furniture and library and Rs. 150 for equipment for each of 156 schools. Vocational classes including classes in agriculture will be introduced in 50 schools.

Provision has been made for an additional teacher to bring the staff up to the standard required, for Physical Education, and also for the opening of Urdu, Telugu, Bengali and Hindi classes wherever necessary. Provision has also been made for increased salaries of teachers.

The recurring grant-in-aid has been arrived at after deducting the present grant and income from fees. The present grant stands at Rs. 88,168 and the income from fees is Rs. 1,24,800.

SCHEME No. 156

1. Serial number of scheme—156

2. Name of scheme—Grant-in-aid to twenty Middle English schools for girls

3. Brief description of the scheme—Provision is made for the opening of twenty Middle English schools for girls in populous villages.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Education Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

Twenty Intermediates of Art
Twenty Secondary trained matriculates
Forty Senior trained teachers
Twenty Higher Elementary trained teachers
Twenty Conductresses

To be obtained by local recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	12,000	24,000	37,000	50,000	62,000	1,85,000
Total ..	1,12,000	1,24,000	1,37,000	1,50,000	1,62,000	6,85,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—About Rs. 3,000 a year in fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—300

Unskilled—575

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There are populous villages which have flourishing primary schools for girls. It is proposed to raise four each year to the middle status.

The grant-in-aid will amount to Rs. 250 a month for each school. Provision has been made for school buildings, teacher's quarters, furniture and equipment at a cost of Rs. 25,000 for each school. Provision has also been made for giving increased salaries to teachers.

SCHEME No. 157

1. Serial number of scheme—157

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the existing aided Middle English school for girls

3. Brief description of the scheme—Provision is made for two additional teachers in each Middle English school for girls, also for buildings, playgrounds and equipment.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

Twenty-four senior trained women teachers on Rs. 30—1—40 each

Twelve menials on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be appointed by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	1,20,000
(*b*) Recurring	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	1,10,000
Total ..	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	2,30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled— 90

Unskilled—170

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The aided Middle English schools for girls have four classes in each. The grant-in-aid stands at Rs. 125 a month and provides for three teachers.

The number of girls is increasing and unless there are five teachers in each school, the teaching cannot be efficient. The schools have no menials or conductresses. It is proposed to provide a menial. Contingencies and repairs stand at Rs. 15 a month which is inadequate. It is proposed to double the grant-in-aid for efficient teaching as well as for introducing the teaching of special subjects like Home Science, etc., and payment of increased salaries to teachers.

The capital cost includes improvement of buildings, provision of playgrounds and quarters for teachers.

SCHEME No. 158

1. Serial number of scheme—158

2. Name of scheme—Grant-in-aid to thirty high schools for boys

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to encourag the establishment of high schools by adequate grants towards capital costs and running expenses. It is expected that thirty such high schools will be set up in the first five-year period.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff } Standard staff will be obtained by
(*b*) Lower staff } direct recruitment locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	12,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	45,000	90,000	1,35,000	1,80,000	2,25,000	6,75,000
Total ..	2,85,000	3,30,000	3,75,000	4,20,000	4,65,000	18,75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Income from fees will accrue to the school authorities. In general not productive.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled— 830
Unskilled—1,535

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The process will continue in subsequent periods.

14. Any other remarks or information—Provision has been made for payment of increased salaries to teachers.

SCHEME No. 159

1. Serial number of scheme—159

2. Name of scheme—Opening of ten Government high schools for girls

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open Government high schools for girls in two centres every year

These will consist of four classes only in places where there are middle English schools.

4. Area of application—Selected places in the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Ten Headmistresses in class II Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 170—430 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Thirty graduates in the lower division of subordinate educational service on Rs. 70—120 each
Ten Domestic Science teachers on Rs. 75—120 each
Ten Music teachers on Rs. 50—100 each
Ten Art Mistresses on Rs. 70—120 each
Ten Pandits on Rs. 50—100 each
Ten Physical Training Instructresses on Rs. 50—75 each
Ten clerks in class III of the Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60 each
Fifty menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion or through the Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,25,000	3,25,000	3,25,000	3,25,000	3,25,000	16,25,000
(*b*) Recurring	21,000	42,000	63,000	84,000	1,05,000	3,15,000
Total ..	3,46,000	3,67,000	3,88,000	4,09,000	4,30,000	19,40,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A small amount by way of rent and fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled— 1,190
Unskilled—2,200

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—More such schools will be required

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for buildings, hostels, quarters and playgrounds.

SCHEME No. 160

1. Serial number of scheme—160

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of existing high schools or boys.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to improve he existing aided high schools, especially those in North Orissa, n the lines on which facilities exist in South Orissa by providing or the teaching of Science, Manual Training, Physical Education nd Playgrounds.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in he first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(a) Upper staff } The Scheme will be worked through the agency of the normal staff of the Department.
(b) Lower staff }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of he first five-year plan—

em	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
) Capital ..	2,80,000	2,80,000	2,80,000	2,80,000	2,80,000	14,00,000
) Recurring	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
Total ..	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,000	19,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service rsonnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(a) abroad—Nil
(b) locally—Furniture and equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled— 780
Unskilled—1,890

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical rsonnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development ntemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year riods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The aided high schools ve no arrangements for Physical Education nor provision for ygrounds. District Board high schools in South Orissa provide the teaching of Science, Manual Training, Physical Education, . It is proposed to bring the standard of all aided high schools

up to that obtaining in Board high schools. The majority of the high schools in South Orissa require buildings for school and hostel.

Provision has been made for increased pay of teachers, addition to school buildings, hostels, furniture and equipment.

SCHEME No. 160-A

1. Serial number of scheme—160-A

2. Name of scheme—Appointment of Career Advisers in high schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to give an allowance of Rs. 25 a month to a graduate teacher in each high school to act as Career Adviser and to have a co-ordinating officer attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One officer in class II (senior branch) of the Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 200—500

(*b*) Lower staff—

One clerk in class III of the Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60

One orderly peon on Rs. 10—14

Staff will be obtained by promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
(*b*) Recurring	26,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	1,33,000
Total ..	28,000	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	1,35,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme will develop as high schools increase

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 161

1. Serial number of scheme—161

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the existing girls' hi schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provi existing high schools for girls with hostels, playgrounds, teache quarters and extensions to buildings.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(*a*) Capital ..	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	8,00
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	1,60,000	8,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—A sum of Rs. 5,000 a y as rent

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned ser personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes-

Skilled—605

Unskilled—1,120

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is li to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or techn personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further develop contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five- periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The Ravenshaw School needs new buildings. The girls high schools at Sambalpur and Berhampur need playgrounds, teachers' qua hostels. Provision has been made for furniture also.

SCHEME No. 162

1. Serial number of scheme—162

2. Name of scheme—Appointment of an Inspectress, District and Deputy Inspectresses of schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is a District Inspectress of schools for Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur and one Deputy Inspectress for Cuttack and another Deputy Inspectress for Ganjam and Koraput. It is proposed to strengthen the inspecting taff by the appointment of an Inspectress of schools and another District Inspectress and two Deputy Inspectresses. The two mportant districts of Cuttack and Ganjam will have each a District Inspectress and other four a Deputy Inspectress each.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be btained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Inspectress in class I (women's branch) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 280—600

One District Inspectress in class II (women's branch) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 170—430

Two Deputy Inspectresses in the upper division of Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 128—200 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three clerks in class III of the Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60 each

Eight menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained either by promotion or by direct cruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at exixting rates for each year of e first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ..	41,000	12,000	..	..	..	53,000
ecurring	3,000	6,000	14,000	18,000	19,000	60,000
Total ..	44,000	18,000	14,000	18,000	19,000	1,13,000

8 Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service sonnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 163

1. Serial number of scheme—163

2. Name of scheme—Training of Physical Instructors

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to train every year ten suitable candidate as Physical Instructors for high schools. They will be granted stipends of Rs. 50 a month each A college of physical education will also be started to train candidates in Orissa. The construction of buildings for this Institution will begin in the fourth year but the actual training will start in the second five-year period.

4. Area of application—Greater Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) One Principal and Director of Physical Education on Rs. 300—700 in class I of the Orissa Educational Service

(2) One College and hostel doctor on Rs. 170—340 in Orissa Medical Service

(3) One Physical Training Instructor on Rs. 125—250 in class II (junior branch) of the Orissa Educational Service

(4) One Registrar and Games Superintendent on Rs. 125—250 in class II (junior branch) of the Orissa Educational Service

(*b* Lower staff—

(1) One clerk on Rs. 30—60
(2) One librarian on Rs. 30—60
(3) One compounder on Rs. 40—60
(4) One store and instrument keeper on Rs. 40—60
(5) Two gardeners on Rs. 15—20 each
(6) Ten menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion and direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	1,28,000	1,28,000	2,56,000
(*b*) Recurring	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
Total ..	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,34,000	1,34,000	2,86,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—194
Unskilled—368

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to train Physical Training Instructors in institutions outside the Province during the first five years.

SCHEME No. 164

1. Serial number of scheme—164

2. Name of scheme—Physical education

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide for the physical welfare of all pupils and students.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Chief Inspector of Physical Education on Rs. 200—500 (Senior branch of class II, Orissa Educational Service)

Six Inspectors on Rs. 125—250 (Junior branch of class II, Orissa Educational Service) each

One Chief Inspectress of Physical Education for women on Rs. 170—430 (class II, Orissa Educational Service, Women's branch)

(*b*) Lower staff—

One clerk on Rs. 60—70 (in class II, Ministerial service)

Eight clerks on Rs. 30—60 (in class III, Ministerial service) each

Sixteen peons on Rs. 10—14 each

The upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff directly.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,000	40,000	40,000	..	..	90,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	34,000	35,000	37,000	40,000	1,46,000
Total ..	10,000	74,000	75,000	37,000	40,000	2,36,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitable ex-service men may be recruited under the scheme.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme will probably be expanded

14. Any other remarks or information—There will be a Chief Inspector of Physical Education for the whole Province and he will be assisted in his work of promoting physical welfare amongst pupils and students by an Inspector in each district. Provision has been made for a Chief Inspectress of Physical Education for girls for the whole Province.

The work can be started from the first year. The officers in the districts will be attached to the offices of the District Inspectors and those at headquarters to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. Provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for a room to be added to the office of the District Inspector in each of the districts.

SCHEME No. 165

1. Serial number of scheme—165

2. Name of scheme—Strengthening of the inspecting staff

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to strengthen the inspecting staff of 72 sub-inspectors up to 150. This will enable proper inspection to be carried out both of the existing schools and of those it is proposed to establish in the first five-year period.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Six Additional District Educational Officers in Orissa Educational Service, class II (senior branch) on Rs. 200—500 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Seventy-eight officers in Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 65—100 each

Twelve clerks on Rs. 30—60 each

Eighteen menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion or by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	12,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	65,000	70,000	1,25,000	1,35,000	1,40,000	5,35,000
Total ..	3,15,000	3,20,000	3,75,000	3,85,000	3,90,000	17,85,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Generally not productive. Receipts amounting to Rs. 14,500 a year as rent will accrue to Government by way of house-rent

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—995

Unskilled—1,840

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Further expansion will be necessary

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is for office buildings and residences.

SCHEME No. 166

1. Serial number of scheme—166

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of education of scheduled caste, backward and hill tribe students

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to give more scholarships and provide books and slates to the students of scheduled castes,backward classes and hill tirbes so that they may come forward in larger numbers to receive the benefits of education. The amount also includes grants to hostels in which students will live.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	50,000	60,000	80,000	80,000	1,00,000	3,70,000
Total ..	50,000	60,000	80,000	80,000	1,00,000	3,70,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for retruned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme may be expected to expand.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 167

1. Serial number of scheme—167

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a College of Commerce.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is intended to provide commercial training for young men desirous of qualifying for positions in the higher branches of commercial life. The curriculum provides for a three-year's course in all subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The number of admissions to each class is fixed at 40. Provision has been made for a good commercial library and museum.

4. Area of application—Greater Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme will start from the third year

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
- One Principal in class I of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 300—700
- Two Assistant Professors in class II (senior) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 200—500 each
- Four Lecturers in class II (junior) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 125—250 each

(*b*) Lower staff—
- One Librarian in class I Ministerial Service on Rs. 75—100
- One Physical Training Instructor on Rs. 50—100
- One clerk in class II Ministerial Service on Rs 60—70
- One clerk in class III Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60
- Nine menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained by recruitment through Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	1,30,000	1,30,000	11,000	2,71,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	22,000	22,000
Total ..	..	..	1,30,000	1,30,000	33,000	2,93,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs 8,500 per annum by way of fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—173
Unskilled—320

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be fully developed in the following five-years.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 167-A

1. Serial number of scheme—167-A

2. Name of scheme—Construction of buildings for a Law College.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a Law College in the vicinity of Law Courts in the Cuttack town instead of attaching the law classes to the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack as at present.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—From the third year

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—
(b) Lower staff— } Details to be worked out later

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000
(b) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A small amount by way to fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil
(b) locally—Furniture etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—234
Unskilled—432

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to construct college and hostel buildings, including quarters for the staff, in the first five-year period.

SCHEME No. 168

1. Serial number of scheme—168

2. Name of scheme—Research and post-graduate scholarships

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to award five additional research scholarships of Rs. 100 each a month tenable for two years and five post-graduate scholarships—three each of the value of Rs. 30 a month tenable in institutions in Orissa and two each of the value of Rs. 50 a month tenable outside the Province on a two-year basis to encourage higher education and train research workers in Orissa. These candidates will then be eligible for appointment as Lecturers, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil
(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	8,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	76,000
Total ..	8,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	76,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme is a continuing one

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 169

1. Serial number of scheme—169

2. Name of scheme—Grants to youth activities includin grant for a school of Music

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to gi grant-in-aid to the Y. M. C. A., Scouting, Girl Guides, Junior Re Cross and other youth and social services. It is also proposed t give a grant to the Utkal University for the I. A. T. C. and U. T. classes for buildings and equipment. Provision has been made f giving grant-in-aid to a school of Music at Cuttack.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be starte in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	1,00,0
(*b*) Recurring	15,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	1,00,0
Total ..	1,15,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	2,00,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b* locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—A continuing scheme

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 169-A

1. Serial number of scheme—169-A

2. Name of scheme—Adult Education

3 Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to make provision for the education of adults in areas in which Village Welfare Centres will be started in Orissa. Provision is being made in the first instance to remove illiteracy amongst adults. That will break down the unwillingness of the parents for the compulsory primary education of their children.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Education Department

(*b*) Lower staff—155 teachers on Rs. 30 a month each

Will be recruited by local advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	3,70,000
Total ..	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	74,000	3,70,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned service personnel could be usefully employed on this work

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be very much intensified.

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to appoint a teacher in the village welfare centre in every thana for the removal of adult illiteracy. Provision has been made for a small expenditure on contingencies.

SCHEME No. 169-B

1. Serial number of scheme—169-B

2. Name of scheme—Visual aids to education

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provid three film projection units for use in urban areas supplied wit electricity and a dozen mobile units with either film stip projecto or magic lanterns for use in rural areas. It is intended that th mobile units will be utilised by all educational institutions in th districts. Provision has therefore been made for travelling allowan and cost of conveyance of equipment beside running cost and co of renewals and repairs

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be starte in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Education Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three operators on Rs. 50 each
Twelve operators on Rs. 30 each
Fifteen menials on Rs. 10—15 each

By direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tot
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	35,000	..	..	..	..	35,0
(*b*) Recurring	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,0
Total ..	35,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	95,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—The projection equipment

(*b*) locally—Films

11 Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—N

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is like to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technic personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 170

1. Serial number of scheme—170

2. Name of scheme—Opening of B. A. and I. Sc., classes in the Puri and Balasore Colleges

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide accommodation for the newly started Colleges at Puri and Balasore.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5 Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a Upper staff—Twelve Lecturers and twelve Demonstrators in class II (junior branch) of the Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 125—250 each

(b) Lower staff—

Eight Laboratory Assistants in Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 65—105 each
Two Instrument Keepers in Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 65—105 each
Two Workshop Mechanics on Rs. 15—20 each
Two Gas and Watermen on Rs. 15—20 each
Two Specimen Collectors on Rs. 12—15 each
Sixteen menials on Rs. 10—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	8,50,000	8,50,000	3,00,000	..	..	20,00,000
(b) Recurring	12,000	42,000	54,000	55,000	57,000	2,20,000
Total ..	8,62,000	8,92,000	3,54,000	55,000	57,000	22,20,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 12,500 during the first five years and Rs. 6,250 per annum after the fifth year by way of rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil
(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes
Skilled—1,560
Unskilled—2,880

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme may develop in the next five years

14. Any other remarks or information—The College classes at Puri and Balasore need accommodation for class purposes and residence for staff and students.

SCHEME No. 171

1. Serial number of scheme—171

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of aided Colleges

3. Brief description of the scheme—The buildings and equipment of existing aided Colleges need improvement. It is also proposed to give grant to the Stewart Science College for the introduction of Biology.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—Nil

(b) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	3,50,000
(b) Recurring	5,000	6,000	16,000	22,000	22,000	71,000
Total ..	75,000	76,000	86,000	92,000	92,000	4,21,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Ni

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—275

Unskilled labour—505

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The existing aided Colleges require buildings for class and laboratory purposes and teachers' quarters. They will also require additional grants for new projects in which they will seek affiliation.

SCHEME No. 172

1. Serial number of scheme—172

2. Name of scheme—Opening of degree classes in Geography, Geology and Zoology in the Ravenshaw College

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to extend the affiliation in Geography to the B. A. stage and open Geology and Zoology classes in Pass and Honours stages. It is also proposed to provide quarters for the members of the College staff and to construct an additional hostel for 200 students.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Three class I Professors on Rs. 300—700 each
Three class II Professors on Rs. 200—500 each
Three Lecturers on Rs. 125—250 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six Subordinate Service assistants on Rs. 65—105 each
Eight menials on Rs. 12—15 each

Upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff direct.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	11,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	36,000	37,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	1,96,000
Total ..	2,36,000	2,87,000	2,90,000	2,41,000	2,42,000	12,96,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—About Rs. 5,000 per annum by way of fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus
(*b*) locally—Furniture etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour— 762
Unskilled labour—1,408

12. Whether the assistance o Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital expenditure is intended for buildings, apparatus and furniture, etc.

SCHEME No. 173

1. Serial number of scheme—173

2. Name of scheme—Opening of post-graduate classes in th Ravenshaw College

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme provides f the opening of M. A. classes in Economics, History, Mathemetic Philosophy and Sanskrit and M. Sc. classes in Chemistry, Industri Chemistry, Physics and Botany.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years for t necessary expansion after which the scheme will continue as permanent measure.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
Nine class I Professors on Rs. 300—700 each
Fifteen class II Professors on Rs. 200—500 each
Seven class II Junior Lecturers on Rs. 125—250 each

(*b*) Lower staff—
Ten Subordinate Service assistats on Rs. 65—105 eac
One clerk on Rs. 60—70
One clerk on Rs. 30—60
One mechanic on Rs. 40—60
One gasman on Rs. 15—20
One specimen collector on Rs. 15—20
Sixteen menials on Rs. 12—15 each

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion and the lower sta by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of t first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tot
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,50,000	4,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	..	10,50,0
(*b*) Recurring	52,000	56,000	1,20,000	1,26,000	1,34,000	4,88,0
Total ..	4,02,000	4,56,000	2,70,000	2,76,000	1,34,000	15,38,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—About Rs. 20,000 a year way of fees and Rs. 4,000 a year in rent

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned serv personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc. needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus and chemicals

(*b*) locally—Furniture and fittings

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes

Skilled labour— 500
Unskilled labour—960

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Oriya graduates are not being admitted into post-graduate classes in other Provinces. The difficulties will be all the greater in the post-war period when each Province will have its own needs. The opening of the post-graduate classes is a necessity in Orissa.

SCHEME No. 174

1. Serial number of scheme—174

2. Name of scheme—Opening of a College for women with I.A., I.Sc., and B.A. (Pass) course.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open a Degree College for women. A large number of girl students are coming up for College education and facilities to the full extent cannot be given to them either at the Ravenshaw College or at the Ravenshaw Girls' school.

The I. Sc. course is introduced in order to give facilities to those students who will go in for medicine and other professional or technical courses after completing the I. Sc. course. A tendency for the study of science subjects by women students is evident from the fact that quite a number have joined I.Sc. class this year. For the B. Sc. and M. Sc. courses, the students will join the Ravenshaw College as their number will be few.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
    Ten Professors in class II of Orissa Educational Service on Rs.170—430 each.
(*b*) Lower staff—
    Five Lecturers in upper division Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 128—200 each
    Four Laboratory assistants in lower division Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 70—120 each
    One clerk in class II of Orissa Ministerial Service on Rs. 60—70
    One Physical Training Instructress on Rs. 50—100
    One clerk in class III of Orissa Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60
    Twenty-two menials on Rs. 10—14 each, two menials on Rs. 12—15 each and one menial on Rs. 15—20
    One hostel doctor on Rs. 100
    One Hostel Superintendent on Rs. 50
    One Matron on Rs. 40

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion or through the Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,15,000	2,15,000	..	8,30,000
(*b*) Recurring	43,000	57,000	59,000	61,000	63,000	2,83,000
Total ..	2,43,000	2,57,000	2,74,000	2,76,000	63,000	11,13,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Furniture and equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—485

Unskilled labour—896

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 175

1. Serial number of scheme—175

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of zanana education

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to extend zanana education by increasing the number of peripatetic teachers in district headquarters and employing new teachers so that the scheme will extend to municipalities, towns, subdivisions and populous villages.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Twenty-five peripatetic women teachers on Rs. 40 a month each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	65,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	36,000
Total ..	15,000	18,000	20,000	23,000	25,000	1,01,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Peripatetic teachers are employed in spreading education of a useful type by visiting houses in towns and coming into contact with purdah ladies. There are at present four such teachers, one in each of the towns of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur. It is proposed to extend the scheme on a considerable scale. The teachers will include women from Muhammadan, scheduled caste and Telugu communities also.

Provision has been made to increase such teachers by five each year on an allowance of Rs. 40 a month each. Provision has been made under capital to provide them with quarters.

SCHEME 176

1. Serial number of scheme—176

2. Name of scheme—Stipends for women students outside the Province

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to encourage women students to take courses in Art, Physical Education, Domestic Science, and Basic Education at Allahabad, and in Music at Lucknow by giving them stipends.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

Stipendiaries will be selected by advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	37,000
Total ..	5,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	37,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Cental Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 177

1. Serial number of scheme—177

2. Name of scheme—Opening of a 'Sevasadan' or Occupational Institute for women

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open an Industrial Home for women where house crafts, fine arts and commercial subjects will be taught. It will make the women who study these, more useful to the home and the community, and enable some of them to take to independent profession.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff } One lady organiser in Orissa Educational Service, class II (women's branch, on Rs. 170—430.
(*b*) Lower staff }

Three teachers in lower division of Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 70—120 each.
One Art Teacher on Rs. 100—150
Seven Part-time teachers for house crafts—allowances Rs. 50 each.
One clerk in class II of the ministerial service on Rs. 60—70.
Eight menials on Rs. 10—15 each
Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	30,000	40,000	40,000	..	..	1,10,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
Total ..	30,000	40,000	55,000	15,000	15,000	1,55,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A small amount by way of rent and fees

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b* locally—Building materials and appliances

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 178

1. Serial number of scheme—178

2. Name of scheme—Encouragement of Oriya literature

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme provides for the encouragement of Oriya literature by helping authors to publish useful books for juvenile reader .

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff }
(*b*) Lower staff } The scheme will be worked through the normal staff of the Education Department.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
Abroad—Nil
Locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme may develop considerably in the following five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Oriya language has not the necessary literature for the development of culture of Oriya youth. There is hardly any publication containing useful information for the reading public either. Translations of works from other languages are also necessary to enrich Oriya language and literature. It is intended to encourage authors to publish approved books on the above lines by making suitable grants.

SCHEME No. 179

1. Serial number of scheme—179

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of institutions for Oriental learning

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to improve the tols and madrassas by giving them additional grants-in-aid.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	80,000
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
Total ..	50,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,30,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—This is a continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—The non-recurring cost is for making grants for improvement of buildings and equipment of these institutions.

SCHEME No. 180

1. Serial number of scheme—180

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a School of Arts and Crafts

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a School of Arts and Crafts with classes in fine arts, Indian art, commercial art, clay modelling, stone carving, etc. As this is not a directly productive scheme it is proposed to defer building operations till the third year.

4. Area of application—Bhubaneswar

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Building will be started in the third and finished by the end of the fourth year. Classes will begin in the fifth year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Principal in class I of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 300—700

One Headmaster in class II of the Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 200—500

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four teachers in the upper division of Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 128—200 each

Two teachers in the lower division of Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 65—105 each

Six teachers on Rs. 50—100 each

Two teachers on Rs. 30—60 each

One librarian on Rs. 60—70

One clerk on Rs. 30—60

Three clerks on Rs. 30—60 each

Nine menials on Rs. 15—20 each

Upper staffwill be obtained through the Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	1,70,000	60,000	..	2,30,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	30,000	30,000
Total ..	..	..	1,70,000	60,000	30,000	2,60,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled labour—156
Unskilled labour—288

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 180-A

1. Serial number of scheme—180-A

2. Name of scheme—Education of the blind

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to start a Blind School in Orissa and to construct a building for the institution and to provide stipends to the poor students.

4. Area of application—Location to be decided later

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Education Department

(*b*) Lower staff—

One teacher on Rs. 75
One teacher on Rs. 50
One clerk on Rs. 30—60
Two menials on Rs. 10—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	20,000	20,000	..	..	..	40,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	4,000	4,000	5,000	13,000
Total ..	20,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	53,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Furniture and building material

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Besides the capital cost of Rs. 30,000 on buildings and Rs. 10,000 on land and furniture and the recurring cost on staff, provision has been made to give stipend of Rs. 10 a month each to 20 poor students of the school.

SCHEME No. 180-B

1. Serial number of scheme—180-B
2. Name of scheme—Education of the Deaf and Mute
3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to improve the Deaf and Dumb school by constructing buildings and providing stipends.
4. Area of application—Cuttack
5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.
6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the expanded staff of the Education Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One teacher on Rs. 75

One clerk in class III of the ministerial service on Rs. 30—60

Two menials on Rs. 10—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	20,000	20,000	..	..	..	40,000
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	23,000
Total ..	24,000	24,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	63,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive
9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil
10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Furniture and building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil
12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No
13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil
14. Any other remarks or information—Provision has been made under capital cost for the construction of a hostel for 20 students and two class rooms. Students who are poor will be given a stipend of Rs. 10 a month each.

SCHEME No. 181

1. Serial number of scheme—181

2. Name of scheme—Introduction of free and compulsory education

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to introduce free and compulsory education in municipalities in the second year and in a small but compact group of villages near the village welfare centres in each of the thanas in rural areas from the third year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Six Planning Officers in senior branch of class II of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 200—500 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) For planning—Twelve clerks in class III of the Orissa Ministerial Service on Rs. 30—60 each

(2) For execution—

168 attendance officers on Rs. 30—50 each

417 teachers on Rs. 22—½—27 each from the second year

800 teachers on Rs. 20—½—25 each every year from the third year

18 menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained through Public Service Commission and lower staff by driect recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	2,10,000	2,10,000	..	..	..	4,20,000
(*b*) Recurring	33,000	1,89,000	5,02,000	7,66,000	10,30,000	25,20,000
Total ..	2,43,000	3,99,000	5,02,000	7,66,000	10,30,000	29,40,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 2,750 per annum from rent

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—231

Unskilled labour—578

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—There will be further expansion of the scheme

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to introduce free and compulsory education in the municipal areas in the second year and to extend the scheme to selected non-municipal areas situated near the village welfare centres from the third year. It provides for bringing in 24,000 children a year to school from the third year. It further provides for the recruitment of 417 teachers in the second year and 800 teachers a year in the third and succeeding years on a pay of Rs. 20—½—25 a month each. For teachers in municipal areas an additional amount of Rs. 2 a month each has been provided.

There will be one attendance officer in each thana. A cycle allowance of Rs. 5 has also been provided.

Free education involves supply of books, slates, etc., to the children. Provision has been made on this account.

SCHEME No. 181-A

1. Serial number of scheme—181-A

2. Name of scheme—Opening of pre-primary schools

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish three pre-primary schools, one at Cuttack, one at Sambalpur and the other at Berhampur as an experimental measure.

4. Area of application—Selected localities

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Three Headmistresses in upper division of the subordinate educational service on Rs. 128—200 each
Three assistant mistresses in lower division of the subordinate educational service on Rs. 70—120 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three peons on Rs. 10—14 each
Three cooks on Rs. 20 each
Three gardeners on Rs. 15 each
Three watchers on Rs. 10 each
Three drivers on Rs. 30 each

The staff will be obtained by direct recruitment and promotion

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	90,000	81,000	..	..	..	1,71,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000
Total ..	90,000	93,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	2,19,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Rs. 300 a year as house rent from the staff and Rs. 5,400 a year as school fees at Rs. 5 a month for ninety pupils

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Furniture, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—133
Unskilled labour—247

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme will continue if it proves successful

14. Any other remarks or information—There are no pre-primary schools in the Province. They are intended to look after children between the ages of 2 and 5. The aim of the pre-primary school is to cultivate good habits such as cleanliness of person, good manners, clearness and comeliness of speech, kindness and consideration for others and the promoting and early development of group consciousness. The pre-primary school forms a transition from home to school and is particularly useful and necessary in large towns.

SCHEME No. 182

1. Serial number of scheme—182

2. Name of scheme—Opening of primary schools in partially-excluded areas

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open 500 primary schools in villages in partially-excluded areas. Unless the teachers are paid an allowance of Rs. 5 in addition to their pay, it will be difficult to get teachers to serve in these areas.

4. Area of application—Partially-excluded areas in the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} Standard staff for primary schools will be provided

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	30,000	60,000	90,000	1,20,000	1,50,000	4,50,000
Total ..	80,000	1,10,000	1,40,000	1,70,000	2,00,000	7,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Furniture and equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled labour—155
Unskilled labour—290

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Will be expanded in subsequent periods

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 183

1. Serial number of scheme—183

2. Name of scheme—Mid-day refreshment for students

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to give a subsidy to provide poor pupils in schools with mid-day refreshment. Parents who can afford will be required to pay Re. 1 a month towards this. Provision has been made for the free distribution of powdered milk, multivitamin tablets and subsidised purchase of milk for use the case of deserving pupils.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough extimates of cost at existing rates for each year o the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,0
Total ..	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the sheme will cater for returned serv personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes-

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is li to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or tech personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further develop contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five periods—This is a continuing scheme

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 184

1. Serial number of scheme—184

2. Name of scheme—Elementary Training Schools for women at Berhampur and Sambalpur.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to separate the training section from the high school for girls at Berhampur and to hold it in a separate building of its own together with the Telugu section. The buildings will include school buildings, hostels and teachers' quarters.

The Training School at Bargarh will be located in the compound of the middle English School for girls at Bargarh.

The Middle English schools will serve as practising schools in both the cases.

4. Area of application—Districts of Ganjam, Koraput and Sambalpur

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Two Headmistresses on Rs. 128—200 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Three assistant mistresses on Rs. 70—120 each
Three assistant mistresses on Rs. 40—55 each
Two arts and crafts mistresses on Rs. 100—150 each
Two physical instructresses on Rs. 50—100 each
Two music teachers on Rs. 50—100 each
Two clerks on Rs. 30—60 each
One house mistress on Rs. 30
Two daftries on Rs. 12—15 each
Sixteen menials on Rs. 10—14 each

The upper staff will be obtained by promotion and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	85,000	79,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	1,80,000
(*b*) Recurring	18,000	23,000	32,000	36,000	36,000	1,45,000
Total ..	1,03,000	1,02,000	42,000	40,000	38,000	3,25,000

8 Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—108
Unskilled—200

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will extend to other areas

14. Any other remarks or information—The number of trained women teachers in the Province is very limited. It is therefore proposed to train 45 additional women teachers in both the schools every year. The necessary staff, contingencies, stipends at the rate of Rs. 15 a month for each trainee, hostels for students, quarters for teachers, etc., have been provided for. It is proposed to start work in rented buildings at Berhampur until buildings are ready. As for Bargarh, it is proposed to start the classe from the third year as rented buildings are not available there.

SCHEME No. 185

1. Serial number of scheme—185

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the Hindu Women's Training Institution at Cuttack.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide a suitable school building with modern equipment, a hostel for the pupil teachers and quarters for the mistresses.

4. Area of application—Districts Cuttack, Puri and Balasore

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff } The staff already exist.
(b) Lower staff— }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	40,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	..	1,60,000
(b) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	..	1,60,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(a) abroad—Nil
(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled	..	130
Unskilled	..	240

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel —No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 186

1. Serial number of scheme—186

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of the Sambalpur College

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to open degree classes both pass and honours in English, History, Economics, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Oriya, Persian, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology and Applied Chemistry and extend the range of affiliation in Commerce to the degree standard. It is further proposed to open intermediate classes in Psychology, Geography and Education at the intermediate stage.

4. Area of application—The district of Sambalpur

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One officer on Rs. 500 a month

Ten officers in class I of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 300—700 each

Seventeen officers in class II (senior branch) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 200—500 each

Fourteen officers in class II (junior branch) of Orissa Educational Service on Rs. 125—250 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Fifteen assistants in the lower division of Subordinate Educational Service on Rs. 65—105 each

Two clerks on Rs. 75—100 each

Two clerks on Rs. 60—70 each

Four mechanics and compounders on Rs. 40—60 each

One clerk on Rs. 30—60

Thirty-five menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Staff will be obtained by promotion or direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,000	..	31,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	7,000	1,41,000	1,50,000	1,60,000	1,63,000	6,21,000
Total ..	10,07,000	11,41,000	11,50,000	2,60,000	1,63,000	37,21,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus and appliances

(*b*) locally—Furniture, laboratory equipment, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled	.. 2,600
Unskilled	.. 48,000

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel —No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The scheme provides for Rs. 30,00,000 for buildings and Rs. 1,00,000 for furniture and scientific apparatus and equipment under capital cost.

SCHEME No. 187

1. Serial number of scheme—187

2. Name of scheme—Construction of buildings for the Utkal University

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide the Utkal University with buildings and books for the library

4. Area of application—Greater Cuttack

5. T me expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil
(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	2,00,000	20,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	2,00,000	20,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Will provide employment to demobilised labour

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—1,387
Unskilled—2,560

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—May require expansion.

14. Any other remarks or information—The Utkal University requires a Senate House, office buildings, library and committee rooms. It is also proposed to have class rooms for post-graduate classes and research. The staff will need quarters.

Provision has also been made for the purchase of books amounting to Rs. 50,000 in the fifth year. The total expenditure on buildings has been spread over five years.

SCHEME No. 188

1. Serial number of scheme—188

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of Anglo-Indian and European Education

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide additional class-rooms, quarters for teachers, scholarships and conveyances for girl students and to introduce domestic science and commercial courses in the St. Joseph's Convent. It is also proposed to introduce courses in Manual Training, Physical Training, Arts and Crafts in the Stewart School and to provide additional accommodation for the school and the hostel.

4. Area of application—The district of Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Recurring grant will commence in the third year and continue

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil
(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	30,000	30,000	20,000	..	..	80,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	14,000	25,000	26,000	65,000
Total ..	30,000	30,000	34,000	25,000	26,000	1,45,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus and appliances
(*b*) locally—Furniture, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The authorities of the Stewart School and the St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack will b paid grant-in-aid for providing additional accommodation and facilities for the proposed improvements to their institutions.

The provision for the Stewart Science College which was shown in the first draft under this scheme has now been transferred to the scheme for the improvement of aided colleges.

SCHEME No. 189

1. Serial number of scheme—189

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Provincial Museur and a Central Library.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to set up Provincial Library and Museum, the latter having Industria Commercial and Agricultural sections.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme w commence in the 4th year and will continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to obtained—

(a) Upper staff—

One post in senior branch of class II of Orissa Educ tional Service on Rs. 200—500

Six posts in junior branch of class II of Orissa Educ tional Service on Rs. 125—250 each

(b Lower staff—

Six under-studies on Rs. 75—150 each

Two clerks in class I of Ministerial service on Rs. 75 100 each

Three clerks in class II of Ministerial service on Rs. 60 70 each

Four clerks in class III of Ministerial service on Rs. 30 60 each

One modeller on Rs. 75—150

One photographer on Rs. 75—150

Twenty-six menials on Rs. 10—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion or by dir recruitment through Public Service Commission and lower s by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each yea the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tota
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
(a) Capital ..	..	..	..	2,00,000	1,75,000	3,75,
(b) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	2,00,000	1,75,000	3,75,

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned ser personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from-

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Books, exhibits and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes-

Skilled labour— 325

Unskilled labour—600

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The construction of buildings will start in the fourth year and the institution will begin working in the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—The scheme is a combined one for the requirements of Education and Development Departments and has been drawn up in consultation with the departments.

Buildings will cost Rs. 3,75,000 and will be completed in the 5th year.

It is proposed to purchase books, exhibits and furniture after the buildings are ready at a cost of Rs. 4,40,000 to be spread over three years. The recurring cost when the scheme matures is estimated at Rs. 50,000 annually.

SCHEME No. 190

1. Serial number of scheme—190

2. Name of scheme—Training of Technicians and ward orderlies

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to create a cadre of technicians who besides doing compounding work will also be able to carry out laboratory and X-ray work. With the appointment of such personnel in hospitals and dispensaries the usefulness of the institutions will be greatly enhanced and the Medical Officers will be relieved of a good deal of routine duties and enabled to devote more of their attention to the curative and preventive aspects of medical relief. It is also proposed to train ward orderlies in the headquarters hospitals in the place of nursing orderlies and ward attendants who are untrained in hospital work.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in firs year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—The lecturers of the Orissa Medical College will b entrusted with the training of Technicians and the hospital sta will undertake the training of ward orderlies. The staff will b given a teaching allowance.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	To
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	.
(*b*) Recurring	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	50,
Total ..	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	50,

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned ser presonnel—The returned service personnel may take advantage this training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abord—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes-

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 190-A

1. Serial number of scheme—190-A

2. Name of scheme—Training of Health Inspectors

3. Brief description of the scheme—To attract good candidates it is proposed to give a stipend of Rs. 20 per month to each trainee and require them to give an undertaking to serve Government for a period of five years. It is proposed to admit 30 candidates a year and to give the lecturers an allowance of Rs. 5 per lecture. There should also be a refresher course of three months duration after each fifth year of service. The Health School should accommodate this class and the training should form a part of its curricula.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	Lecturers of Health School and of the Orissa Medical College will be in charge of the traniing.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,000	..	..	..	..	3,000
(*b*) Recurring	8,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	43,000
Total ..	11,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	46,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Instruments and equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 191

1. Serial number of scheme—191

2. Name of scheme—Post-graduate medical education in India and abroad

3. Brief description of the scheme—The benefit of higher study in foreign countries cannot be too strongly emphasised, particularly when a number of such highly qualified personnel are necessary for the Orissa Medical College. Selected medical officers of the Provincial Medical and Public Health Services holding permanent posts should be deputed every year for study abroad and it is proposed to depute twelve such officers during five years. It will also be necessary to get medical officers trained in special subjects such as Opthalmology, Gyanaecology, Radiology, etc., to meet the post-war needs. It is therefore proposed to depute twelve candidates to other provinces in India during five years.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(a) Upper staff—Nil

(b) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Recurring	..	18,000	38,000	45,000	64,000	65,000	2,30,0
Total	..	18,000	38,000	45,000	64,000	65,000	2,30,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servi personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 192

1. Serial number of scheme—192

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of district headquarters hospitals (excluding the Medical College Hospital, Cuttack).

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is to provide a well-run hospital at each district headquarters with reasonable provision for nursing, laboratory, X-ray and other facilities. These hospitals should be able to deal satisfactorily with all types of cases requiring medical and surgical attention or preventive treatment and to reduce pressure on the Provincial Headquarters hospital.

4. Area of application—All district headquarters of the Province except Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) Four Lady Civil Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 200—20/2—380 each (to replace Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Headquarters Hospitals, Berhampur, Balasore, Sambalpur and Koraput).

(2) Four Matrons on Rs. 90—2—130 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Twenty-two staff nurses on Rs. 50—5—70 each

(2) Five Ambulance Drivers on Rs. 40 each

(3) Five Mechanics for Air-conditioning plant on Rs. 40—2—80 each.

(4) Ten Technicians on Rs. 40—2—80 each

The staff will be obtained from the qualified candidates passed from the different technical training institution in the Province.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,02,000	65,000	64,000	48,000	48,000	3,27,000
(*b*) Recurring	33,000	41,000	57,000	52,000	53,000	2,36,000
Total ..	1,35,000	1,06,000	1,21,000	1,00,000	1,01,000	5,63,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Ambulance Drivers, Mechanics and Technicians will be recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—

(1) Microscopes, (2) X-ray plants, (3) Air-conditioning plants, (4) Ambulances and (5) Incinerators, etc.

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled	212
Unskilled	392

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The following are to be provided at each hospitals—(1) Efficient and adequate staff, (2) Adequate accommodation, (3) X-ray, Ambulance and Laboratory facilities, (4) Air-conditioned operation theatre, (5) Properly organised outdoor department, (6) Clinics for (*a*) Tuberculosis, (*b*) Venereal diseases, (*c*) Leprosy, (7) Six beds for Tuberculosis patients, (8) Incinerators and (9) Properly equipped maternity section.

SCHEME No. 193

1. Serial number of scheme—193

2. Name of scheme—Provincialisation of subdivisional hospitals

3. Brief description of the scheme—Some of the subdivisional hospitals have been provincialised and brought under Government control. It is proposed to carry out the process as regards the remainder, and to bring all upto a higher standard of equipment and efficiency.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Two years for provision of new buildings and equipment.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—

(1) Four Civil Assistant Surgeons to replace Sub-Assistant Surgeons at Banki, Phulbani, Nowrangpur and Rayaghada on Rs. 170—10—340 each.

(2) Ten Lady Doctors on Rs. 75—3—120 each

(b) Lower staff—

(1) Fourteen Staff Nurses on Rs. 50—5—70 plu house-rent at Rs. 10 per mensem each.

(2) Fourteen Technicians in place of Compounders o Rs. 40—2—80.

The upper staff is proposed to be obtained by open recruitment from candidates who qualify from the Orissa Medical Colleg and others by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year the first five-year plan—

Item		1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital	..	1,35,000	1,35,000	..	..	..	2,70,0
(b) Recurring	..	18,000	26,000	28,000	3 ,000	38,000	1,46,0
Total	..	1,53,000	1,61,000	28,000	36,000	38,000	4,16,0

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Technicians may be recruited from returned service compounders after further training.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—(1) Frigidaires (2) Microscopes, etc.

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—170

Unskilled—363

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—In all subdivisional hospitals, it is necessary to provide at least—(1) a Medical graduate to be in charge, (2) a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (3) at least one Nurse, (4) Technicians in place of compounders, (5) a well-equipped operation theatre, (6) frigidaire storage and (7) separate leper clinics.

SCHEME 194

1. Serial number of scheme—194

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of medical relief

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is to provide one dispensary for every 100 square miles or for every 20,000 population. Calculated on the above basis 140 more dispensaries will be necessary. To start with, 100 dispensaries will be established during the first five years of post-war period.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the upper staff of the Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

100 Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117 each.

100 Technicians on Rs. 40—2—80 each

100 Midwives on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 each

100 Ward attendants on Rs. 10 each

100 sweepers on Rs. 10 each

Will be recruited by advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,25,000	14,15,000	5,25,000	5,25,000	..	29,90,000
(*b*) Recurring..	..	83,000	4,08,000	4,91,000	5,73,000	15,55,000
Total ..	5,25,000	14,98,000	9,33,000	10,16,000	5,73,000	45,45,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the Technicians and the War attendants will be recruited from demobilised medical personnel

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes, etc.

(*b*) locally—Instruments and equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—2,118

Unskilled—3,910

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The remaining hospitals will be provided during the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to open health centres on an experimental basis in the Angul subdivision. A health centre will afford both public health and medical services and will serve a population of about 20,000. There should be a 20-bed hospital for four health centres. Thus for this subdivision having a population of roughly 1,60,000, eight health centres and two 20-bed hospitals will be necessary. In view of the existing subdivisional hospital only one 20-bed hospital may be opened. There should be one District Medical Officer of Health incharge of this organisation.

For one health centre—

- Two Medical Officers
- Two Health Visitors
- Four Midwives
- Two Health Inspectors
- One Health Assistant
- One Typist-clerk
- One Fitter Mistri
- Two Compounders
- Ten Menials

some village aid-men

For one 20-bed hospital—

- One Medical Officer
- Five Nurses
- One Health Assistant
- Two Compounders

Two Ward orderlies

One Cook

Six Menials

One Typist-clerk

The non-recurring expenditure on one health centre and one 20-bed hospital will roughly be Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively and the recurring expenditure will be Rs. 28,000 and Rs. 19,000 respectively. The expenditure involved in operating the scheme in Angul has been provided in item 7 above.

SCHEME No. 195

1. Serial number of scheme—195

2. Name of scheme—Improvement in status and emoluments of the nursing profession and lower grades of the medical profession.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The nursing profession in India is not on a satisfactory basis and girls of the right type are not coming forward to be trained as nurses. It is considered essential to raise the status of this profession, but in order to attract a higher type of candidate, it is necessary to improve the emoluments and prospects considerably over those now prevailing. Members of the nursing profession will share the general increase in salaries of roughly 15 per cent proposed in a different scheme but as the salaries paid at present are extremely low that increase will not be sufficient to establish the profession at the level that is necessary to attract suitable type of recruits. It is accordingly intended to make separate extra provision for improvement of conditions of service and of emoluments for nurses

As, in general, it is not practicable to employ doctors whose emoluments and prospects are inferior to that of nurses, the above proposal necessitates a certain amount of improvement in the pay and status of the lower grades of the medical profession.

It is accordingly proposed to make a lump sum provision of Rs. 2 lakhs annually for the improvement of the position of both nurses and the lower grade of doctors.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Recurring ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
Total ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger scheme -Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is like'y t be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developme contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 196

1. Serial number of scheme—196

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of nursing education at the Cuttack General Hospital.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme is intended—

(1) to make provision for the training of more nurses ;

(2) to improve the present standard of teaching by the appointment of a Sister Tutor and also by combining a course of 25 lectures on community health work with the existing syllabus.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The Lecturers of Orissa Medical College and the Health Officer, Cuttack, will be the Lecturers and will be paid an allowance of Rs. 10 for each lecture.

(*b*) Lower staff—One Sister Tutor on Rs. 120—5—180

Menials the number of whom is not yet settled

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan.

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Total ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—(1) It is proposed to increase the number of seats to 30 including a few for male candidates. Provision for their stipends and accommodation has been made under " Medical College and Hospital ".

(2) The length of the course will be three years and syllabus has been drafted on the lines suggested by the All-India Nursing Conference in February 1944.

SCHEME No. 197

1. Serial number of scheme—197

2. Name of scheme—Expansion of maternity and child welfare services in Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—Control of maternal mortality and morbidity and infant mortality which takes a very heavy toll of life greater than loss by large epidemics, lies in the provision of better maternity services. These services will afford protection to motherhood during the prenatal and postnatal periods. With this object, it is proposed to expand the scope of maternity and child welfare services in Orissa by opening nine maternity and child welfare centres in district headquarters and 35 maternity centres elsewhere throughout the Province.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

6 medical graduates on Rs. 200—20/2—280 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

15 Health Visitors on Rs. 100—5—150 each
71 Midwives on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55 each
9 Sweepers on Rs. 10 each
9 Ayyas on Rs. 20 each
9 Mali-watermen on Rs. 10 each
56 Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be recruited through Public Service Commission and the lower staff direct.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year pian—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	2,68,000	1,59,000	1,59,000	1,43,000	1,29,000	8,58,000
(b) Recurring	50,000	73,000	95,000	1,24,000	1,16,000	4,58,000
Total ..	3,18,000	2,32,000	2,54,000	2,67,000	2,45,000	13,16,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the war returned personnel may be employed under the scheme.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Building materials and furniture, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—670.
Unskilled—1,630.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Continuing scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—The scheme envisages establishment of a maternity and child welfare centre on the basis of one centre to 20,000 population in urban area and 6 in each district in the rural areas except Koraput where 5 centres are proposed to be established. Cost of running an urban centre is estimated at Rs. 6,100 recurring and Rs. 29,000 capital, the corresponding charges for a rural centre being Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 14,100 respectively.

SCHEME No. 198

1. Serial number of scheme—198

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Midwifery Training School at Berhampur.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is to provide the Province with a large number of qualified midwives who can efficiently and scientifically conduct deliveries and avoid waste of life caused annually by unclean midwifery.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Sister Tutor on Rs. 90—2—130

One Durwan on Rs. 10—1/5—14

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	55,000	..	..	..	..	55,000
(*b*) Recurring	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000
Total ..	61,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	85,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil.

12. Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likel to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technica personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developmen contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to trai ten candidates each year. The course covers a period of tw years. Each candidate will get a stipend of Rs. 25 per mense and will be required on passing the qualifying examination to serv Government or a local body for a period of five years.

SCHEME No. 199

1. Serial number of scheme—199

2. Name of scheme—Training of Dais

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to arrange courses of six months' training for indigenous Dais at 36 centres in the Province.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained.

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—36 midwives (6 for each district) on Rs. 30—3/2—45—2/2—55.

They will be recruited locally by advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan.—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
(*a*) Capital..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	47,000	48,000	48,000	49,000	50,000	2,42,000
Total ..	47,000	48,000	48,000	49,000	50,000	2,42,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 200

1. Serial number of scheme—200

2. Name of scheme—School Medical Service

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to embark upon a comprehensive scheme of medical inspection of all school children and to follow up the defects found in them during such inspection by proper treatment. A complete health record of each pupil will be maintained from the date of his or her admission into the school.

The present staff is altogether inadequate. Each district will be given a school medical officer who will be in charge of medical inspection of all students of high and middle schools. There will also be a Lady School Medical Officer in charge of medical examination of girl students of all Middle English and High schools all over the Province.

Medical Officers in charge of rural dispensaries will be entrusted with the medical examination of school children of primary schools within their area on payment of an allowance or special pay of approximately Rs. 30 a month.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuin scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to b obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) Six School Medical Officers on Rs. 180—10—300—20—360 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 40—4—100

(2) One Lady School Medical Officer on Rs. 200—20/2—3 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 40—4—100.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Seven clerks on Rs. 30—1—40 each

(2) Seven peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The upper staff will be obtained through the Public Servi Commission and the lower staff by advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
(a) Capital ..	6,000	..	..	..	..	6,000
(b) Recurring	1,07,000	1,08,000	1,09,000	1,11,000	1,12,000	5,47,000
Total ..	1,13,000	1,08,000	1,09,000	1,11,000	1,12,000	5,53,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Furniture and office equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 201

1. Serial number of scheme—201

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Orissa.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium with 50 beds in Orissa with a view—

(1) to enable Tuberculosis patients to get treatment cheaply

(2) to afford facilities for the teaching of medical undergraduates and post-graduates.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will take two years to establish.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) One Medical Superintendent on Rs. 380—50/2—480—60/2—600 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 150.

(2) one Civil Assistant Surgeon trained in X-ray work on Rs. 170—10—340 plus compensatory allowance of Rs. 100.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117 plus compensatory allowance Rs. 25 per month.

(2) One Matron on Rs. 90—2—130

(3) Eight staff nurses on Rs 50—5—70 each

(4) Two Technicians on Rs. 40—2—80 each

(5) Five ward attendants on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(6) One clerk on Rs. 30—1—45

(7) One typist on Rs. 40—2—60

(8) Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—15 each

(9) Two cooks on Rs. 10 each
(10) One Masalchi on Rs. 20
(11) Two water carriers on Rs. 10 each
(12) Eight sweepers on Rs. 10 each
(13) Two Dhobies on Rs. 15 each
(14) Two barbers on Rs. 10 each
(15) One Mali on Rs. 10

Upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission. Lower staff will be selected by advertisement locally.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	1,40,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	3, 40,0 0
(*b*) Recurring	..	53,000	53,000	55,000	56,000	2,17,000
Total ..	1,40,000	2,53,000	53,000	55,000	56,000	5,57,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive, apart from a small amount by way of fees. Certain payments made to Bihar and United Provinces Governments for treatment of these cases will be saved.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—To a certain extent demobilised persons will be absorbed in the scheme.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—(1) X-ray plant, (2) Frigidaire, (3) Microscope, (4) Cardiograph, etc.

(*b*) locally—Furniture and other items

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled	.. 200
Unskilled	.. 400

12. Whether the assistance of the Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 204

1. Serial number of scheme—204.

2. Name of scheme—Health organisation.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide adequate Public Health staff and equipment in districts and the municipalities. The Health Officers will belong to a provincial cadre.

4. Area of application—Whole Province.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Ten Health Officers on Rs. 180—10—360 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

16 Assistant Health Officers on Rs. 64—4—120 each.
117 Health Inspectors on Rs. 40—2—80 each
127 Disinfectors on Rs. 14 each
208 Vaccinators on Rs. 18—1—22 each
18 clerks on Rs. 30—2—60 each
10 Stock Compounders on Rs. 20—1—40 each
17 Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be recruited through Public Service Commission and lower staff direct.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year Rs.	2nd year Rs.	3rd year Rs.	4th year Rs.	5th year Rs.	Total Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	2,39,000	2,47,000	2,55,000	2,63,000	2,71,000	12,75,000
Total ..	2,39,000	2,47,000	2,55,000	2,63,000	2,71,000	12,75,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—All the posts in the lower staff will be available to returned service personnel after a short training

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) Locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Minimum requirement of the Health staff are—

(*a*) One Health Officer for each district with two clerks, one stock compounder and two peons.

(*b*) One Assistant Health Officer for a population of ten lakhs with one Disinfector peon.

(*c*) One Health Inspector for a population of one lakh

(*d*) One Disinfector for a population of one lakh

(*e*) Two vaccinators for a population of one lakh

SCHEME No. 205

1. Serial number of scheme—205

2. Name of scheme—Anti-leprosy scheme

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme provides for—

(*i*) opening an asylum in each district for 300 infective patients,

(*ii*) attaching leper clinics to each dispensary and hospital, and

(*iii*) starting rural colonies and clinics, and village isolation centres.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be taken up in the first year and continued.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—A senior member of the Provincial Public Health Service specially trained in anti-leprosy work in Tropical School of Medicine.

(*b*) Lower staff—District Leprosy and Epidemic Officers, compounders and other assistants trained locally in anti-leprosy work.

The staff is proposed to be obtained from amongst demobilised staff or by selection of locally available candidates. They will be given the necessary training.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	7,50,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	..	2,31,000	2,32,000	2,32,000	2,32,000	9,27,000
Total ..	3,50,000	3,31,000	3,32,000	3,32,000	3,32,000	16,77,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Vide 6 above

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) Abroad—Nil

(*b*) Locally—Medicine, instruments, equipments, clothing, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—489

Unskilled—905

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The disease is prevalent in the whole Province and the incidence is 1·4 per cent. It is roughly estimated that there are as many as 1,20,000 lepers out of which 30,000 are infective cases. The Provincial Leprosy Relief Association is at present dealing with the situation with its limited funds. Unless the infective cases are segregated in asylums and colonies, the position cannot be said to be satisfactory. The scope and work of the Provincial Leprosy Relief Association is also to be enlarged.

SCHEME No. 206

1. Serial number of scheme—206

2. Name of scheme—Anti-Malaria Scheme

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme contemplates

(*i*) expansion of the provincial malaria unit.

(*ii*) formation and maintenance of a trained unit in each district and major municipalities.

(*iii*) cultivation of cinchona and pyrethrum, and

(*iv*) grant of liberal contribution to carry out permanent and temporary anti-malarial measures on approved lines.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Provincial Malaria Officer, on Rs. 180—10—300—20/3—360.

One Entomologist on Rs. 125—5—150—10—250—10—300.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four Assistant Malaria Officers on Rs. 64—4—88—4/2—120 plus an allowance.

Five Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 40—1—50 each

One clerk on Rs. 30—1—45.

Four Insect Collectors on Rs. 30 each

Ten Malaria Supervisors on Rs. 30 each

Tow Mistries on Rs. 20 each

Two Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Two Attenders on Rs. 10 each

One Sweeper on Rs. 10

Fifty Coolies

Upper staff will be obtained through Public Service Commission and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan.

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	60,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	2,60,000
(*b*) Recurring	50,000	50,000	51,000	51,000	52,000	2,54,000
Total ..	1,10,000	1,00,000	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,02,000	5,14,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some of the posts under this scheme will be filled up by returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., neeeded from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes, laboratory apparatus and appliances.

(*b*) locally—Sprayers, pumps, antimalarial materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 207

1. Serial number of scheme—207

2. Name of scheme—Antifilaria Scheme

3. Brief description of the scheme—Filaria and elephantiasis constitute a great scourge in Orissa particulary in the towns of the deltaic districts. It is expected that introduction of proper water-supply and drainage systems in the towns will greatly reduce the menace.

The scheme provides for the carrying on of research on filaria

4. Area of application—Whole Province, particularly the coastal districts.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The scheme will be worked under the supervision of the upper staff of the Public Health Department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Sub-Assistant surgeon on Rs. 64—4—120

One Laboratory Assistant on Rs. 30—1—40

Two Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year o the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Tot
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	8,000	..	..	..	..	8,00
(*b*) Recurring	16,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	84,00
Total ..	24,000	16,000	17,000	17,000	18,000	92,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the peons will b recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes

(*b*) locally—Laboratory equipments, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assitance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 208

1. Serial number of scheme—208

2. Name of scheme—Epidemic control in rural areas

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish one epidemic control unit at each district headquaters. The unit will be equipped with a large mobile dispensary with trailer and equipment and include field tents. The staff of the unit will consist of one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one driver and four other hands. The staff when not on tour will be attached to the headquarters hospital and will assist in the general work of the hospital. During epidemic periods in rural areas the units will be deputed to the places of need. It is expected that the utility of these units will greatly increase as the road building programme throughout the province makes headway. It is expected that all the six units should be fully established within the first two years of the scheme. The capital cost for the vehicles may prove to be only a paper transaction as they may be obtained from Army or A. R. P. disposal.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will take two years to establish and then continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Seven medical officers on Rs. 64—4—120 each
(2) Seven compounders on Rs. 20—1—40 each
(3) Twelve servants on Rs. 10—½—14 each
(4) Six Ambulance drivers on Rs. 40 each
(5) Six sweepers on Rs. 10 each
(6) Six cleaners on Rs. 15 each

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	36,000	36,000	..	..	..	72,000
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,05,000
Total ..	46,000	56,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,77,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitable returned service personnel can be employed.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Motor Ambulances with trailers (from Military or A. R. P. disposal)

(*b*) locally —Medicines and other equipment .

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development comtemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 209

1. Serial number scheme—209

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Health School

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme provides for the training of—

(1) Health Visitors

(2) Midwives

(3) Nurses

(4) Health Inspectors

(5) Medical under-graduates and post-graduates in preventive aspects of medical care.

To implement post-war schemes a large number of men of the above categories will be required.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year will be required to establish the School.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Superintendent on Rs. 320—50/2—720—30—750

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) One Nursing Superintendent on Rs. 120—5/2—140

(2) One Head Clerk on Rs. 50—1—60

(3) One second clerk on Rs. 30—1—45

(4) Two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14

(5) One bearer on Rs. 10—1/5—14

(6) One sweeper on Rs. 10

(7) One matron on Rs. 40

(8) One cook on Rs. 10

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	1,18,000	..	..	1,000	..	1,19,000
(b) Recurring	20,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	1,05,000
Total ..	1,38,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	2,24,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The returned personnel may take advantage of the training as (1) Health Visitors, (2) Health Inspectors, etc.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Equipment

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—78
Unskilled—144

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Rs. 1,000 will be required every third year for replacement of equipment and has been provided in the scheme.

SCHEME No. 210

1. Serial number of scheme—210

2. Name scheme—Encouragement of systems of medicine other than allopathy by granting suitable subsidies.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to make an annual grant to encourage deserving practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine. The scheme will be on the lines of the rural subsidised allopathic dispensaries but the amount of subsidy will be somewhat reduced as the cost of the Indian medicines is comparatively cheaper than that of allopathic medicines and the medical practitioners can do with a smaller grant. It is proposed to extend gradually the scope of the scheme and grant subsidy to more physicians and dispensaries every year.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected te be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year o the first five-year plan.

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	1,00,00
Total .	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000	1,00,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned servic personnel—Nil.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schem —Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or informotion—Nil

SCHEME No. 210-A

1. Serial number of scheme—210-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of an Ayurvedic School

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is necessary to establish an Ayurvedic School of Indian Medicine which will provide facilities for the theoretical as well as practical study of Ayurvedic system of medicine. The annual outturn of qualified physicians from this school will be 25. They will be used to man the rural subsidised dispensaries but many will set up private practice. Suitable buildings for the school with a hospital and an out patient block attached to it will be necessary. There will also be a garden to grow medicinal herbs not only for the purpose of practical training but also for preparation of Ayurvedic medicines and drugs.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the second year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

- (1) One Principal on Rs. 200—15—350
- (2) One Professor on Rs. 150—10—250

(*b*) Lower staff—

- (1) Five teachers on Rs. 100—5—150 each
- (2) One Vaidya on Rs. 75—5/2—100
- (3) One assistant Vaidya on Rs. 50—5/2—75
- (4) Two Compounders on Rs. 20—2/2—30 each
- (5) One clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60
- (6) Two Nurses on Rs. 15—1—20 each
- (7) Seven Menials on Rs. 10—1/4—12—1/4—14 each
- (8) Four Malis on Rs. 12—1/4—15 each

Staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission and locally by advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th yea	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	..	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	2,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
Total ..	..	60,000	85,000	85,000	95,000	3,25,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Medicinal ingredients

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 210-B

1. Serial number of scheme—210-B

2. Name of scheme—Registration and control of practitioners of systems of medicine other than allopathy.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is impossible to control the medical practitioners without making registration compulsory. In view of the popularity of the Ayurvedic and other systems of medicine and the large number of medical practitioners other than allopathic over whom no control of any kind is exercised at present, it is proposed to establish a Council or Board in this Province which should register these practitioners. The Council or Board will meet its expenditure partly from its income from fees and partly from the contribution paid by Government and the office of the Board will be located in the buildings of the proposed Ayurvedic School.

The entire question of registration and control of medical practitioners, their qualification and traianing, standardisation of drugs and in fact all aspects of the systems of medicine as practised at present, will have to be investigated in detail by a Committee to be appointed for the purpose.

It may be necessary to introduce legislation to enforce the registration and control of practitioners and to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—
(*b*) Lower staff—
} To be worked out later

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan.—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	10,000
Total ..	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	10,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed that Government will meet the entire expenditure during the year in which the Council or Board is established and only part of the expenditure in subsequent years.

SCHEME No. 211

1. Serial number of scheme—211

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Mental Hospital

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish a Mental Hospital for the care and treatment of mental patients and also to afford facilities for teaching in mental diseases. As this is not a directly productive scheme the building construction will not be taken up till the start of the fourth year of the plan to avoid competition with more pressing projects.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The buildings will be started in the fourth year and will be completed by the end of fifth year.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) One Medical Superintendent on Rs. 300—50/2—480—60/2—600 *plus* compensatory allowance Rs. 150.

(2) One Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 170—10—340

Upper staff will be recruited through the Public Service Commission.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) One Sub-Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117.

(2) One Matron on Rs. 90—2—130

(3) One Steward on Rs. 65—2--85

(4) One Technician on Rs. 40—2—80

(5) Two Clerks (*i*) on Rs. 50—2—70, (*ii*) on Rs. 30 1—45.

(6) Five Female Nurses on Rs. 50—5—70 each

(7) Five Male Nurses on Rs. 40—5—60 each

(8) Twelve Male Ward Attendants on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each.

(9) Two Jamadars on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(10) Four Ayahs on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(12) One Peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

(13) Three Darwans on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(14) Six Male Sweepers on Rs. 10 each

(15) Three Female Sweepers on Rs. 10 each

(16) Two Cooks on Rs. 10 each

(17) One Barber on Rs. 10

(18) One Mali on Rs. 10

(19) One Motor Driver on Rs. 40

Lower staff will be recruited locally by advertisement

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	2,50,000	4,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	78,000	78,000
Total	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	3,28,000	5,28,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive. The annual contribution at present paid to Bihar for accommodation at Kanke will be saved. There will be some income from paying patients.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Frigidaires, Microscopes, etc.

(*b*) locally—Building material and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled	.. 292
Unskilled	.. 539

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Extension may be necessary

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 212

1. Serial number of scheme—212

2. Name of scheme—Mobile Field Hygiene Units

3. Brief description of scheme—The scheme provides for intensive health propaganda in urban and rural areas. Two mobile units fitted with magic lanterns, slides, films projectors, loudspeakers, charts and posters, etc., will be organised for the purpose. They will help to give the people a better idea about health and sanitation and how to guard against contagious diseases and prevent spread of epidemics, etc.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will start in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the Public Health Staff.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Propaganda Health Inspectors—two on Rs. 40—2—80 each.

(2) Artist—one on Rs. 50—2—80

(3) Clerk—one on Rs. 40—2—60

(4) Peons—two on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(5) Drivers—two on Rs. 30—2—50 each

(6) Cleaners—two on Rs. 10—1—14 each

Lower staff will be recruited locally

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	18,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	26,000
(*b*) Recurring	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
Total ..	43,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	1,51,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Posts of drivers, cleaners and Health Inspectors may be filled up by returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Motor Vans, Cinema projectors, etc.

(*b*) locally—Propaganda Materials, Lanterns, Slides, Films, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assitance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 213

1. Serial number of scheme—213

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of the Orissa Medical College and the Cuttack General Hospital attached to it.

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is—

(1) to provide adequate facilities for the teaching of the students and for specialised treatment and attention by improving the various departments.

(2) to improve the various departments such as Dental and Radium Sections, etc., of the Cuttack General Hospital.

4. Area of application—Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will begin in the first year and continue.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) Six professors on Rs. 550—50—1,150 each

(2) Seven Assistant Professors on Rs. 170—10—340 *plus* Rs. 100 special pay each.

(3) One Pharmacist on Rs. 200—25—300—20—380—20—500.

(4) One Curator on Rs. 170—10—340 *plus* Rs. 100 special pay.

(5) Two Registrars on Rs. 170—10—340 *plus* Rs. 75 special pay each.

(6) One Rediologist on Rs. 170—10—340 *plus* Rs. 100 special pay.

(7) One Deputy Superintendent on Rs. 170—10—340 *plus* Rs. 100 special pay.

(8) Eight housemen on Rs. 50 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Two senior laboratory assistants on Rs. 65—4/2—105 each.

(2) Three junior laboratory assistants on Rs. 35—2—65 each.

(3) Three museum attendants on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(4) Four peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

(5) Six sweepers on Rs. 10 each

(6) Two media makers on Rs. 35—2—65 each

(7) One sample taker on Rs. 30

(8) One museum assistant on Rs. 40—2—60

(9) One technician on Rs. 40—2—80

(10) One artist on Rs. 65—4/2—105

(11) One head clerk on Rs. 75—5—105

(12) One accountant on Rs. 65—2—85

(13) Two clerks on Rs. 35—2—65 each

(14) One steno. typist on Rs. 40--2—60 *plus* shorthand allowance Rs. 30.

(15) One typist on Rs. 40—2—60

(16) Eleven nurses on Rs. 50—5—70 each

(17) Twenty-eight probationers on Rs. 25 each

Upper staff will be obtained through the Public Service Commission and the lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital	6,19,000	5,34,000	1,14,000	1,55,000	5,58,000	19,80,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,49,000	1,55,000	1,61,000	1,68,000	1,74,000	8,07,000
Total ..	7,68,000	6,89,000	2,75,000	3,23,000	7,32,000	27,87,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Demonstrators, the Registrars, the housemen and some assistant professors may be recruited from returned service personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Microscopes and other laboratory and hospital requirements.

(*b*) locally—Building materials and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—1,283

Unskilled labour—2,368

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 213-A

1. Serial number of scheme—213-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Medical Store

3. Brief description of scheme—To meet adequately and in time the requirements of medical stores by all the medical institutions in the Province and also to supply sanitary stores required by the Public Health Department, it is proposed to establish a Medical Store for the Province.

4. Area of application—The store will be at Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The store will start functioning from the 3rd year and will continue thereafter.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Superintendent of the Store—One Civil Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 170—10—340. (Compensatory allowance Rs. 40—4—100.)

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Assistant Superintendents	2 on Rs. 145—5—180 each
(2) Office Clerk (senior)	1 on Rs. 65—2—85
(3) Do. (junior)	2 on Rs. 35—2—65 each
(4) Typist	1 on Rs. 40—2—60
(5) Store Assistants	6 on Rs. 35—2—65 each
(6) Record Supplier	1 on Rs. 15—1/2—20
(7) Store clerks	10 on Rs. 30—1—45 each
(8) Compounders	4 on Rs. 20—1—40 each
(9) Cutler	1 on Rs. 20
(10) Chowkidars	6 on Rs. 10—1/4—14 each
(11) Peon	1 on Rs. 10—1/4—14
(12) Carpenter	1 on Rs. 30—1—45
(13) Tin-Smith	1 on Rs. 30—1—45
(14) Packers	39 on Rs. 15 each
(15) Markman	1 on Rs. 15
(16) Sircar (Railway duty)	1 on Rs. 20—1—30
(17) Lorry Drivers	2 on Rs. 40 each
(18) Cleaner	1 on Rs. 15
(19) Sweepers	2 on Rs. 10 each

Staff will be appointed by promotion and direct recruitment and some from demobilised personnel.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	3,50,000
Recurring ..	..	..	7,30,000	7,31,000	7,32,000	21,93,000
Total ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	7,30,000	7,31,000	7,32,000	25,43,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The amount invested together with the cost of establishment, supervision, overhead charges, etc., will be recouped from the sale-proceeds.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Such of the staff as may be available from the demobilised personnel will be taken in.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores etc., needed from—

(*a*) abrord—manufacturing plants, etc.

(*b*) locally—appliances, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger scheme—

Skilled labourers	217
Unskilled labourers	400

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 214

1. Serial number of scheme—214

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of Infectious Diseases Hospitals

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish properly equipped infectious diseases hospitals each having 50 beds at Cuttack and Berhampur, and 20 beds at Balasore and Sambalpur, and to improve the existing hospital at Puri.

4. Area of application—Cuttack, Balasore, Sambalpur, Puri, Berhampur and adjoining rural areas.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year for construction of buildings.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

(1) Five Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117 each

(2) Five Civil Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 170—10—340 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

(1) Five compounders on Rs. 20—1—40 each
(2) Nineteen nurses on Rs. 50—5—70 each
(3) Nineteen ward boys on Rs. 10—1/4—14 each
(4) Sixteen sweepers on Rs 10 each
(5) Eight cooks on Rs. 10 each
(6) Five peons on Rs. 10—1/4—14 each
(7) Fourteen menial servants (Dhobi, etc.) on Rs. 10—1/4—14 each.
(8) Five motor drivers on Rs. 40 each
(9) Five cleaners on Rs. 15 each

Staff will be recruited by advertisement and from demobilised Army personnel.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a) Capital ..	2,78,000	..	..	..	..	2,78,000
b) Recurring	..	79,000	80,000	82,000	84,000	3,25,000
Total ..	2,78,000	79,000	80,000	82,000	84,000	6,03,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Demobilised persons of the Army will be employed in the scheme as medical officers, compounders and ward boys.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Steam disinfectors and appliances

(*b*) locally—Building materials and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 214-A

1. Serial number of scheme—214-A

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a Venereal Disease Clinic

3. Brief description of the scheme—The object of the scheme is to diagnose and treat venereal disease cases. In the first instance a venereal disease clinic may be established at Cuttack. Sufficient grants may be given to hospitals for the treatment of venereal diseases.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Civil Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 170—10—340

One Social worker on Rs. 150—10—250

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

One Peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14

One Sweeper on Rs. 10

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment and some from demobilised Army personnel.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	20,000	..	..	..	..	20,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
Total ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Staff may be selected from the demobilised personnel.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Drugs, medicines, equipments, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further developmen contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-yea periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 215

1. Serial number of scheme—215

2. Name of scheme—Anti-Yaws Campaign

3. Brief description of the scheme—The scheme contemplates—

(*i*) A survey of the disease in the whole affected area

(*ii*) Intensive treatment in the whole affected area or in one circle after another into which the affected areas may conveniently be divided.

(*iii*) Facilities in all hospitals and dispensaries in the area for the treatment of the disease.

(*iv*) Special staff for the area beyond the reach of the medical institutions in four centres as proposed.

4. Area of application—Ganjam Agency and Koraput district where Yaws are prevalent.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the staff of the Health department.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 65—4—85—4/2—117 with special pay Rs. 25 and travelling allowance Rs. 35.

Four Compounders on Rs. 20—1—40 with special pay Rs. 8 and travelling allowance Rs. 15.

Four Bearers on Rs. 10—1/4—14 with travelling allowance Rs. 6.

The staff will be obtained from the demobilised doctors and compounders and from locally trained candidates.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000
(*b*) Recurring ..	21,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	1,09,000
Total ..	31,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	1,19,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Demobilised persons of the Army will be employed as Medical Officers and Compounders etc.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Medicines and medical appliances

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to provide tent accommodation for the staff and the dispensary which will cost Rs. 2,100 per tent.

SCHEME No. 216

1. Serial number of scheme—216

2. Name of scheme—Provision for urban water-supply

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to establish water works to provide for the supply of pure drinking water in the municipal towns of Orissa, excluding Puri and Berhampur where such facilities already exist. This measure is long overdue. The water supply system at Berhampur, however, needs immediate extension. A separate improvement trust is being proposed for Cuttack the Capital town of Orissa. The towns concerned, therefore, are Parlakimedi, Bhadrak, Balasore, Sambalpur, Jeypore, Kendrapara and Jajpur. As details have not been fully worked out a lump sum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the first five-year period.

4. Area of application—The towns of the whole Province having population of over 10,000.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years and thereafter.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	Full details have not been worked out

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	15,00,000	50,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Water rates will be collected by the authority controlling the scheme.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad (*b*) locally	Pumps and, pipes etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
Skilled—1,742
Unskilled—2,090

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 216-A

1. Serial number of scheme—216-A

[This includes old scheme No. 202]

2. Name of scheme—Town drainage

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to provide a proper drainage system in all the important towns of the Province to improve general sanitation and to eradicate communicable diseases in general, and particularly to solve the Filaria and Malaria problems. The towns concerned are (1) Puri, (2) Balasore, (3) Sambalpur, (4) Berhampur, (5) Jajpur, (6) Parlakimedi, (7) Kendrapara, (8) Koraput, (9) Jeypore, (10) Bhadrak and (11) Jharsuguda. As it is proposed to set up a Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack, it has not been included in this scheme. As the details of this scheme have not been fully worked out a lump sum provision of 50 lakhs has been made for the first five-year period.

4. Area of application—Municipal towns of the Province except Cuttack

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Four years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff } Details have not been worked out
(*b*) Lower staff }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	50,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	50,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad } Details not yet settled
(*b*) locally }

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled—1,788

Unskilled—2,083

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 217

1. Serial number of scheme—217

2. Name of scheme—Mechanisation of Municipal Conservancy

3. Brief description of the scheme—The bullock drawn conservancy cart is an anachronism. It is proposed to replace this by a mechanised service of conservancy motor trucks in the seven municipal towns of the Province. For this purpose it is proposed to purchase 25 motor trucks with trailers at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 each and to distribute them to the municipal towns. The vehicles may be expected to last for five years by which time the municipalities are expected to build up sufficient reserve in their latrine fund to enable them to replace the fleet with new vehicles. There will be some economy in recurring expenditure to the municipalities by disbanding part of the existing fleet of bullock carts but some carts will still gave to be retained to bring night soil to collecting centres.

4. Area of application—Seven towns of the Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be started in the first year and will be a continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

Twenty-five drivers on a fixed pay of Rs. 45 per mensem each.

Twenty-five cleaners on a fixed pay of Rs. 20 per mensem each.

Staff will be obtained by direct recruitment. Ex-service men will be prefered.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,75,000	..	..	..	..	1,75,000
(*b*) Recurring	25,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	1,35,000
Total ..	2,00,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	3,10,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some ex-servicemen may be employed as drivers and cleaners.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Twenty-five motor trucks and trailers

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The capital cost provides both for vehicles and for garage sheds.

SCHEME No. 218

1. Serial number of scheme—218
2. Name of scheme—Town Planning and Town Improvement
3. Brief description of the scheme—For lack of planning, all the towns in Orissa have had a haphazard growth as a result of which the majority of them are very insanitary and over-crowded. It is essential to improve these towns and this cannot be done unless a master plan for effecting improvements and planning future developments is drawn up for each town and the improvement schemes are executed under a comprehensive Town Planning Act. It is proposed to extend the Madras Town Planning Act, with such modifications as are considered necessary, to North Orissa where no Town Planning Act is in force. The important schemes of improvement and expansion will involve acquisition of land within the town as well as on the outskirts of the town to rehouse residents of congested areas in well laid-out sites; construction, removal or alteration of buildings; clearance of slums; construction, demolition, alteration or closure, widening and improvement of streets and roads; lighting of streets; laying out and relaying out land either vacant or built upon as building sites; filling up of tanks; redistribution of boundaries and reconstitution of plots; provision of transport facilities; allotment or reservation of lands for streets, roads, houses, quarters, open places, gardens, recreation grounds, schools, markets, shops, factories, hospitals and buildings for charitable, religious and public purposes of all kinds; construction of suitable types of houses and letting them out; advance of money to owners of lands or buildings for erection of buildings or carrying out works, alterations and improvements according to plan; compensation to the owners of old buildings enabling them to construct good residences, where necessary loans will also be given to construct approved types of houses; starting of building societies from which loans could be taken for construction of new or improvement of old houses.

As a separate scheme has already been prepared for water supply and drainage in all urban areas, they have not been included in this scheme.

It will be necessary to have the services of a Town Planning Expert who will be appointed by Government as the Director of Town Planning for the whole Province and who will pelp and advise the town improvement committees in the preparation of the schemes.

4. Area of application—Berhampur, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Chatrapur, Parlakimedi, Jeypore, Aska, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Bhadrak and Koraput.
5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years and will be a continuing scheme with an ultimate expenditure of one crore.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(a) Upper staff—
Director of Town Planning on Rs. 750—50/2—1,000
Two Assistant Engineers on Rs. 190—15—335—10—395—425 with deputation allowance of Rs. 100 each

(b) Lower staff—
Six Overseers on Rs. 63—3—84—4—92—3—101—E.B.—3—140 each
Two Draftsmen on Rs. 50—2—70 each
Three Estimators on Rs. 70—3—100 each
Three Tracers on Rs. 35—1—50 each
Two upper division clerks on Rs. 60—2—70 each
Three lower division clerks on Rs. 30—2—50 each

Upper staff will be obtained by promotion or through Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th hear	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(a) Capital ..	15,00	10,00	8,00	7,00	5,00	45,00
(b) Recurring	50	80	1,00	1,30	1,40	5,00
Total ..	15,50	10,80	9,00	8,30	6,40	50,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will be financed by grant-in-aid from Government, loans which the Committee may be given by Government or authorised to raise, and income obtained from betterment tax, salami for settlement and rents of building sites and improved and reconstituted plots as well as buildings constructed and let out on rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Ex-servicemen may be utilised to some extent

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Four power road rollers and three concrete mixers.

(b) locally—Tools and building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—No accurate estimate can be given. But the requirement will be considerable.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—For getting road rollers and trained town planning engineers.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods.—In the first five years the most essential schemes of improve-

ment and only the bigger towns can be taken up. The scheme will be a continuing one and will be spread over a period of 15 years or more.

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to enact a Town Planning Act for Orissa on the model of Madras Town Planning Act (Madras Act VI of 1922). Improvement Trusts will be constituted under the said Act where necessary.

SCHEME No. 218-A

1. Serial number of scheme—218-A

2. Name of scheme—Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack

3. Brief description of the scheme—Of all the towns in Orissa, Cuttack is probably the most congested and in certain parts the most insanitary. Being the most important town in this Province, the improvement of Cuttack and development of Greater Cuttack can no longer be delayed. A master plan for the improvement and expansion of the town should be drawn up as soon as possible. The schemes of improvement would comprise provision of adequate protected water supply and a proper system of drainage; acquisition of land within the town as well as on the outskirts of the town to rehouse residents of congested areas in well laid out sites; construction, removal or alteration of buildings; clearance of slums; construction, demolition, alteration or closure, widening and improvement of streets and roads; lighting of streets; laying out and relaying out land either vacant or built upon as buildings sites; filling up of tanks; redistribution of boundaries and reconstitution of plots; provision of transport facilities; allotment of reservation of lands for streets, roads, houses, quarters, open places, gardens, recreation grounds, schools, markets, shops, factories, hospitals and buildings for charitable, religious and public purposes of all kinds; construction of suitable types of houses and letting them out; advance of money to owners of lands or buildings for erection of buildings or carrying out works, alterations and improvements according to plan; compensation to the owners of old buildings enabling them to construct good residences, where necessary loans will also be given to construct approved types of houses; starting of building societies from which loans could be taken for construction of new or improvement of old houses.

It is proposed to enact a Town Planning Act on the model of the Madras Town Planning Act of 1922, with necessary modifications, and to constitute a separate Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack in order to give effect to this scheme.

4. Area of application—Cuttack Municipal area and such other areas as it might be considered necessary to bring into the scheme in order to expand the town.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—First five years and will remain as a continuing scheme with an ultimate expenditure of two crores.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—One Assistant Engineer on Rs. 190—15—33—10—395.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Two Surveyors on Rs. 63—3—84—4—92—3—101 E.B.—3—140 each.

Four Overseers on Rs. 63—3—84—4—92—3—101—E.B.—3—140 each.
One Draftsman on Rs. 50—2—70
One Estimator on Rs. 70—3—100
One Tracer on Rs. 35—1—50
One Clerk on Rs. 60—2—70
Five peons on Rs. 10—1/5—12 E.B.1/4—each
One stenotypist on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 *plus* Rs. 30 allowance.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	8,00	40,00
(*b*) Recurring	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	10,00
Total ..	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	50,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme will be financed by grant-in-aid from Government, loans which the trust may be given by Government or authorised to raise, and income obtained from betterment tax, salami for settlement and rents of building sites and improved and reconstituted plots as well as buildings constructed and let out on rent.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The services of ex-service men may be utilised to some extent.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
(*a*) abroad—Two power road rollers and two concrete mixers
(*b*) locally—Building materials.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—No accurate estimate can be given. But the requirement will be considerable.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—For getting road-rollers.

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—The first five years will be devoted to the most essential schemes, e.g., to provide water-supply and drainage, to draw up a master plan, to acquire land, clear slums and congested areas, to lay out and re-layout land, to improve and widen streets, etc. But the completion of the entire scheme may take 10 years or more.

14. Any other remarks or information—It is proposed to constitute a separate Town Improvement Trust for Cuttack including Greater Cuttack.

SCHEME No. 219

1. Serial number of scheme—219

2. Name of scheme—Provision of quarters for the low-paid municipal staff

3. Brief description of the scheme—In the first five years it is proposed to provide at Government expense 1,000 pucca residential quarters according to a type plan for municipal sweepers who now live in slum areas.

4. Area of application—Municipal towns of Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Berhampur and Parlakimedi.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years for the construction of all the quarters.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	The services of the existing Engineering staff of the local bodies will be utilised.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,00,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000

Maintenance and repair charges have been provided for separately.

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
   (*a*) abroad—Nil
   (*b*) locally—Building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—
   Skilled labourers—620
   Unskilled labourers—1,110

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—It is contemplated to construct 500 houses more in the second five-year period with a further capital expenditure of about Rs. 6 lakhs.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 220

1. Serial number of scheme—220

2. Name of scheme—Reorganisation of the Factory Inspection Department

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is likelihood of a rapid increase in the number of factories in the post-war period. Labour health and labour welfare which do not receive adequate attention at present will require whole-time officers. A lady Welfare Officer will be required to look after the welfare of female labour and the administration of maternity benefits. A separate department is, therefore, proposed to be created.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Chief Inspector of Factories and Labour Commissioner on Rs. 800—50—1,200
Two Inspectors of Factories on Rs. 200—15—500 each
One Lady Welfare Officer on Rs. 150—10—350
One Labour Welfare Officer on Rs. 150—10—350
One Labour Health Officer on Rs. 150—10—350

(*b*) Lower staff—

(*a*) For the office of the Chief Inspector of—Factories

One Superintendent on Rs. 180—10—230
Four Upper Division Assistants, Grade I on Rs. 90—5—140 each
Six Upper Division Grade II Assistants on Rs. 65—2—85 each
Six Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 35—2—65 each
Three Typists on Rs. 40—2—60 each
One Steno-typist on Rs. 40—2—60 *plus* Rs. 40 as Steno. allowance
One Record Supplier on Rs. 15—½—18
One Jamadar on Rs. 15—½—18
One Daftry on Rs. 15—½—18
Six Peons on Rs. 12—½—14—1/5—15 each

(*b*) For the office of the two Inspectors—

Two Head Clerks on Rs. 75—5—100 each
Six Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
One Clerk on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 for the Lady Welfare Officer
Four Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Upper staff will be obtained through the Public Service Commission and lower staff by direct recruitment.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	..	..	1,00,000	25,000	25,000	1,50,000
(b) Recurring	4,000	4,000	4,000	51,000	61,000	1,24,000
Total ..	4,000	4,000	1,04,000	76,000	86,000	2,74,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Some ex-service personnel may be appointed

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour—	87
Unskilled labour—	160

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—There are few factories in Orissa and the work of the Factory Inspection Department is being managed by one Inspector of Factories. He is attached to the office of the Director of Development who is the Chief Inspector of Factories. Our aim is to industrialise the Province in the post-war period and there is also a tendency at present to include establishments with ten persons or more and using power among the factories. The number of factories will increase manyfold and the staff will consequently need strengthening. We are confining ourselves at present to securing compliance with the Factories Act, payment of Wages Act and Workmen's Compensation Act, etc., and the rules thereunder. Labour Welfare is the most important duty of the Factory Inspection Department to which we cannot pay much attention at present. In the interest of industrial development of the Province and in order to compete with areas which are more advanced industrially, it is essential that our labour should be satisfied and should have good condition of work and other amenities of life. A wholetime Chief Inspector of Factories will be necessary. The number of inspectors will have to be increased and separate officers for labour welfare including female labour, labour health and labour organisation will be required.

SCHEME No. 221

1. Serial number of scheme—221

2. Name of scheme—Welfare Measures for Factory and Industrial Labour

3. Brief description of the scheme—With the probable development of industries in Orissa in the post-war years, it is expected that registered factories and small-scale industries such as filigree and bell-metal works, etc., will spring up in various places and it is necessary to ensure adequate housing and living conditions for the workers employed in all these industries Government intend, therefore, to undertake such activities as are necessary to ensure that employers discharge their due responsibilities to their labour in these matters. During the first five years, it is proposed to take up welfare measure under the following heads :—

(1) Education
(2) Health
(3) Housing
(4) Recreation
(5) Co-operative Associations

(1) *Education*—Night schools may be established for the education of labourers. Education of children is the responsibility of the Education Department. The schools proposed in the scheme will be for all types of labour both adult and children engaged in factories and such workers that cannot attend general schools during the day time.

There will be schools of two categories—

(*a*) Advanced schools for literate labour in which further literary and technical education will be imparted and

(*b*) Elementary schools for the illiterate labour where the 3 R's will be taught.

It is proposed to make a start with two advanced schools in the first year and to add one every succeeding year. 30 schools in category (*b*) will be started in the first year and ten schools added in each subsequent year.

There will be two teachers for each school. Government will pay 100 per cent of the cost for the first year and make education free. In the subsequent years, it is proposed to meet part of the expenditure from school fees and donations from employers so that gradually in the third and subsequent years 50 per cent only of the cost will be met by Government.

It is necessary to accommodate some schools under category (*b*) in the existing public schools but it is not expected to have such schools in all factory areas. It is, therefore, proposed to have buildings for five schools each year. Buildings for schools under category (*a*) are absolutely necessary.

(2) *Health*—It is proposed to have one Medical Officer with staff and a small cinema unit to start with, who will not only give lectures and free shows and demonstrations on better conditions of living, housing, sanitation, labour welfare, etc., in general but will also look into the existing housing and sanitary conditions and suggest suitable means of improving them. The staff will be doubled in the third year so that intensive work can be done simultaneously in different parts of the Province.

(3) *Housing*—Housing conditions even in very advanced industrial countries are of far from satisfactory. In India they are disgraceful. Though it is the responsibility of the employer to provide good houses for his labour, in order to encourage the employer, Government should come forward to pay 50 per cent of the cost of construction of new houses, provided they are built in accordance with the plans approved by Government and have satisfactory water and latrine arrangements. Wherever local bodies undertake such a programme, grants should be made to them. The rent should be low.

Housing question is being considered by the Standing Labour Committee. A lump sum provision of rupees one lakh, i.e., Rs. 20,000 annually has been made in the scheme which will be spent in accordance with the policy laid down by the Government of India.

(4) *Recreation*—For starting reading rooms and clubs, the workmen will pay one pice per rupee of their income and the Government and the employer will contribute an equal amount each. This money will be utilised towards the construction and running expenses of these institutions. The club will provide opportunities for indoor and outdoor games, etc.

(5) *Co-operative Associations*—It would be distinctly to the advantage of the workers to have their own co-operative stores so that they will be able to obtain all their requirements at their own stores without having to pay anything extra to the middlemen. The labourers do not get very high wages in this country and it would be a great boon to them if they could buy their articles as cheaply as possible. The co-operative stores will also teach them the advantages of Co-operative Association. One inspector and two clerks may be maintained for the purpose of organising these

co-operative stores which may be handed over to the Department after they start functioning. An initial subsidy may be necessary to give the stores a good start.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—The scheme will be under the direct supervision of the Chief Inspector of Factories. He will be assisted by the staff suggested in the scheme for the reorganisation of the Factory Inspection Department. Medical Officers to be in charge of propaganda will have to be recruited by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Night schools—

Twelve teachers on Rs. 65—4/2—105 for advanced education (four teachers will be recruited in the first year and two for each subsequent year)

140 elementary school teachers on Rs. 20—1/2—25

(Sixty teachers will be appointed in the first year Twenty each subsequent year)

Health inspection—

Two Medical Officers on Rs. 64—4—120

(One will be recruited in the first year and the other in the third year)

Four Assistants on Rs. 30—2—60

(Two will be recruited in the first year and the other two in the third year)

Two Orderly peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14—1/5—15

(One in the first year and the other in the third year)

Co-operative Associations—

One Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies on Rs. 75—5/2—90

Two Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60

One Peon on Rs. 10—1/5—14—1/5—15

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	61,000	51,000	62,000	52,000	51,000	2,77,000
(*b*) Recurring	29,000	36,000	32,000	38,000	41,000	1,76,000
Total ..	90,000	87,000	94,000	90,000	92,000	4,53,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The scheme is intended to provide ameneties for industrial workers. Though the scheme will not be directly productive it will provide better educational, housing and recreational facilities for labour.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for the returned service personnel—Some of the returned service personnel may be absorbed in the scheme as teachers or Health Inspection staff or as staff in charge of libraries and clubs.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the large schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme as at present outlined will probably suffice for the immediate needs of the Province, but it is expected that there would be rapid industrial developments in the post-war period and this scheme will naturally have to be expanded and developed in the subsequent five-year period. The developments will be on the lines indicated in this scheme.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 222

1. Serial number of scheme—222

2. Name of scheme—Scientific and Industrial Research

3. Brief description of the scheme—Provision for research in the scientific departments of Government has been made in the schemes for the expansion of those departments. It is, however, felt that there will arise from time to time further aspects of scientific and industrial research for which adequate provision is necessary. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for scientific and industrial research. The need for fundamental or academic research as well as applied research cannot be over emphasised. For the time being, the research activities will be carried out in the existing science laboratories in educational institution and later on it is proposed to set up an industrial research laboratory to take up industrial problems and carry out research in applied science. As details of the scheme have not yet been fully worked out a lump sum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff— } Not yet settled
(*b*) Lower staff— }

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	15,00
(*b*) Recurring	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	5,00
Total ..	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	4,00	20,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Scientific apparatus and machinery

(*b*) locally—Laboratory fittings, furniture and chemicals, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—It is expected that such research activities will be intensified in future.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 223

1. Serial number of scheme—223

2. Name of scheme—Introduction of village officers in coastal districts of North Orissa, in Ganjam Agency and in Koraput.

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is at present no satisfactory arrangement for collection of agrarian information in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Koraput and in the Agency portion of the district of Ganjam. In the three districts of North Orissa the Chakla Kanungo is the agency fo collection of all agrarian information. He has too big a charge to look after and far too many duties to perform to be able to attend to his work satisfactorily. The growing needs of administration and the increased attention paid to the development of agriculture, demand that Government should have more detailed and more accurate information about rural conditions than is at present available. For instance, crop statistics and crop forecasts need much improvement and a special staff has had to be appointed for the collection of agricultural statistics alone. Similarly, Government need to be informed, as early as possible, about seasonal factors, outbreak of epidemics and of crop pests. The organisation of village life will play a very important part in successful post-war reconstruction of agricultural countries. It is, therefore, felt that an agency should be created to keep Government informed of conditions in the villages and also to carry to the villagers the measures necessary for removing the various difficulties that exist at present in rural development.

In the plains portion of the district of Ganjam there is an efficient system of village administration which can suitably be adopted in the three coastal districts of North Orissa excluding Government estates. The introduction of village officers system in Ganjam agency and in Koraput should wait till a proper settlement is done. Introduction of village officers in Government estates should form a separate scheme of its own and will be taken up later. As the scheme is altogether new to North Orissa it is proposed to introduce it as an experiment in one subdivision preferably the Cuttack Sadar subdivision excluding Banki Government estate for at least two years and if it is found suitable it will be extended to the rest of the coastal districts. The village officers will be responsible for doing all the duties of a Chakla Kanungo besides some of the functions of the Revenue Inspector of South Orissa which are not common with those of the Chakla Kanungo. Collection of agricultural statistics, and vital statistics and reporting epidemics will also be included among their functions. They will also do miscellaneous duties, such as, looking after embankments and reporting damages or apprehended breaches, assisting health staff in checking epidemics, maintaining a list of irrigation sources, etc., and other duties that may be prescribed from time to time. A village officer will be appointed over a group consisting of six villages and one Revenue Inspector will supervise the work of

30 village officers. A peon will be given to each village officer to assist him. The scheme is proposed to be made a permanent measure and the village officers will form an important link in establishing close contact between the administration and the villagers in North Orissa. It is hoped that the efficiency of the general administration in North Orissa will increase by the introduction of this system.

4. Area of application—In the Sadar subdivision of Cuttack excluding Banki Government estate for the first two years and thereafter to the three coastal districts excluding Khasmahal areas like Khurda, Banki and Angul, etc., and later on to the remaing areas.

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Can be put into operation at once and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Supervision will be done by the Revenue staff.

(*b*) Lower staff—

14 Revenue Inspectors (including one leave reserve Revenue Inspector) on Rs. 50 (average) a month, for first two years.

382 village officers on Rs. 25 a month, for first two years

14 peons (including one leave reserve peon) on Rs. 12 a month

382 village servants on Rs. 7 per month each

(*c*) Lower staff—

65 Revenue Inspectors (including six leave reserve Revenue Inspectors) on Rs. 50 (average) a month, for third, fourth and fifth years

65 peons (including six leave reserve peons) on Rs. 12 a month, for third, fourth and fifth years

1,724 village officers on Rs. 25 a month, for third, fourth and fifth years.

1,724 village servants on Rs. 7 per month each

The village officer should be a local man of a respectable family living in his group of villages or in a neighbouring group if none is found in the group. The Revenue Inspectors should be recruited from the ministerial officers of the district.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	6,000	..	27,000	..	..	33,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,63,000	1,63,000	7,36,000	7,36,000	7,36,000	25,34,000
Total	1,69,000	1,63,000	7,63,000	7,36,000	7,36,000	25,67,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Returned service personnel if available in the group will be given first preference to be absorbed in the scheme. Matriculates with knowledge of survey will be taken as Revenue Inspectors. Literate people with knowledge of survey will be appointed as village officers.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Survey instruments, such as, Guntur's hundred links steel chains, compasses, scales and offset squares

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme will be continued as a permanent measure after the five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 224

1. Serial number of scheme—224

2. Name of scheme—Provision of land acquisition staff for the post-war scheme

3. Brief description of the scheme—For many of the post-war schemes considerable land acquisition will have to be undertaken, for instance in respect of road development, building projects, town improvement, etc. It is proposed to set up an adequate land acquisition staff in all districts.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Six Deputy Collectors on Rs. 230—25—330—E. B.—25—480—E.B.—25—530—15—560 each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Seventy-six clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each
Seventy-six Kanungoes on Rs. 60 each
Seventy-six Amins on Rs. 30 each
Seventy-six chainmen on Rs. 10 each
Eighty-two peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

One Deputy Collector will be assigned to a district and each of them will have an orderly peon. Four of each category of lower staff will be assigned to each subdivision. The lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment and upper the staff will be drawn from the cadre of Deputy Collectors

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	1,00,000	50,000	..	..	..	1,50,000
(*b*) Recurring	2,42,000	2,47,000	2,50,000	2,54,000	2,58,000	12,51,000
Total ..	3,42,000	2,97,000	2,50,000	2,54,000	2,58,000	14,01,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Suitable ex-service men can be absorbed as amins, etc.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Some of the work will extend to the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 225

1. Serial number of scheme—225

2. Name of scheme—Restoration of pre-existing scales of pay

3. Brief description of the scheme—The rates of pay of all Government employees under the control of the Provincial Government of Orissa were generally on a lower scale than in other provinces and were further retrenched consequent upon the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1937. As the cost of living has now greatly increased, the present rates of pay of Government servants in this Province are not likely to attract the large number of extra men likely to be required for the post-war schemes and also do not represent a fair level of remuneration for existing Government servants.

It is accordingly proposed to restore the existing scales of pay to the old Bihar and Orissa scales of pay. In effecting this restoration dearness allowance will be absorbed. The cost of this adjustment of scales of pay is estimated for all departments at Rs. 11 lakhs per annum, or Rs. 55 lakhs for the five-year period.

All the schedules for the post-war schemes have been drawn up on the assumption that existing rates of pay would be offered. It is therefore necessary to provide for an increase to the old Bihar and Orissa rates in respect of the new employees whom it is proposed to entertain in respect of post-war schemes. This amount is estimated at a total of Rs. 65 lakhs for the five-year period.

So a total of Rs. 1 crore 20 lakhs has been provided for the whole five-year period on a provisional basis pending the decision on the general question of revision of basic scales of pay in all departments. Steps are being taken to appoint a committee to consider this question and to make recommendation to Government for refixing and systematising the scales of pay in all departments of Government.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	20,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,20,00
Total ..	20,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	25,00	1,20,00

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 226

1. Serial number of scheme—226

2. Name of scheme—Increased district staff for Reconstruction Measures

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is considered that the schemes of reconstruction are not likely to achieve success unless an active interest is taken by district officers. District officers cannot find the time to attend to reconstruction work unless they are given assistance in carrying out their ordinary duties. It is therefore proposed to appoint an Additional District Magistrate in every district and an extra Deputy Collector in every subdivision. It is also necessary to make provision for office accommodation and the quarters for the officers and their staff.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—A continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Six Additional District Magistrates on Rs. 1,000—50—1,250 each

Nineteen Deputy Collectors on Rs. 230—25—560 each

(*b*) Lower staff—Six Steno-typists on Rs. 30—2—50—1—60 each *plus* Rs. 30

(*c*) Menial staff—31 peons in the scale of Rs. 10—1/3—12—E. B.—1/5—14 at the rate of two for each Additional District Magistrate and one for each Deputy Collector

The upper staff will be obtained by expansion of the existing provincial cadre and the lower staff by direct appointment

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,00,000	3,00,000	..	..	..	6,00,000
(*b*) Recurring	1,93,000	2,02,000	2,12,000	2,21,000	2,30,000	10,58,000
Total ..	4,93,000	5,02,000	2,12,000	2,21,000	2,30,000	16,58,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The extra staff will probably be necessary for the second five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 227

1. Serial number of scheme—227

2. Name of scheme—Improvement of administration of the local self-governing units in the Province.

3. Brief description of the scheme—It is proposed to constitute a Provincial Board of Local Self-Government with a Secretary and Executive Officer and to appoint Executive Officers of responsible status for each of the local bodies according to its importance. There are 6 district boards, 8 municipalities of which 3 are in large towns, 8 union boards and 24 major panchayat boards. The district boards and municipalities of Cuttack, Berhampur and Puri will be given Executive Officers of the grade of Deputy Collectors, and the municipalities will have officers of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collectors. Some of the union boards and panchayat boards should have the services of responsible Ministerial officers to work as Executive Officers. The Secretary of the Local Self-Government Board will be an officer of selction grade who would inspect the local bodies and advise the Provincial Local Self-Government Board on the working of individual local bodies. It is desirable that there should be model legislation framed by the Central Government which will be of great advantage to the Provincial Government.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

Ten Deputy Magistrates on Rs. 230—25—560 each
Five Sub-Deputy Magistrates on Rs. 100—110—144 —6—210—5—235 each.

(*b*) Lower staff—

Fourteen grade I Assistants on Rs. 90—5—140 each
Thirty-two grade II Assistants on Rs. 65—2—85 each
Fourteen Steno-typist clerks on Rs. 35—2—65 *plus* Rs. 30 each.
Twenty-eight peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

Staff willl be recruited by increasing the cadre of Deputy Magistrates and through the Public Service Commission and by advertisement.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
Total ..	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—
   (*a*) abroad—Nil
   (*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme is likely to continue in the succeeding five years and thereafter at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 2,00,000.

14. Any other remarks or information—Legislation will have to be undertaken if the proposed change in the system of Local Self-Government is to be effected.

SCHEME No. 227-A

1. Serial number of scheme—227-A

2. Name of scheme—Financial assistance to local bodies to make up the war time neglect of repairs to roads, buildings, etc.

3. Brief description of the scheme—During the period of war roads under the local bodies have greatly deteriorated owing to increased heavy traffic necessitated by war. The repairs to roads and buildings have been neglected on account of the increased cost of labour and materials and difficulty in getting road and building materials and steam rollers. It has also not been possible to repair and replace furniture and sanitary equipments. Due to the inelastic nature of their resources the local bodies have not been able to meet the increased demand for funds from all sides. Their expenditure on the main items of administration, such as roads, buildings, water-supply, sanitation, etc., has practically remained the same as in pre-war time although the cost of materials, equipment, labour charge etc. has gone up very high. They, therefore, require to spend large sums to bring their roads and buildings up to the pre-war standards. This scheme provides a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 for payment to the local bodies in the shape of grants to enable them to undertake thorough repairs of roads, buildings, etc., so as to bring them up to a reasonable state of efficiency.

4. Area of application—District Boards of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Ganjam, and Koraput and Municipalities of Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Berhampur and Parlakimedi

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—Nil

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000
Total ..	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	25,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Nil

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Will provide employment to ex-service men.

10. Nature of plant, equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—No accurate estimate can be given but the number will be large

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—Yes, for Road rollers

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 228

1. Serial number of scheme—228

2. Name of scheme—Standardisation of Weights and Measures

3. Brief description of the scheme—There is a bewildering diversity of weights and measures used in different parts of Orissa. The standardisation of weights and measures is one of the first steps to be taken for improvement of agricultural marketing. A start has been made by Government by enacting the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1942 the enforcement of which was suspended during the war.

It is proposed to employ inspectors and staff to verify and stamp weights, measures and weighing instruments.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The scheme might be brought into operation in the second year and will continue after the first five-year period.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Nil

(*b*) Lower staff—

Eighteen Inspectors on Rs. 75—5—5/2—100 each
Thirty-six Adjusters and Stampers on Rs. 35—1—50 each
Eighteen Clerks on Rs. 35—1—45 each
Thirty-six Peons on Rs. 10—1/4—14 each

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	70,000	..	..	..	..	70,000
(*b*) Recurring	..	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	2,40,000
Total ..	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	3,10,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—A substantial income will be derived by levying fees for stamping and verification of weights and measures and weighing instruments in use in all retail and wholesale shops and industrial establishments at least once in every two years. It is expected that about three-fourths of the recurring costs will be recoverd.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Preference will be given to returned service personnel in appointment of the staff.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Sets of secondary and working standards will be manufactured and obtained from the Government Mint, Bombay.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—The scheme will continue.

14. Any other remarks or information—Government have taken preliminary steps in exploring the possibility of supply of working and secondary standards. Since there is Provincial legislation, the scheme can be made operative as soon as sufficient metal required for manufacture of the standards are available.

SCHEME No. 229

1. Serial number of scheme—229

2. Name of scheme—Survey and settlement operations

3. Brief description of the scheme—Accurate land-records and up-to-date information of agricultural conditions form the basis of the land revenue policy of Government. Large tracts in the Province of Orissa are still unsurveyed and no reliable information of the extent of land in possession of a tenant and no accurate record of the rights possessed by him are available. This uncertainty leads to unnecessary litigation and administrative difficulties. It is therefore urgently necessary that all unsurveyed areas should be surveyed and a record-of-rights prepared. This survey was in progress in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput but due to war emergency the work had to be stopped. A scheme has, therefore, been prepared to revive the Survey and Settlement operations as soon as possible.

The following is the order in which the various unsurveyed tracts will be brought under survey and settlement operations :—

Ganjam zamindari tracts, Koraput district, Ganjam Agency and unsurveyed areas in Khariar in Sambalpur district.

The work in the first two areas may be taken up simultaneously. It would not be possible to take up the Ganjam Agency and Khariar until completion of work in Koraput as sufficient technical staff will not be available and a great deal of experience is considered necessary in Koraput before the hilly and backward tracts of Ganjam Agency are taken up. The work in Ganjam will be completed within the five-year period and that in Koraput will continue beyond the first five years.

The cost relating to zamindari tracts as provided in the five-year period is recoverable from the parties but Government will have to meet it first from provincial revenues. No capital cost will be required initially because full camps were actually working and survey instruments and other equipments belonging to those camps have been stored and will be made available.

4. Area of application—Ganjam zamindari tracts and district of Koraput

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—The survey and settlement operations will be continued during the next five-year period.

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One I. C. S. Officer on Rs. 450—2,250

Two I. C. S. Officers on Rs. 450 to 1,350 (Assistant Settlement Officers in charge)

Three Deputy Collectors on Rs. 300—700 (Assistant Settlement Officers)

Sixteen Sub-Deputy Collectors on Rs. 100—235 (Assistant Settlement Officers)

(*b*) Lower staff—

Six outsider Assistant Settlement Officers on Rs. 125 fixed
Ten Kanungoes on Rs. 80 fixed
Forty-eight Inspectors on Rs. 50 fixed
Ninety Clerks of various grades
Six hundred Surveyors (Amins) on Rs. 30 fixed
Two hundred Peons on Rs. 10 fixed

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	3,77,000	3,78,000	3,77,000	3,78,000	3,77,000	18,87,000
Total ..	3,77,000	3,78,000	3,77,000	3,78,000	3,77,000	18,87,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—The entire expenditure of Trs. 18,87 will be recovered.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Assistant Settlement Officers, Kanungoes and Surveyors can be recruited from ex-service men who have knowledge of English and Survey.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil
(*b*) locally—Nil

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—600 day labourers for dragging chains, etc.

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The survey and settlement operations will continue in Koraput after the first five-year period and will be taken up thereafter in the remaining tracts of the province that are still unsurveyed.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 229-A

1. Serial number of scheme--229-A

2. Name of scheme—Training of Amins and Inspectors in Survey and Settlement operations

3. Brief description of the scheme—A large number of Amins and Inspectors trained in survey will be required in the post-war period in connection with the Survey and Settlement operations of the unsurveyed areas of the Province about which a separate scheme has been put up. Revision settlement operations of many areas in the Province have also fallen due and they will have to be taken up if possible simultaneously. In connection with town improvement, road development, building projects, etc., much land will be required and for this survey trained staff will be necessary. To meet the demand of properly trained candidates it is essential that survey schools should be opened well in advance and sufficient men trained in survey. This will also afford an opportunity to ex-service men to qualify themselves and get absorbed in service. Without such schools it is apprehended it would not be possible to start survey and settlement operations as the existing trained men have been absorbed in the scheme for improvement of agricultural statistics. Two schools will be opened one at Berhampur and the other at Cuttack to train up 1,000 candidates.

4. Area of application—Cuttack and Berhampur

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—One year with a recess of three months during the rains

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—Two Sub-Deputy Collectors on Rs. 160 per mensem each

(*b*) Lower staff—

Sixteen Inspectors with settlement experience on Rs. 60 per mensem each

Two Lower Division Clerks on Rs. 30—2—50—E.B.—1—60 each

Four Peons on Rs. 10—1/5—14 each

The two Sub-Deputy Collectors will be taken from the general cadre. The Inspectors, clerks and peons will be recruited from outside or from ex-service men.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.					Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Recurring	32,000	..	..	..	..	32,000
Total ..	32,000	..	..	..	..	32,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Productive in as much as the cost of running the survey schools will be partly recovered from the trainees by way of fees.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—The Amins can be recruited from ex-service men who have fair knowledge in English and the Inspectors from passed matrics.

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Survey instruments

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes About 80 coolies

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—I necessary, the term of the survey schools will be extended to train up further batches of candidates.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 230

1. Serial number of scheme—230

2. Name of scheme—Increase in the land record staff at Sambalpur

3. Brief description of the scheme—The patwari staff of Sambalpur is an old institution. The duties of the patwaris were the maintenance of abstract land-registers and visiting of villages in their charge from the 15th October to the 15th March when they used to take up revision of crop and other agricultural statistics, noting of new cultivation, partitions of holdings, encroachment cases, repairing of tri-sections and traverse maps and miscellaneous duties. In 1912 the land-record staff of Sambalpur consisted of one Superintendent of Land Records, one Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, ten revenue inspectors and 216 patwaris. This staff was curtailed twice under the Government of Bihar and Orissa and on the 31st March 1936 the staff stood at one superintendent of Land Records, eight revenue inspectors and 54 patwaris. The first reduction was made in 1925 when the patwari staff was reduced from 216 to 108 but the revenue inspectors' staff was increased from ten to twelve. The second reduction which was made about 1930 reduced the patwari-strength to 54 and the inspectors to eight. This was the staff when the Province of Orissa was created. With the addition of some areas from Central Provinces three revenue inspectors and 50 patwaris were added to the strength of the land-record staff in the district of Sambalpur on the 1st April 1936. The Orissa Government reduced the number of ex-Central Provinces patwaris to 29. The present strength of patwaris in the district of Sambalpur is, therefore, 83. The number of inspectors continued at 11 till last year when it was raised to 12. The present strength therefore is 12 Revenue Inspectors, and 83 patwaris who work under the Superintendent of Land Records. The post of the Assistant Superintendent was abolished in 1925.

In making these retrenchments only the land-records work done by the patwaris was taken into consideration. Other miscellaneous administrative work, such as collection of crop statistic was not considered of sufficient importance. It has now been found that the patwaris will have to form an important link in the chain of administration, if Government are to get any reliable agrarian information from the rural areas. Such information is vitally necessary not only for carrying on the day to day administration but for future developments. It is therefore considered necessary to increase the land-record staff so that they can cope with the increased volume of work which post-war development will require. The staff will need addition of one Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, four Revenue Inspectors, 183 patwaris and five chainmen to the existing staff. The orginal scheme provided for only one additional Revenue Inspector with the idea that each Revenue

Inspector will have in his charge two complete thanas, there being 26 thanas with 12 Revenue Inspectors at present in the whole district. To have one Revenue Inspector in two thanas is possible in the old Sambalpur district, where the average number of villages in each thana is 80 only. But in Nawapara Subdivision there are 626 villages in three thanas and the number of villages in each thana in that area is much more than what it is in the old Sambalpur district. There are 2,692 villages in the whole district. On the basis of 160 villages (i.e., two thanas) per Revenue Inspector 16 Revenue Inspectors are required in all. In other words 4 Revenue Inspectors are required in additional to the existing staff of 12. The number of chainmen for these four additional Revenue Inspectors will necessarily be four also. Altogether there will be five more chainmen, one for the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and four for the additional Revenue Inspectors. A scheme to provide for this has, therefore, been prepared. It is intended that the staff should be retained on a permanent basis. This increase in staff will improve the efficiency of administration and furnish Government with improved agricultural statistics for which a temporary staff is now being maintained.

4. Area of application—Sambalpur district

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Will be starsted in the first year and will be a continuing scheme

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Assistant Superintendent of Land Records on Rs. 125 a month (Fixed)

(*b*) Lower staff—

Four Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 40—1/2—60 each
183 Patwaris on Rs. 16—1/5—20 each
Five Chainmen on Rs. 10 each (Fixed)
One Upper Division Clerk on Rs. 60—2—70

The staff will be recruited from candidates discharged from settlement camp or from the staff employed under the scheme for improvement of agricultural statistics.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Capital ..	3,000	..	..	..	..	3,000
(*b*) Recurring	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	41,000	2,08,000
Total ..	45,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	41,000	2,11,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(*a*) abroad—Nil

(*b*) locally—Survey instruments such as Gunter's 100 links steel chains with arrows, etc.

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—Nil

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—The scheme will be continued as a permanent measure after the five-year period.

14. Any other remarks or information—Nil

SCHEME No. 231

1. Serial number of scheme—231

2. Name of scheme—Establishment of a High Court in Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—The present Circuit system of the Patna High Court is unsatisfactory in that cases are not decided quickly and a large number of cases remain pending for a long time. The creation of a separate High Court would round off the organisation of the Province and lead to more speedy and convenient administration of justice.

4. Area of application—Whole of Orissa

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Three years for the establishment of the High Court

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff—

One Chief Justice on Rs. 4,250

Two Puisne Judges on Rs. 3,330 each

One Deputy Registrar on Rs. 600—50—800

One Stamp Reporter and Oath Commissioner on Rs. 150—300

(*b*) Lower staff—

One Superintendent on Rs. 150—250

Three Peshkars on Rs. 150 each

One Judgment-writer of Chief Justice on Rs. 200

Two Stenographers on Rs. 150 each

Three Translators on Rs. 150 each

One Upper Division Assistant on Rs. 150

Five Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 50—100 each

Sixteen Lower Division Assistants on Rs. 45—75 each

Eighteen Menials on Rs. 10—15 each

The upper staff will be recruited from the I.C.S. and the Indian and foreign Bar and lower staff will be obtained by direct recruitment and by the absorbtion of the existing staff of Cuttack Circuit Court.

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Capital ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	..	7,50,000
(b) Recurring	..	..	50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,50,000
Total ..	1,50,000	2,00,000	2,50,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	10,00,000

8. Productivity of the scheme—Not directly productive

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Not particularly

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Nil

(b) locally—Building materials and furniture

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled labour .. 780

Unskilled labour..1,440

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five years periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the proposal for setting up a High Court in Orissa has recommended a High Court for Orissa with two Puisne Judges and a Chief Justice. A rough estimate of the annual recurring expenditure of the Court has also been worked out in the report. The recommendation of the Committee was forwarded to the Secretary of State and his decision is awaited. Pending his decision a lump sum provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the scheme.

SCHEME No. 231-A

1. Serial number of scheme—231-A

2. Name of scheme—Construction of Civil Court buildings and residences for Sub-Judges and Munsifs of Orissa

3. Brief description of the scheme—The Courts of the District Judge, Subordinate Judge, and Munsif at Berhampur are at present located in separate scattered buildings. The accommodation in the District Judge's Court building is quite inadequate for the present requirements. The Subordinate Judge's Court is in a private rented house and is thoroughly unsuitable for the purpose. It is therefore proposed to construct a combined building of modern standard type similar to the one at Cuttack to accommodate all the courts at present housed in separate buildings.

The court building of the Agency Subordinate Judge at Jeypore is in an abnormally dilapidated condition It is therefore proposed to construct a new court building at a roughly estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 exclusive of cost of land.

To accommodate the office of the Advocate-General who is so long having his office in his own house and also to provide extra accommodation for the Circuit Court Office which is considered to be urgent, it is proposed to extend the Civil Court buildings at Cuttack and administrative approval has been given to the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000 including the cost of land.

At present the Subordinate Judges and also the Munsifs at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Berhampur and Aska have not been provided with Government quarters. In order to ensure that they may not be dependent for their accommodation on private landlords it is proposed to construct quarters for the Sub-Judges and also for the Munsifs at places where they have n t been provided with Government quarters. These buildings are estimated to cost about Rs. 2 lakhs.

4. Area of application—Whole Province

5. Time expected to be taken for execution—Five years

6. Details of staff required and how staff is proposed to be obtained—

(*a*) Upper staff (*b*) Lower staff	Supervision will be done by expanded staff of the Public Works Department

7. Rough estimates of cost at existing rates for each year of the first five-year plan—

Item	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.	Trs.
(*a*) Capital ..	66	1,29	1,29	1,07	22	4,53
(*b*) Recurring	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	66	1,29	1,29	1,07	22	4,53

8. Productivity of the scheme—The residential buildings will be productive of rent to Government.

9. Extent to which the scheme will cater for returned service personnel—Nil

10. Nature of plant equipment, stores, etc., needed from—

(a) abroad—Two concrete mixers, one stone crusher, twelve motor trucks.

(b) locally—Cement 700 tons, Steel 100 tons, small tools and building materials

11. Labour force required in the case of the larger schemes—

Skilled ..	370
Unskilled ..	580

12. Whether the assistance of Central Government is likely to be required for obtaining materials, machinery or technical personnel—No

13. Brief indication where applicable of further development contemplated on the lines of the scheme in succeeding five-year periods—Nil

14. Any other remarks or information—The scheme for the extension of Civil Court buildings at Cuttack estimated to cost Rs. 21,800 has been included in the list of special priority schemes to be completed in 1946-47.

SPECIAL PRIORITY SCHEMES

APPENDIX IV

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SPECIAL PRIORITY AND PREPARATORY SCHEMES

Serial number of the subject of development as given in the key statement of the five-year plan	Subject of development	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of to rupees be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Re-settlement and Re-employment of Ex-service men.	4,47	20,53	25,00	..	..	
2	Industries and Industrial Training.	50	4,60	5,10	..	..	
3	Roads	77	40,22	40,99	..	..	
4	Road Transport ..	..	8,00	8,00	..	8,00	
5	Electric Power Development.	..	15,00	15,00	..	15,00	
7	Irrigation, Waterways and Drainage.	60	3,06	3,66	38	2,00	
8	Embankment and Flood control.	2,20	7,25	9,45	..	..	
10	Other Public Works ..	1,37	32,07	33,44	1	2,44	
11	Agriculture ..	36	8,27	8,63	..	..	
12	Veterinary	15	3,52	3,67	..	11	
13	Forestry	13	2,14	2,27	..	27	
14	Fisheries	1	2,16	2,17	..	1,23	
15	Co-operation ..	..	1,48	1,48	..	16	
16	Instructional Propaganda	10	1,00	1,10	..	..	
17	Rural Uplift and Village Amenities.	..	1,20	1,20	..	..	
18	Education	1,89	28,43	30,32	..	4,00	
19	Medical and Public Health.	4,52	14,99	19,51	..	..	
20	Housing and Town-planning.	1,00	14,75	15,75	..	..	
23	General Administration	..	14,23	14,23	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	17,97	2,22,80	2,40,77	39	33,21	
	Deduct—Amount to be debited to loan money.	39	33,21	33,60	..	..	
		17,58	1,89,59	2,07,17	..	..	
	Deduct—Cost of National Highways.	4	15,00	15,04	..	..	
	Amount to be debited to advance payment.	17,54	1,74,59	1,92,13	..	..	

APPENDIX V

LIST OF SPECIAL PRIORITY AND PREPARATORY SCHEMES SANCTIONED FOR EXECUTION

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Re-settlement of ex-service men and ex-pioneers						
1	Re-settlement of ex-service men on land.	2,91	5,95	8,86	..	..	These schemes are specifically meant for the benefit of ex-service-men and ex-civil pioneers.
2	Re-settlement of ex-service men and ex-pioneers in Industry.	..	6,75	6,75	..	..	
3	Re-settlement of civil pioneers on land.	1,46	7,36	8,82	..	..	
4-B	Training of demobilised ex-service men in Agriculture.	..	37	37	..	..	
4-D	Educational concession to children and dependants of ex-service men.	10	10	20	..	..	The scheme will benefit all ex-service men.
	Total ..	4,47	20,53	25,00	..	..	
	2. Industries and Industrial Training						
5	Reorganisation of the Orissa School of Engineering.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	Will provide employment to ex-service men and labourers and additional training facilities.
5-A	Central workshop ..	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	This will provide employment to ex-service men.
8	Stipends for higher technical training abroad.	41	1,25	1,66	..	..	A preparatory training scheme.
10	Stipends for higher technical training in India.	9	32	41	..	..	Ditto
19—20	Industrial Survey and Reorganisation of the Industries Department.	..	19	19	..	..	A scheme of economic importance.
35	Improvement to the Angul Weaving School and Phulbani Industrial School.	..	34	34	..	..	Will serve as training centres for ex-service-men, a large number of whom were recruited from these areas.
	Total ..	50	4,60	5,10	..	..	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Roads						
41	**Road development—**						
	Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Road—P. H. 5.	1	6,00	6,01	..	..	Will improve communication facilities which are one of the greatest needs of Orissa and will provide a large volume of employment compared to the cost.
	Construction of bridge over Daya river—P. H. 6	1	2,00	2,01	..	..	
	Bhadrak-Bonth Road 18-M—P. H. 15.	1	1,00	1,01	..	..	
	Basta-Baliapal Road 15-M—M.D.R. 2.	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	
	Cuttack-Kujang Road 47-M—M.D.R. 4.	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	
	Cuttack-Patamundai Road 48-M—M.D.R. 6.	..	50	50	..	..	
	Khurda-Baghmari-Bolgarh-Digiri Road.	..	1,50	1,50	..	..	
	Parlakimedi to Varanasi (Circuit route) P. H. 7—20-M.	..	25	25	..	..	
	Koraput-Duduma Road 25-M—M.D.R. 11.	..	50	50	..	..	
	Balliguda-Bissemcuttack Road.	..	10	10	..	..	
	Bargarh-Shablli Ruchider to Sarangarh 33-M—M.D.R. 2.	..	1,25	1,25	..	..	
	Repairs to Cuttack town road.	70	80	1,50	..	..	
	Katha-Boipariguda section of Katha-Malkangiri Road 6-M—M. D. R. 2.	..	34	34	..	..	
	Total ..	73	17,24	17,97	..	..	
	Incomplete works financed from Central Road Fund—						
	Sohella-Nawapara Road 75M—P. H. 7.	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	The work of construction of these roads is already on hand being financed from Central Road Fund. As Government of India propose to stop further grants with effect from March 1946 from this fund, it is proposed to complete these works by utilising the necessary amounts from development funds.
	Bhadrak-Chandbali Road 31-M—P. H. 6.	..	3,00	3,00	..	..	
	Surligeda Bridge—P.H. 14	..	50	50	..	..	
	Koraput-Lakshmipur-Rayaghada Road 68-M—P. H. 7.	..	100	1,00	..	..	
	Post-war (Establishment (Roads).	..	48	48	..	..	
	Total ..	..	7,98	7,98	..	..	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	National Highways						
	Bridge over Kathjuri—N. H. 1.	2	7,50	7,52	..	..	Construction of National Highways is direct responsibility of the Centre. Pending final decisions of the Government of India regarding incidence of cost, these schemes have been shown in this statement in order to show the total volume of expenditure in the Province on road development.
	Bridge over Kuakhai—N. H. 1.	2	7,50	7,52	..	..	
	Total ..	4	15,00	15,04	..	..	
	Total—Road development	77	40,22	40,99	..	..	
	4. Road transport						
42	Improvement of public road transport.	..	8,00	8,00	..	8,00	This scheme is for the formation of joint stock transport companies in Orissa as contemplated by the War Transport Board. The amount of Trs. 8,00 for 1946-47 represents the share capital of the Provincial Government. This is a self-financing scheme and will provide plenty of employment for ex-service men such as motor drivers, etc.
	Total ..	..	8,00	8,00	..	8,00	
	5. Electric Power development						
43	Machinery for Cuttack and Berhampur Thermal Stations.	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	This is a self-financing scheme of economic importance.
	Duduma Hydro-electric Project.	..	10,00	10,00	..	10,00	
	Total ..	..	15,00	15,00	..	15,00	
	7. Irrigation, Water-ways and Drainage						
46	Restoration of Mahakalpara Jambu Canal.	38	2,00	2,38	38	2,00	
	Deepening the Kendrapara Canal, Gobri Canal and Gobri Extension Canal, etc.	..	10	10	..	..	

6

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during→			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1947-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Silt clearing in the Kendrapara Canal and the Kendrapara Extension Canal from Pubanga to Jambu.	..	5	5	..	..	These are of econcmic importance and will provide employment for a large number of demobilised labour. In addition there are 51 minor irrigation projects under Grow More Food Scheme.
	Bantuli Nala project (Ganjam district).	..	10	10	..	..	
	Moorum topping over the motorable bank of the Kendrapara and Gobri Canals from Danpur to Gandakia.	2	50	52	..	..	
	Improvement of moorum topping of the Kendrapara Canal from Danpur to Marsaghai.	20	31	51	..	..	
	Total ..	60	3,06	3,66	38	2,00	
	8. Embankment and Flood Control						
47	1. Improvement to Uttikan embankment No. 338 from 0 to 7th mile of Baitarini left (Alva to Madanpur).	15	48·48	63·48	..	..	These are of economic importance and are anti-deflationary. They will provide large-scale employment compared with their cost to the demobilised personnel, and labour chiefly on earth work.
	2. Improving Balasore Coastal Salt embankment.	..	10	10	..	..	
	3. Raising and strengthening Bhargovi left and right embankment from 23rd mile to end.	..	15	15	..	..	
	4. Raising and strengthening Jajpur Canal flood embankment No. 2-A Baitarini right.	2·5	11·5	14	..	..	
	5. Raising and strengthening O. A. embankment No. 5 (*a*) B. Baitarini.	..	20	20	..	..	
	6. Raising and strengthening O. A. embankment No. 6 (*b*) B. Baitarini.	..	9	9	..	..	
	7. Construction of a retired line at Badaswar embankment No. 5-A Bura Kharsua left at 10th mile.	2·5	10	12·5	..	..	
	8. Constructoin of high level flood escape at Routra on Kharsua right.	..	5	5	..	..	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9. Repairs and extension of Khannagar revetment.	15	15	30	..	..	
	10. Raising and strengthening Kuakhai right embankment at Mancheswar to Raipur.	..	6	6	..	..	
	11. Raising and strengthening Maliaghai flank embankment on Kharsua right.	·5	14	14·5	..	..	
	12. Taking over and reconstructing Kathjuri, Debi right embankment from Govindpur to Tel mouth.	..	20	20	..	..	
	13. Construction of a retired line at Manikunda Ghai.	·1	10	10·1	..	..	
	14. Extension of Baitarini left embankment No. 2-A.	·1	5	5·1	..	..	
	15. Raising and strengthening of Baitarini right embankment No. 2-A.	·5	20·5	21	..	..	
	16. Construction of a retired line at Abhayapur 55 (*o*) B.	1	13	14	..	..	
	17. Construction of a retired line in embankment No. 5-A Bara Suar Kharsua left.	2·5	55	57·5	..	..	
	18. Sahara Nala ..	..	5	5	..	..	
	19. Retired line in 65-B Paika right.	·5	1·5	2	..	..	
	20. Retired line in 61 (*a*) B Paika right.	·5	6·5	7	..	..	
	21. Retired line in 18-B Brahmini left at Balipatna.	·5	9 5	10	..	..	
	22. Retired line in 95-B of Surua left at Aitlong.	1	6	7	..	..	
	23. Retired line at 95-A,B Kathjuri right.	·5	4	4·5	..	..	
	24. Raising and strengthening embankment No. 55-B Nuna right.	·1	50	50·1	..	..	
	25. Raising and strengthening lower Kharsua.	..	5	5	..	..	
	26. Raising and strengthening of Baitarini left 6 (*a*) (*c*) (*d*).	..	7	7	..	..	
	27. Raising and strengthening Pothi embankment No. 49-B.	..	25	25	..	..	
	28. Closing Pothi head to embankment on Nuna right including raising necessary embankment.	..	10	10	..	..	
	29. Retired line at Mundilo Debi right.	..	83	85	..	..	
	30. Raising and strengthening of Kusbhadra left.	..	10	10	..	..	
	31. Extending Kissannagar revetment 69-B.	..	10	10	..	..	
	32. Revetment on 61(*e*) Paika left.	..	8	8	..	..	

Name of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousand of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	33. Raising and strengthening Jambkundia embankment (Subarnarekha river).	..	5	5	..	..	
	34. Raising and strengthening Chargachia embankment.	..	15	15	..	..	
	35. Reconstruction Nuna right and left embankment in Puri district.	..	5	5	..	..	
	36. Kajisahi new embankment, Baitarini left embankment.	..	2	2	..	..	
	37. Raising and strengthening Daya left embankment between Terimal and Kanas.	..	8	8	..	..	
	38. Raising and strengthening Kanchi right and left embankments.	..	8	8	..	..	
	39. Construction of new embankment on Kusbhadra left.	..	5	5	..	..	
	40. Improving and extending Kusbhadra right embankment.	..	5	5	..	..	
	41. Reconstruction of Kuakhai upper right embankment.	..	4	4	..	..	
	42. Constructing escape at Mancheswar gap.	..	2	2	..	..	
	43. Constructing spur and new embankment on Kathjuri left upstream of Cuttack for model experiment works.	..	1	1	..	..	
	44. Retired line in 95-B Surua left (minor).	1	7	8	..	..	
	45. Retired line in 85-B Kathjuri left at Matagajpore (minor works).	·5	7·5	8	..	..	
	46. Raising and strengthening Patamundai Canal flood bank (minor).	1	2	3	..	..	
	47. Extension of Darboni embankment on Subarnarekha right up to Rajghat.	..	10	10	..	..	
	48. Provision of breaching sections in H. L. C., Range III.	2	6	8	..	..	
	49. Construction of a retired line in embankment No. 87-A at Aksuda.	4·4	1	5·4	..	..	

Name of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	50. Retired line in embankment No. 87-A on the 8th mile at Patnigaon.	2	48	50	..	..	
	51. Retired line at Bhandarikuda in 47th mile 2nd quarter of Bhargovi left embankment.	2	45	6·5	..	..	
	52. Retired line to Darbari embankment No. 6-B Subarnarekha right.	16·55	3·45	20	..	..	
	53. Raising and strengthening embankment No. 4-B Burrah left from chainage 0·00 to 11,880 ft. and 17,160 ft. to 18,480 ft.	10·77	3·59	14·36	..	..	
	54. Construction of flank embankment of Similia Ghai.	14·59	5	19·59	..	..	
	55. Raising and strengthening embankment No. 12-B Kharsua right.	9	5·57	14·57	..	..	
	56. Raising and strengthening Kharsua left embankment No. 14 (*a*) B at Talgaria and 14 (*d*) B at Paridabad.	4	8·72	12·72	..	..	
	57. Retired line at 3rd mile 4th quarter of Aul embankment No. 31-B at Patrapur—Brahmini left.	4	6·33	10·33	..	..	
	58. Retired line in the 1st quarter of 2nd mile of embankment No. 49-B Pothi right.	25	10	35	..	..	
	59. Construction of a retired line Pingua embankment Brahmini right.	75	57·6	1,32·6	..	..	
	60. Construction of a spur at Trikora loack on B C embankment No. 5 (*b*) A.	4	·65	4·65	..	..	
	Total ..	2,20·6	7,24·8	9,45·4	..	..	
	Or in round figures	2,20	7,25	9,45	..	..	
49	**10. Other Public Works** (1) Building Projects— A. Public Works Department—						These building schemes besides serving as anti-deflatinary measures are also of administrative importance. Out of these buildings, building works amounting to Ts. 2,45 which will fetch rent are debited to loan money.
	1. S. E.'s office at Berhampur.	1	29	30	..	..	
	2. S. E.'s residence at Berhampur.	1	39	40	1	39	
	3. S. E.'s staff quarters	..	50	50	..	50	
	4. E. E.'s office at Balasore.	..	20	20	..	..	
	5. E. E.'s residence at Balasore.	..	5	5	..	5	
	6. E. E.'s staff quarters	..	50	50	..	50	
	7. Construction of Circuit House at Berhampur.	..	10	10	..	..	
	8. Construction of Circuit House at Bhubaneswar.	..	30	30	..	..	
	9. Construction of office for E. E. River Development.	20	5	25	..	..	
	10. Construction of Bhubaneswar Division.	30	10	40	..	..	
	11. Construction of office accommodation for extra staff near Sambalpur College and temporary huts for residence.	20	5	25	..	..	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	12. Temporary clerks' quarters at Bhubaneswar for Public Works Department and other Departments.	10	3	13	..	..	
	13. Temporary office at Balasore providing construction of permanent office.	10	2	12	..	..	
	14. Taking over Military Hospital buildings.	..	7,50	7,50	..	..	
	15. Inspection Bungalow, Berhampur.	..	10	10	..	..	
	16. House for Collector at Cuttack. House for District Judge at Cuttack.	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	
	17. Clerks' quarters for all Departments in District Headquarters.	..	20	20	..	..	
	18. Peons' quarters for all Departments in District Headquarters.	..	1	1	..	..	
	19. Expansion of the new Judges and Munsif Court buildings at Cuttack.	..	20	20	..	..	
	20. Construction of other buildings.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	
	Total ..	92	12,59	13,51	1	2,44	
	B. Police Department—						
	1. Construction of police buildings at Mohana police-station in Ganjam district.	..	10	10	..	..	These building schemes besides serving as anti-deflationary measures are also of administrative importance. Out of these buildings, building works amounting to Rs. 2,45 which will fetch rent are debited to loan money.
	2. Construction of police buildings at Dasamantpur police-station in Koraput district.	5	41	46	..	..	
	3. Construction of police buildings at Daringabadi police-station in Koraput district.	3	46	49	..	..	
	4. Construction of police buildings at Mydalpur police-station in Koraput district.	..	20	20	..	..	
	5. Construction of police buildings at Gunupur in Koraput district.	..	10	10	..	..	
	6. Construction of police buildings at Umerkot police-station in Koraput district.	5	20	25	..	..	
	7. Construction of police buildings at Reserve Police Lines in Sambalpur istrict.	..	10	10	..	..	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8. Construction of police buildings at the Police Training School, Angul.	..	15	15	..	..	
	9. Construction of police buildings at Durlaga out-post in Sambalpur district.	..	..	..	..	..	
	10. Construction of police buildings at Buguda police-station in Ganjam district.	2	10	12	..	..	
	11. Construction of police buildings at Dehurda police-station in Balasore district.	10	22	32	..	..	
	12. Construction of police buildings at Chatrapur Reserve Lines in Ganjam district.	5	20	25	..	..	
	13. Construction of police buildings at Serango police-station in Ganjam district.	2	39	41	..	..	
	14. Construction of police buildings at Barchana police-station in Cuttack district.	2	5	7	..	..	
	15. Construction of police buildings at Padmapur police-station in Koraput district.	3	34	37	..	..	
	16. Construction of 6 sets of police thana buildings with staff quarters.	..	50	50	..	..	
	Total ..	37	3,52	3,89	..	..	
	(2) Extra Public Works Department staff.	8	3,52	3,60	..	..	The increase of Public Works Department staff is necessary to undertake the constructional works included in this list.
	(3) Road Rollers and miscellaneous machinery.	..	11,00	11,00	..	..	
50	Aerodromes and Landing grounds.	..	1,44	1,44	..	..	The six landing grounds which will be taken up first lie chiefly on the air route from Calcutta to Madras and will provide large-scale employment to labour.
	Total—Other Public Works.	1,37	32,07	33,44	1	2,44	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be dedited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946.47	Total	1945-46	1945-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11. Agriculture*						*None of the Grow More Food schemes are included in this list.
51	Establishment of an Agricultural School.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	A scheme of economic importance designed to counteract deflationary tendencies and unemployment. An urgent preparatory scheme for training of subordinate staff.
52	Higher training in the United Kingdom.	15	29	44	..	..	Training scheme of national importance.
53	Post-graduate training in India.	2	3	5	..	..	Ditto
55	Training of students in Agricultural Colleges.	19	26	45	..	..	Ditto
57-A	Training of students at the Indian Institute of Fruit Technology.	..	1	1	..	..	A training scheme
62-A	Maintenance of agricultural implements in Government farms for lending out to cultivators.	..	59	59	..	..	A scheme of economic importance. Will provide employment to demobilised labour.
64	Tube-well irrigation ..	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	Ditto
66	Establishment of district experimental farms.	..	1,53	1,53	..	..	Ditto
66-A	Establishment of model agricultural farms in the Agency tracts of the Province.	..	90	90	..	..	A scheme of economic importance.
66-B	Establishment of subsidised farms.	..	6	6	..	..	Ditto
75	Barge Irrigation Scheme	..	96	96	..	..	Ditto
78	Establishment of Special Research Station for areas affected by flood.	..	90	90	..	..	Ditto
79	Establishment of Special Research Station for saline-affected areas.	..	74	74	..	..	Ditto
	Total ..	36	8,27	8,63	..	..	
	12. Veterinary						
83	Training of Orissa candidates in Veterinary Colleges.	10	17	27	..	..	A training schem
84	Higher training abroad	5	29	34	..	..	Ditto
85	Post-graduate training of candidates at Central Research Institute.	..	1	1	..	..	Ditto
87	Expansion of livestock breeding farm at Angul.	..	43	43	..	..	A scheme of economic importance. Will provide employment to ex-service men.

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88	Establishment of district livestock breeding farms at Russelkonda and Jeypore.	..	99	99	..	..	A scheme of economic importance. Will provide employment to ex-service men.
89	Training of stockmen ..	..	10	10	..	..	Some suitable ex-service men can be trained as stockmen.
91	Contribution to Utkal Gomangal Samiti for purchase and free distribution of bulls, etc.	..	1,06	1,06	..	..	A scheme of economic importance and will help to improve the cattle wealth of the Province.
92	Improvement of pastures	..	16	16	..	..	A scheme of economic importance.
97	Encouragement of cultivation of fodder crops.	..	20	20	..	..	Ditto
106	Establishment of piggeries.	..	11	11	..	11	A productive and self-financing scheme. Will improve the condition of scheduled castes in those areas.
	Total ..	15	3,52	3,67	..	11	
	13. Forests						
108	Establishment of training schools for Foresters.	3	54	57	..	..	Will offer scope for absorbing ex-service men in building construction work and for training some suitable ex-service men as Foresters.
108-A	Training abroad in Forestry.	10	10	20	..	..	A training scheme
109	Soil conservation ..	..	33	33	..	..	A scheme of economic importance.
110	Extension and improvement of forest roads.	..	60	60	..	..	A scheme of economic importance. Will provide employment for ex-service men.
111	Construction of quarters and wells for staff.	..	27	27	..	27	Will provide employment to demobilised labour and is productive.
112	Demarcation of forests..	..	14	14	..	..	A scheme of economic importance.
113	Creation of minor forests	..	5	5	..	..	Ditto
114	Management of private forests.	..	11	11	..	..	Ditto
	Total ..	13	2,14	2,27	..	27	
	14. Fisheries						
116	Training in Pisciculture	1	16	17	..	..	A training scheme
116-A	Pilot scheme for the investigation of the Mahanadi Estuarine Fisheries.	..	63	63	..	63	Anti-deflationary. The scheme is ultimately productive.
119	Development of Marine Fisheries.	..	60	60	..	60	Self-financing scheme
120	Biological and Technological investigation of the Chilka Lake Fisheries.	..	77	77	..	..	Urgent preparatory scheme. Has scope for providing employment to ex-service men.
	Total ..	1	2,16	2,17	..	1,23	

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15. Co-operation						
130	Increase in the Execution staff for departmental execution of co-operative awards in North Orissa.	..	16	16	..	16	A self-financing scheme. Will also provide employment to suitable ex-service men.
134	Co-operative Training and Education.	..	1,16	1,16	..	..	Urgent and preparatory scheme. Will provide employment to suitable ex-service men.
135-A	Subsidy to societies in partially-excluded areas.	..	2	2	..	..	The scheme is intended to benefit the people of Agency areas who are backward and a greater number of whom joined the Army.
137-A	Construction of godowns for turmeric co-operative societies in Agency areas.	..	14	14	..	..	Will provide employment to some of the ex-service men recruited from these areas. This scheme is intended to benefit the people of the Agency areas.
	Total ..	..	1,48	1,48	..	16	
	16. Instructional Propaganda						
138	Publicity—Establishment of radio sets in villages.	10	1,00	1,10	..		Will spread correct information and useful knowledge and will provide employment to ex-service men trained in radio work.
	Total ..	10	1,00	1,10	..	..	
	17. Rural Uplift and Village Amenities						
203	Provision of rural water-supply.	..	1,20	1,20	..	..	A scheme of economic value intended to increase the efficiency of the people. Will also provide employment to demobilised labour.
	Total ..	..	1,20	1,20	..	..	

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		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	18. Education						
144	Opening of 6 elementary training schools (one in each district).	..	1,04	1,04	..	..	The scheme is necessary to train teachers required for the scheme of compulsory primary schools which will be opened when the Five-Year Plan as a whole is put into operation.
145	Expansion of secondary training school at Cuttack and Berhampur.	..	98	98	..	..	A training scheme. Suitable demobilised men may get training under the scheme.
147	Opening of a secondary training school for women teachers.	..	1,18	1,18	..	..	A training scheme
150	Foreign training ..	22	70	92	..	..	Ditto
152	Improvement of buildings and equipment of the existing primary schools.	..	5,00	5,00	..	..	Will provide employment to demobilised labour and will counteract deflation.
155	Improvement of the existing middle schools for boys.	..	50	50	..	..	Ditto
157	Improvement of existing aided middle English schools for girls.	..	20	20	..	..	Ditto
160	Improvement of the existing aided high schools for boys.	..	70	70	..	..	Ditto
163	Training of Physical Instructors.	8	8	16	..	..	A training scheme
164	Physical Education ..	..	25	25	..	..	Will benefit people and raise their efficiency.
166	Improvement of education of scheduled caste, backward and hill-tribe students.	26	70	96	..	..	Ditto
170	Opening of I. Sc. and B.A. classes in Puri and Balasore Colleges.	..	2,21	2,21	..	..	The building work will provide employment to labour and ex-service personnel.
171	Improvement of aided Colleges—Khallikote, Parlakimedi, Stewart Science College and Christian College.	1,05	1.05	2,10	..	..	Ditto
172	Opening of degree classes in Geography, Geology and Zoology in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and provision for an additional hostel and quarters for the College staff.	..	50	50	..	..	Ditto
173	Opening of Post-graduate classes in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Oriya, Chemistry and Economics).	..	61	61	..	..	Will provide higher training and educational facilities. The buildings will provide employment to demobilised labour.

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
174	Opening of a college for women with I.A., I.Sc.. B.A. classes.	..	63	63	..	..	Will provide training and educational facilities. The building will provide employment to demobilised labour.
	Improvement of oriental learning.	..	20	20	..	..	A scheme of national importance.
81-A	Opening of three pre-primary schools at Berhampur, Sambalpur and Cuttack.	..	60	60	..	..	Will provide employment to demobilised labour.
182	Opening of primary schools in partially-excluded areas of Koraput, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Ganjam Agency and Angul.	..	80	80	..	..	This provides for education of the children of the scheduled castes. The schools will be opened in areas from which the proportion of army recruits was high.
8	Midday tiffin for students	13	38	51	..	..	Will benefit students and raise their efficiency.
84	Opening of Elementary Training Schools for women at Berhampur and Sambalpur.	..	20	20	..	..	This is a training scheme.
186	Expansion and construction of buildings of Sambalpur College.	5	4,12	4,17	..	..	Will provide large volume of employment to demobilised labour.
187	Construction of buildings of Utkal University.	..	5,70	5,70	..	4,00	Ditto. Out of these buildings works of Trs. 4,00 which will fetch rent are debited to the loan money.
	Total ..	1,79	28,33	30,12	..	4,00	
	19. Medical and Public Health						
190	Training of Technicians	..	8	8	..	..	A training scheme and can provide for ex-service men.
190-A	Health Inspectors' Training.	..	15	15	..	..	Training scheme which will provide training facilities to suitable ex-service personnel.
191	Scheme of post-graduate study in foreign countries as well as in India.	..	31	31	..	..	Training scheme. The demobilised officers can take advantage of it.
192	Improvement of district headquarters hospitals.	1,96	2,40	4,36	..	..	Will provide employment to a large number of demobilised labour and counteract deflationary tendencies.
193	Provincialisation of subdivisional hospitals.	..	36	36	..	..	Will provide employment to a large number of demobilised labour and counteract deflationary tendencies.
194	Expansion of Medical Relief.	..	2,31	2,31	..	..	Will raise pelope's efficiency.

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		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
196	Improvement of nursing education.	..	3	3	..	..	A training scheme
198	Establishment of a midwifery training school at Berhampur.	..	61	61	..	..	Ditto
200	School Medical Service	..	71	71	..	..	Will improve the efficiency of the students.
204	Health Organisation ..	..	80	80	..	..	Intended to increase the efficiency of people.
206	Anti-malaria scheme ..	..	96	96	..	..	Ditto
209	Establishment of a Health School.	91	20	1,11	..	..	Ditto
213	Improvement of Orissa Medical College and the Cuttack General Hospital attached to it.	1,60	5,40	7,00	..	..	An urgent preparatory scheme, which will provide employment to a large number of demobilised labour.
214-A	Venereal Disease Clinic at Cuttack.	..	38	38	..	..	Will raise the efficiency of the people.
215	Anti-Yaws Campaign ..	5	29	34	..	..	Ditto
	Total ..	4,52	14,99	19,51	..	..	
	20. Housing and Town-planning						
203	Town Drainage ..	..	2,00	2,00	..	..	
216	Provision of urban water-supply.	1,00	2,00	3,00	..	..	
217	Mechanization of Municipal conservancy.	..	1,75	1,75	..	..	
218	Town-planning—Town Improvement Scheme for Cuttack.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	
219	Quarters for low-paid municipal staff.	..	8,00	8,00	..	..	
	Total ..	1,00	14,75	15,75	..	..	
	22. General Administration						
224	Provision of land acquisition staff for post-war shemes.	..	3,42	3,42	..	..	This is an emergent preparatory scheme necessary to expedite land acquisition proceedings in respect of all post-war schemes.
226	Increased district staff for reconstruction measures.	..	4,46	4,46	..	..	This is necessary for speedy execution of post-war plans.
227-A	Leeway scheme to help local bodies to make up the deficiency in the repairs of roads, buildings, etc., due to war-time neglect.	..	5,00	5,00	..	..	This will serve as an anti-deflationary measure.

Number of the scheme in the five-year plan	Name of the scheme	Amount in thousands of rupees to be spent during—			Amount in thousands of rupees to be debited to loan money		Remarks
		1945-46	1946-47	Total	1945-46	1946-47	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
229	Survey and Settlement operations.	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	The scheme will provide employment to a large number of ex-service men and stabilise the economic condition of the tenantry by settlement of fair rent.
229-A	Training of Amins and Inspectors for Survey and Settlement, land acquisition and other works.	..	35	35	..	..	This scheme is necessary to provide trained staff for Survey, Settlement, land acquisition, etc. Demobilised men can be absorbed in the scheme.
	Total ..	..	14,23	14,23	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	17,97	2,22,80	2,40,77	39	33,21	

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